July 27, 1959

Mr. William D. Jones
Food Research Institute
Stanford University
Palo Alto, California

Dear Mr. Jones:

As you will see from the enclosed, Mr. Max J. J. Arnold left with us a film on the Congo. He requested that we mail it to Mr. Meyer in Gainesville, and that Mr. Meyer in turn mail it to you.

It is our understanding that you will mail the film to Mr. Arnold when you have finished with it. You will note Mr. Arnold's address on the envelope inside the film container. You may wish to place the certificate in a new envelope before it is shipped to Belgium.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/mf
Enclosure - 1.
copy of ltr. to Sylvan Meyer - 7/27/59

September 23, 1959

Reverend Charles M. Jones
Community Church
Purefoy and Mason Farm Roads
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Charles:

Thanks for your recent letter and the opportunity to get some of our material before the Charleston, W. Virginia group. A mailing went forward to the Rev. Glenn Stewart several days ago.

I also appreciate your hospitable invitation. My own travel has been sadly limited, but I hope to make it to Chapel Hill one of these days. Sooner or later, you will probably be hearing, too, from our new Field Director, Paul Rilling, who was most recently director of the Virginia Council on Human Relations.

The very best to you.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

JC - Please handle request + return letter to me.
HCF

DWIGHT C. SHEPARD
Treasurer

Community Church

of Chapel Hill, North Carolina

REV. CHARLES M. JONES, *Pastor*
Corner Purefoy and Mason Farm Roads
Post Office Box 2 -:- Chapel Hill

RECEIVED SEP 16 1959

Sent 9/17/59 JC

September 15, 1959.

Mr. Harold Fleming,
The Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Harold,

October 12-17th I shall be teaching in a city wide leadership training school in Charleston, W. Va. Ministers and church leaders will be in attendance. My course shall center around controversial issues.

I believe this would be a good time to introduce the S.R.C. to some people who may never have heard of it even though W.Va. probably is not counted really as "southern". I know some of the materials in leaflet form and some in pamphlet form would be helpful in the course.

Would you, or someone in the office, select any material you think might be helpful to us and worthwhile from your point of view for us to use and send such things to

The Reverend Glenn Stewart,
Dean, Leadership Training School,
401 Roane Street,
Charleston 2,
W.Va.

If you are up this way let us know. We have bed and board waiting you.

Sincerely yours,

Chas

Charles Jones.

original copy
[illegible]

October 27, 1959

Mr. Louis F. Jacob
Research Manager
Tucker Wayne & Company
1175 Peachtree Street, N. E.
Atlanta 9, Georgia

Dear Mr. Jacob:

Thank you for your letter of the 20th and the generous offer to share with us the population data you have collected.

Your letter is being turned over to our Research Department and you will probably hear from them shortly.

Incidentally, our research staff has been considerably expanded and is now headed by Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar. I am requesting that your name be added to their mailing list to receive reports and other information.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/mf

December 2, 1959

Miss Jeweldean Jones
7-13 Washington Square North
New York 3, New York

Dear Dean:

It's good to hear from you after so long a time and to learn that you're still working in the same vineyard, only more so.

Thanks for the check. I'll see that your New South subscription is switched to a paying basis.

I hope to see you, there or here, one of these days. Meanwhile, the very best.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

CR #5.00
RHA
12/3/59
Will give information to Bernice for her files.

7-13 Washington Square North
New York 3, New York
November 30, 1959

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED DEC 2 1959

Dear Harold,

After my subscription to NEW SOUTH expired, a long time ago, someone continued sending it to me. Herein is a check renewing my SRC membership. Continue to send NEW SOUTH to the above address.

I am field representative with the National Urban League for a special one-year project. My field is the USA. Mainly I work strengthening relations with league board members and community chest officials. Needless to add, I am having some interesting experiences.

I remember with pleasure our Saturday afternoon with the Atlanta Y-Teens at Camp Highland and hope that some day we'll work together again.

Best wishes in all your efforts.

Cordially,

Jeweldean Jones

Jeweldean Jones

April 12, 1960

Dr. Walter Johnson
Department of History
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Walter:

I was delighted to receive a copy of 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue the other day, and most grateful to you for thinking of me. I'm looking forward to reading it as soon as I can prize it loose from Jane, who plunged into it as soon as it was unwrapped.

I'll be writing you again, as well as the publisher, as soon as I have finished the book. Meanwhile, our best greetings to you and Bette.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

Rec'd 3/27/60

LITTLE, BROWN & COMPANY
PUBLISHERS
34 BEACON STREET, BOSTON 6

March 23, 1960

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

We are sending you, under separate cover, a copy of Walter Johnson's new book, 1600 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, which will be published on May 9.

Dr. Johnson, Chairman of the Department of History at the University of Chicago, has written several previous books including WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE'S AMERICA and THE UNITED STATES: EXPERIMENT IN DEMOCRACY. He has edited others including TURBULENT ERA: DIPLOMATIC RECORD OF FORTY YEARS by Joseph C. Grew. In addition to his writing, Dr. Johnson has been active in politics for many years and helped with the campaigns of Senator Paul H. Douglas and Governor Stevenson, whom he accompanied around the world in 1953. His new book is a historical study of the American Presidency since 1929 -- of the administrations of Hoover, Roosevelt, Truman and Eisenhower.

We hope that you enjoy 1600 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE and would very much appreciate any comment you may wish to make.

Sincerely yours,

Robert H. Fetridge, Jr.

Robert H. Fetridge, Jr.
Advertising Manager

May 13, 1960

Mr. Frederick R. Jeffrey
Fox Run Lane
Greenwich, Connecticut

Dear Mr. Jeffrey:

It is very kind of you and Mrs. Jeffrey to remember the work of the Council at this time, despite other pressing obligations. Please know that we are most grateful.

It has just become definite that Dr. Mitchell will return to Atlanta for a year's visiting professorship at Spelman College. We and his many friends here are greatly pleased at the prospect. Otherwise, he writes us that his daughter Ellen will soon be married to a young man originally from Rhodesia.

With appreciation and kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1. (Official receipt)

FREDERICK R. JEFFREY

Fox Run Lane
Greenwich, Conn.
May 5, 1960

Dr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Fleming:

Whilst we are still engaged in all kinds of financial obligations, Mrs. Jeffrey and I did want to make some contribution at this time.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Frederick R. Jeffrey

$100.00 CR
RHA 5/10/60

P.S. Wonder if you have news from Dr. Mitchell at times?

Enc. ck.

July 8, 1960

Dr. Walter Johnson
Department of History
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Walter:

This is a note of unpardonably belated but enthusiastic appreciation for 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue. It's a superb book, superbly timed. As one who is preoccupied with the mechanics of things, I'm deeply impressed by the amount of research that you obviously did, and no less so by the number of careful judgments you encapsulated in a sentence or two. To be fair and balanced and incisive, all at once, about so momentous a period is a remarkable achievement.

Reading the book has been vastly helpful to me in the effort to get this Presidential year in some kind of perspective. And I'm a pretty good measure of the ordinary man, since my political consciousness dates back only to the 'forties. Thanks to you, I've begun to understand many of the major events of my lifetime that were little more than sounding brass and tinkling cymbals when they occurred.

I hope 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue will have a great many readers and that my good experience will be duplicated many times over.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
CC: Mr. Robert H. Fetridge, Jr.

August 9, 1961

Mr. Robert W. John
2711 Augusta Drive
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Robert:

We spent last week with Curt and Elaine at Kitty Hawk and they gave me your name and address, this being something I have long intended to ask for. Since I heard you were teaching in the South, I wanted quickly to drop you a note. Come to see us if ever you are in Atlanta.

Curt told me of some of your thoughts and concerns about Negro colleges, and I have not resisted the temptation to send you a copy of a speech I once made. Also, two or three of our things which might interest you.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/sm
Enclosures

L-13, 16, 17, 23; School deseg. 1st 6 yrs.

November 22, 1961

file
gen
-5

Mr. Clarence A. Jacobson
1577 Yale Station
New Haven, Connecticut

Dear Mr. Jacobson:

Under separate cover, we are sending you several types of material that may be of use. You should also see the recent study on voting, supported by the Civil Rights Commission. As you will see from any of these materials much of the voter registration problem divides itself neatly between the areas of intimidation and difficulty in registering on the one hand, and in others of the then universal problem, of getting out to vote.

The Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) has become to be very active in the area of voter registration. Quite frankly, I think their efforts are too new to offer any logical evaluation of effectiveness. Certainly, they need financial assistance.

We surely enjoyed your visit last summer, and hope that you will be able to visit us again. In the meantime, best wishes for your good work.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant

PA:nm
(signed in PA's absence)

1577 Yale Station
New Haven, Connecticut
November 8, 1961

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony,

I write to you in behalf of a group of students at Yale interested in raising money to aid the efforts of SNCC in their voting registration drive in Mississippi. Necessary to our project is a newsletter by which we can inform the Yale community about the nature of the voting problem. In order to write such a summary adapted to a university audience, we must obtain the most comprehensive material written on the subject. From my previous contact with you, I felt sure that you could guide us to such literature.

In the coming months the group hopes to serve as a source of objective information for the community concerning all phases of civil rights activity. If we could obtain copies of your research studies that you feel would be pertinent to our plans, our task would be greatly facilitated. The pressing matter, however, is finding illuminating information on the voting problem and if possible an appraisal of SNCC's efforts in this area.

Let me take this opportunity to thank you and Mr. Flemming for the hospitality and education that you provided my friends and me during our visit last spring vacation. So many people were wonderful to us that I am afraid we did not get to thank any of them properly.

I hope that you can help us out, and we will keep in touch with you for advice in future matters. Thank you very much.

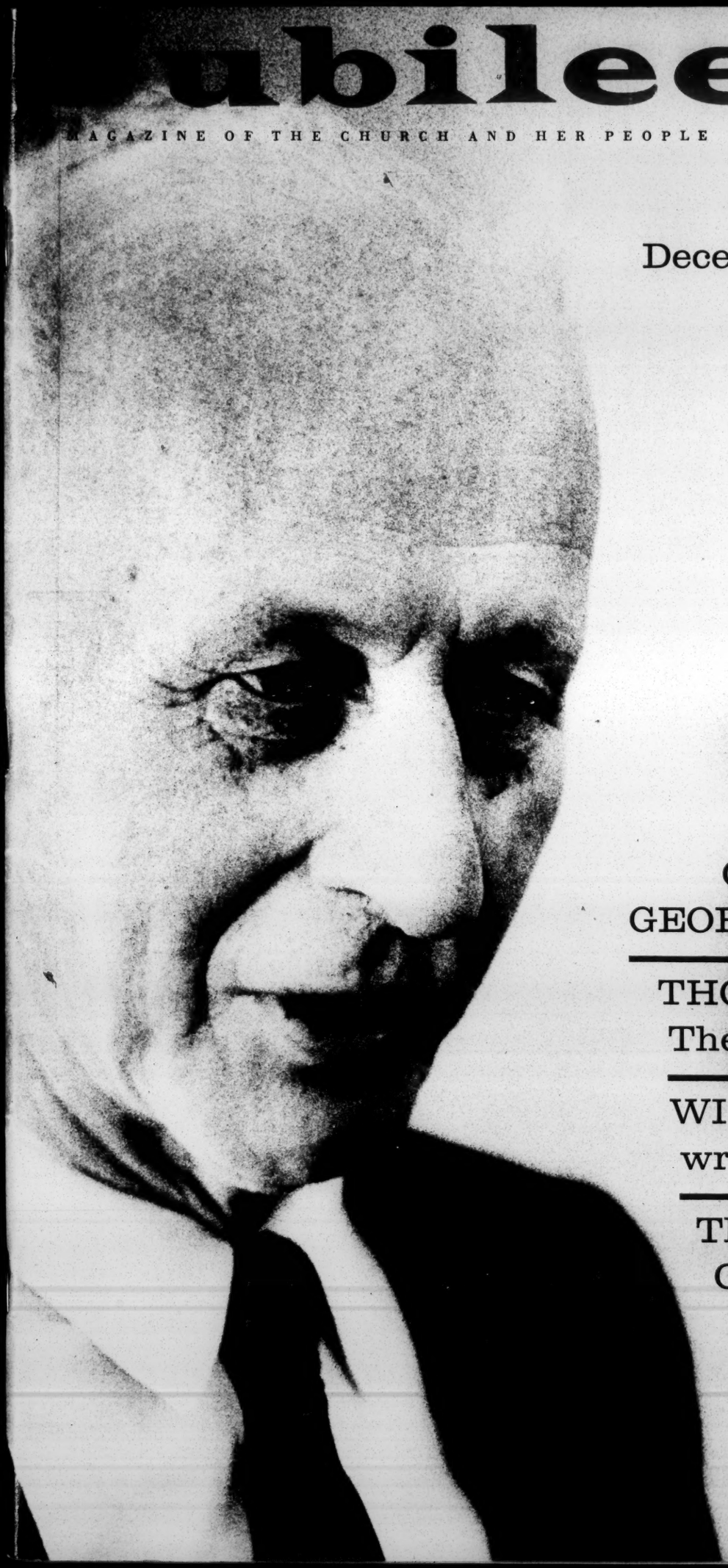
Sincerely,

Clarence A. Jacobson

Clarence A. Jacobson

Jubilee

MAGAZINE OF THE CHURCH AND HER PEOPLE



December, 1961 35¢

Cover feature
GEORGE N. SHUSTER

THOMAS MERTON
The General Dance

WILFRID SHEED
writes from Spain

The struggle for
GUATEMALA

February 7, 1962

Mrs. Oona Sullivan
JUBILEE
377 Park Avenue, South
New York 16, New York

Dear Mrs. Sullivan:

We are indeed familiar with JUBILEE, and are more than happy to respond to your request.

Attached is a list of SRC (board) members, who would seem appropirate for your consideration. In each instance we have included a brief sketch of the individual and where more detailed information was readily at hand that too is included.

If we can be of assistance, please call on us.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant

PA:nm
Enclosure

LIST OF SRC BOARD MEMBERS

MOST REV. JOSEPH B. BRUNINI
123 North West Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Bishop Brunini has been a most dedicated member of the Council and a concerned and out-spoken person in an area of the deep South where few constructive voices have been heard. Detailed background information attached.

MR. PAUL D. WILLIAMS
3320 Gloucester Road
Richmond, Virginia

Mr. Williams has been a member of the Council since it was organized in 1944. In 1945 he was elected the second president of SRC, to begin serving in 1946, succeeding the late Dr. Howard Odum of the University of North Carolina. Mr. Williams, Vice-president of Mentzer, Bush and Company book publishers, was one of the few businessmen to be associated with this type of concern. He has served as vice-president of the National Council of Catholic Men, was a founder of the Catholic Committee of the South and, in 1945, was the recipient of the James J. Hoey Award for Interracial Justice.

FATHER ALEXANDER O. SIGUR
P. O. Box 532
S. L. I. Station
LaFayette, Louisiana

Father Sigur is currently, I believe, National Chaplin of the Newman Club, as well as Chaplin of Our Lady Seat of Wisdom Catholic Center at Southwestern Louisiana Institute. He has been a member of the SRC Executive Committee since 1957.

MR. JOHN P. NELSON, JR.
Attorney
702 Gravier Building
535 Gravier Street
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Mr. Nelson has just been elected to Council Membership (in November, 1961), largely as a result of his brilliant work and outspoken position for open schools and interracial justice. He is an outstanding young man representing much of the "New South." I

believe he is a Vice-president of both the New Orleans and National Catholic Interracial Councils.

MR. BENJAMIN MUSE
Box 312
Manassas, Virginia

Mr. Muse resigned from the Council in 1959 in order to direct the SRC Southern Leadership Project; an effort to reach Southern leaders and assist them in playing constructive roles in the changing society. Mr. Muse is a former State Senator in Virginia and Republican candidate for Governor. He was for some years a columnist with the WASHINGTON POST and is author of the recent book, VIRGINIA'S MASSIVE RESISTANCE. I believe Mr. Muse would have to be considered for any listing of outstanding Catholic Laymen who had contributed to the areas of interracial understanding and justice.

JU[illegible]377 [illegible]ven[illegible]rth, New York 16, N.Y.

January 29, 1962

Executive Secretary
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Mr. George Hunton of the Catholic Interracial Council in New York gave me your address and suggested I write to you in connection with a picture story we are planning on Catholic leaders in the South. I wonder if you could give me the names of a few Catholic men or women who are active in the Council's work. We'd like to run a series of portraits of them with long captions describing their activities and if possible include statements of theirs on integration. We would like to emphasize the work being done to bring about peaceful, mature relations between Negroes and Whites in the South.

I will write to each Council member whose name you send me and explain fully the story we propose. Then each one can decide for himself whether he wishes to cooperate. We have a photographer in Charlotte, North Carolina, who will take the pictures once we make arrangements with the people involved.

I am obliged to you for your courtesy and hope I am not putting you to too much inconvenience. I am enclosing a recent copy of JUBILEE in case you are unfamiliar with the magazine.

Sincerely,

Oona Sullivan

(Mrs.) Oona Sullivan

File
"J" Gen corresp

April 10, 1962

Mr.
~~Mr.~~ Major J. Jones
601 - 9th Street
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Major:

Thank you for sending me a copy of your testimony in Washington on April 3. I read it and thought it very good.

I was also up there and made some use of the Chattanooga study myself. You might like to have a copy of my statement.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosure - 1.

-file
"J" gen. corresp.

August 13, 1963

NM MMJ

Nobbie,

Please put the following person on hhe research mailing list (Cat. #10) since he's a member of the Mayor's Committee on Employment of Chattanooga.

Rev.Mr. M. J. Jones
3709 Rogers Road
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Put on mailing list

August 12, 1963

Reverend M. J. Jones
District Superintendent
Knoxville District
The Methodist Church
3709 Rogers Road
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Major:

Good to hear from you after such a long time, and thank you for the Chattanooga labor force study. We are glad to have it, and will make frequent use of it, I am sure.

I don't know when I'll get to Chattanooga, but we'll be expecting you to look in on us when you come to Atlanta.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

PHONE 267-9955

The Methodist Church

KNOXVILLE DISTRICT

M. J. JONES, DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT
3709 ROGERS ROAD
TELEPHONE 698-5296
CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

Dr. Leslie Dunbar
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Dunbar:

As a member of the Mayor's Committee on Employment, I thought you would be interested in this comprehensive picture of the overall status of employment here in Chattanooga.

We are moving right along with our civic program, and are making progress from our study in many many ways that we never thought. Now we are seeing many things come to pass that was not possible at the time, but which grew out of the study.

If you are ever this way, please let me know. I have been trying to get to Atlanta for some time now, but have not had the time of late. Hope I can see you soon, and have the chance to bring you up to date on much that is going on here and other places.

Very truly yours,

M. J. Jones

MJJ/GKJ

File "J" Gen. Corresp.

December 30, 1963

Mr. Robert W. John
Chairman
North Carolina College at Durham
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Bob:

I am glad we did meet at last, and I am sorry it was for such a brief time. Next time...

Happy New Year.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

682-2871

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE AT DURHAM
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC

November 27, 1963

file

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Les:

I understand that you are to pay a visit to our fair city early in December. Jewel and I would enjoy having you stay at our home if you should so desire. If you feel for any reason it would be more to your personal advantage to stay at the hotel, we would at least like to have you come over and visit with us sometime during your stay.

I understand that you will be tied up completely on the night of December 4, but how about sometime before or after that time?

Let me know what your tentative plans are and your proposed length of stay in Durham and we will try to arrange a gathering of a few people for an informal social gathering at our home.

Sincerely yours,

Bob

Robert W. John
Chairman

RWJ:j

Recd 10/27/64

Phone ALpine 2-2711

Jack Tar Grove Park Inn And Motor Lodge

ASHEVILLE • NORTH CAROLINA 28804

• EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Prepare to be Pampered

October 26, 1964

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Absolutely nothing exceeds the Grove Park Inn in food, fun or facilities- you really owe it to yourself to pay us a visit.

The Grove Park Inn's staff is anxiously awaiting your visit as our complimentary guest to view and enjoy the latest in convention and meeting facilities.

You can count on the Grove Park Inn's outstanding features and facilities to make your convention the most successful ever held. Our staff is trained, our facilities modeled and our location perfect for the making of successful meetings and conventions. We are enclosing our convention brochure which outlines our comprehensive private and public rooms.

Forty three acres of fun filled and uncrowded relaxation surround the Grove Park Inn, you will enjoy tennis, shuffleboard, swimming, a resort atmosphere and clean air are our constant attributes.

We are sincere and confident when we say that we can deliver a convention to your members that will be a pleasure to attend!

Please accept this invitation to be my personal guest, and see for yourself why this hotel and this city are the most exciting in the world.

Cordially,

Ann C. Adickes

Ann C. Adickes (Mrs.)
Ass't Sales Director
ACA Enc.

GRAND BAHAMA HOTEL & COUNTRY CLUB, West End, Grand Bahama Island, Bahamas
JACK TAR GROVE PARK INN, Asheville, North Carolina
JACK TAR DURHAM, Durham, North Carolina
JACK TAR WINSTON, Winston-Salem, North Carolina
JACK TAR POINSETT, Greenville, South Carolina
JACK TAR FRANCIS MARION, Charleston, South Carolina
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JACK TAR BEACH HOUSE, Destin, Florida
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JACK TAR HOTEL, Orange, Texas
JACK TAR HOTEL, Galveston, Texas
JACK TAR CAPITOL HOUSE, Baton Rouge, Louisiana
JACK TAR HOTEL, San Francisco, California

Jack Tar Hotels

November 30, 1964

Mr. Vernol R. Jansen
U. S. Attorney
Southern District of Alabama
Mobile, Alabama

Dear Vernol:

Enclosed is a copy of my paper on civil disobedience; I am not happy with it, but this is the way it came out. Enclosed also is an earlier and more conventional one on the same subject, which I did a few years ago at Earlham College.

I enjoyed being with you in Richmond, and hope that our path may cross again soom.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:slw
Enclosures - 2.

January 5, 1965

Mr. Ellis M. James
6110 Powhatan Avenue
Norfolk, Virginia

Dear Mr. James:

I have thought about your letter of December 21, as have others here on the staff. I can assure you that it is not necessary for you to recount your role in the Norfolk struggle; we remember that well.

We have done two things in the past on Norfolk. One was a pamphlet by Jane Reif, which came out under the imprint of the Virginia Council on Human Relations. Secondly, the Norfolk private schools were treated among others in a special report on the Virginia private schools by Mary Ellen Goodman. And then of course we published Ben Muse's book, Virginia's Massive Resistance. All of these were done at times when the kinds of problems at issue during 1958-59 in Norfolk were threatening or seemed to be threatening elsewhere in the South. I tend to believe that, for an organization which has to limit its publications to topical issues, another treatment of Norfolk cannot be justified. Or are we not seeing the issues clearly, or understanding your plans clearly? We would be glad to hear further from you.

In any event, let me state emphatically that we are not questioning the value of the Norfolk story told from your own uniquely qualified position. I hope you will do it, and if we can help you with materials or in any other way, please let me know. Our only question is whether this is something we can fit into our very limited publications and research budget.

With every good wish for the New Year,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:slw

Recd 12/23/64

F. A. Wilkinson

6110 Powhatan Avenue
Norfolk, Virginia 23508
December 21, 1964

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Mr. Staige Blackford of the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot newspaper staff has suggested I write you concerning possible sources of support I might contact for a writing project my wife and I feel should be done but which we cannot afford.

At the time of the public school closings here in Norfolk, Virginia, we had a daughter in one of the closed high schools. After some weeks of struggle with the resultant conditions, we decided to attempt to bring a federal court suit to force the schools open again. When support was developed for this from the Norfolk Committee for Public Schools, of which we were already active members, we, with others who heard of our proposed action and joined us as litigants, initiated those cases now known as James v Almond, James v Duckworth, etc.

Mr. Blackford, and one or two others to whom I have related what I suppose might be termed our "inside story" of those hectic goings on, think our desire to write the true account from the viewpoint of our personal involvement in the school crisis should result in positive action. However, economic retaliation and loss of time in many related actions in the politically tumultuous condition in Virginia today have reduced us economically to the point where we can't do the job without help.

Taconic Foundation , whom I recently approached about this project, have stated they cannot enter this type project as it lies outside their field. Mr. Blackford had suggested them to me, and when they demurred, he gave me your name as a source of further advice.

Incidentally, I have long been on the SRC mailing list and feel no praise could be adequate to describe the fine work you all have done.

Very truly yours,

Ellis M. James

Ellis M. James

File
~~Jones~~
"Jo" - gen.

July 14, 1965

Mr. Charles Jones
Community Church
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Charles:

Paul Anthony told me of your idea for a book of testimonials to Max Hahn. I think this was an inspired suggestion, and I hope you carry it through.

Best.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

Free Irving, I'll get

October 8, 1965

Mrs. Florence Irving Francis
615 South East Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Florence:

It was very thoughtful of you to send a telegram, and I appreciate it very much. You might know that you would time it to arrive appropriately on the first day. Do let us hear from you, and come to visit us sometime.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

R. W. McFALL
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

526P EST SEP 30 65 AB558

A RGB265 PD RALEIGH NCAR 30 842P EST

PAUL ANTHONY SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL INC

5 FORSYTH ST NW ATLA

CONFIDENT OF THE COUNCIL'S CONTINUING DEVELOPMENT AND RETENTION OF LEADERSHIP POSITION UNDER YOUR DIRECTION CONGRATULATIONS

FLORENCE IRVING FRANCIS

(16).

(1/5 S. E. St

mailed - do we know how to reach Florence?

WUSF1201(R2-65)

1965 SEP 30 PM 5 57

MSGR ___ TIME RETD _____

NH CLSD UNKN UNCLD NSN

CKO LC MVD Not in

LN REMARKS _____

30 PM 5 49

B-

Staff

HB

Rec'd 1/20/66

VJ

NM

T.O.

Office

etc

KENNETH C. JONES, JR.

IS PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE THAT HE HAS
ENTERED PRIVATE PRACTISE AS A

CONSULTANT IN INTERGROUP RELATIONS

PROVIDING
RESEARCH, PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT, ANALYSIS, AND TRAINING
IN
COMMUNITY RELATIONS, EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY,
RACE AND HOUSING, AND SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

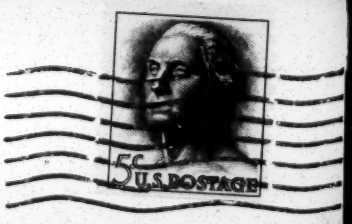
WITH OFFICES AT
9915 OLD SPRING ROAD
KENSINGTON, MARYLAND 20795
(301) 942-4256

FORMERLY; INTERGROUP RELATIONS SPECIALIST, U.S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION; STAFF DIRECTOR, CLEVELAND COMMUNITY RELATIONS BOARD; AND DIRECTOR OF HOUSING ACTIVITIES, URBAN LEAGUE OF CLEVELAND.

BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION IN INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT AND MASTER OF ARTS IN POLITICAL SCIENCE, DEGREES FROM WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY.

PAST PRESIDENT AND BOARD MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS; MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

KENSINGTON, MD.
JAN 18
PM
1966



Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

See "Jp" gen.

June 27, 1966

Mr. Dexter Gatehouse
Sales Promotion
Jekyll Motels, Inc.
1706 Lenox Towers West
3390 Peachtree Road, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Gatehouse:

Thank you for your kind invitation. We will certainly remember Jekyll Motels when we need a meeting place in this area.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

Jekyll Island

Wanderer CORSAIR Stratford CARRIAGE INN

FAMOUS YEAR 'ROUND RESORTS AT GOLFHAVEN ON AMERICA'S HOLIDAY AND CONVENTION ISLAND

(A/Code 404) 233-1950
#1706 Lenox Towers West
3390 Peachtree Road, NE
Atlanta, Georgia 30326

June 24, 1966

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, NW (5th Floor)
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Attention: PAUL ANTHONY
Executive Director

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I would like to thank you very much for the courteous reception that you extended to me when visiting your office recently. It was a pleasure meeting you and becoming familiar with your program of group meetings.

We certainly hope you will allow us the opportunity to serve your organization for a future gathering. I feel sure all in attendance would find Jekyll Island a refreshing change of pace.

Our invitation for you to visit the island as our guest will remain open. We look forward to having you come down, so that you may partake in some of the many pleasures which this lovely area affords.

Please contact us in Atlanta a few days in advance of your arrival, in order that we might prepare our best accommodations for you.

Cordially,

JEKYLL MOTELS, INCORPORATED

Dexter Gatehouse

Dexter Gatehouse
Sales Promotion

DG/njo

AAA QUALITY COURTS MASTER HOSTS

MANAGEMENT: JEKYLL MOTELS, INC. JEKYLL ISLAND, GEORGIA 912--635-2211

See gen

July 26, 1966

The Honorable Jed Johnson, Jr.
House Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Congressman:

I think I'm going to have to re-check your voting record if you are getting publicity out of South Carolina like the attached.

Every good wish on the current campaign.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj
Enclosure - 1.

Paul Connie - thought you might like to see this. Don't make me a copy.
Connie

Rec'd 7/14/66

Marriage And Politics: A Difficult Combination

EDITOR'S NOTE — They're Washington brides, but not the usual kind. They're politicians' daughters and they married politicians, but that only makes it a little easier. For brides Sydney Johnson and Kay Jacobs it means two homes, late dinner, the care and feeding of a campaigner, and avoiding a cocktail parties.

By KELLY SMITH

WASHINGTON (AP) — Two girls came to Washington: One, the daughter of a governor, the other, the daughter of a congressman. They had not come to find jobs; they had come as brides.

Both bright and pretty, they started married life in a whirlwind of political pressure which has wrecked other young families and sent older wives tearfully home.

Sydney Johnson and Kay Jacobs celebrate their first wedding anniversaries this year, a year their husbands are running for second terms, a year of excitement, adjustment and hope.

Sydney is the youngest daughter of Rep. A. Sydney Herlong, D-Fla., and nine months ago married Rep. Jed Johnson Jr., of Chickasha, Okla., at 26 the youngest member of the House. She's a blue-eyed brunette with a master's degree in religious education.

Kay's husband is Rep. Andrew Jacobs Jr., 34, of Indianapolis, Ind. She's one of twin daughters of former Indiana Gov. Matthew E. Welsh and just celebrated her 24th birthday.

Both the husbands are Democrats and first-termers. And both — like their wives — are the children of politicians. Their fathers served in Congress.

Psychiatrists attest to the difficulty of maintaining a stable marriage under political pressures, much less starting one. It's unusual, too, for sons and daughters of politicians to wed.

"Most are smarter," remarked Sydney Johnson.

Growing up in a politically minded household doesn't necessarily make living in one as an adult any easier. Entering politics young adds to the burden; expenses mount, trips home are frequent, party leaders may be restive and opponents older and more experienced.

Jed and Andy say their fathers' experiences helped them in Congress, but were Kay and Sydney better prepared by having a father in politics?

"It's easier in that I knew what to expect," Sydney says. What to expect included flying on 42 planes her first eight months of marriage, losing luggage three times, and missing a White House reception because of meetings.

"It helps," Kay says. "I was more familiar with the problems." Problems like a husband who can't have dinner until 9 p.m., or a husband gone every other weekend on the campaign trail.

Does it bother them to read criticism of their husbands?

"Yes," Kay says, "but not nearly so much as it would if my father had not had criticism. It makes me a little mad. I try not to read it."

Sydney says, "It's bad when you read something which wasn't put down as it actually happened. I find it frustrating. You like to be talked about as you are."

The Johnsons met in high school in Washington. Jed was a Capitol page.

Last summer he concluded that commuting to see Sydney in Boston, where she was finishing her masters, and to Oklahoma, didn't work. He proposed in June between church and lunch.

Andy met Kay, a political science major, when she signed up to work in his campaign. There was what Andy calls the "proverbial weekend date," then Kay came to Washington. Andy met her at the airport and within a month they made marriage plans.

Home for the Jacobs is a modern apartment in Alexandria, with a breathtaking view of the Potomac River, the Washington Monument and the Capitol. "The Making of the President 1960" is on a bookshelf.

Kay Jacobs, like Sydney, is a brunette with a model figure. She wears her hair upswept and seems too young to be a congressional wife. She's eagerly making plans for a home they are building near Washington.

The Johnsons live in a rented two-bedroom bungalow in a quiet neighborhood 15 blocks from father-in-law Herlong. Jed often rides to work with Sydney's father.

Neither couple takes an active part in the party circuit unless it involves their district. Both prefer entertaining close friends, although Kay used to help with receptions in the Indiana governor's mansion and Sydney is well acquainted with Washington's social world.

Andy Jacobs said, "Most social parties are the ultimate in trivia. As my father used to say, 'I was elected to represent my constituents in Congress, not at a cocktail party'."

Jed said he and Sydney get two or three invitations a day. "If you went to everything, you wouldn't do anything else," he said. "Neither of us like to go to a large room where there are people standing around with cocktails trying to make conversation."

When Jed was 6 weeks old, his father took him to meet President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Jed sat on FDR's lap. In 1949, when Andy was 16, he watched his father sworn in at the Capitol and vowed he, too, would one day be a congressman.

Both say the friends their fathers made — men now in the leadership of the House — are a tremendous asset, for advice and help. Both, recognizing that long-term service spells p-p-w-e-r, want to stay in the House.

"I guess I'm a Henry Clay at heart," Andy said.

"Maybe my father always wanted to be speaker of the House," Jed said. "Maybe that's where I got my ambition."

In November, Andy runs against Paul R. Oakes, an Indianapolis insurance man. Jed opposes James V. Smith, a Chickasha farmer.

If both win, Kay and Sydney can look forward to a life in the public limelight, a career risked at the polls each two years, and rationing time between constituents and family.

"It's difficult to live a normal life," Jed Johnson says. "But you try to achieve an amount of normalcy. You keep trying."

Hung Up On Politics

Settling in Washington, D. C., can be an unsettled affair for newlyweds like Rep. Jed Johnson Jr. of Chickasha, Okla. (D-Okla.) and his wife Sydney. It included 42 plane flights during their first eight months of marriage. Sydney had some idea of what to expect as a congressman's wife—her father is Rep. A. Sydney Herlong (D-Fla.). Jed, up for his second term next November, is the son of a former congressman. Here Sydney asks her husband's advice about curtains for the dining room of their rented bungalow.

File "Jekyll" Gen.

December 28, 1966

Mr. Dexter Gatehouse
Jekyll Motels, Inc.
1706 Lenox Towers West
3390 Peachtree Road, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30326

Dear Dexter:

Thank you for the Jekyll Island clip. It will serve its purpose of being a constant reminder of your good facilities.

Incidentally, we still have not been billed for several of our people at our recent meeting at Jekyll. If the year-end auditing shows some unpaid bills you might try to determine whether or not they belong to us.

Best wishes for the New Year.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

Jill
Jo
gm

January 16, 1967

Mr. Louis W. Jones, Executive Director
511 Verano Court
San Mateo, California 94402

Dear Mr. Jones:

Thank you for the copy of the interesting newsletter.

Dr. George Mitchell retired as Executive Director of SRC in January 1957. He and Mrs. Mitchell moved to Scotland to fulfill his long-time dream of reading and writing. Sadly, he died in 1960.

Regarding financial support for the newsletter, I would gather west coast sources are the most promising and I am completely ignorant of sources out there. You might, however, share a copy of the newsletter with Fred Routh of NAIRO and ask for his suggestions.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

1/9/67

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Please note marked passage on page 1.

If Dr. Geo. Mitchell (formerly of Farm Security Administration) is still with your group, please remember me to him. I once worked for him in Cincinnati.

IRANC has just been incorporated and has been ruled tax-deductible. If you know of any souces of financial support, I would appreciate hearing from you.

Respectfully,

Lou Jones

Lou Jones
(member NAIRO)

P.S.
The newsletter has been published for over 7 years, has received praise from the most respected leaders, is established as a trusted means of information and stimulation.

LOU JONES NEWSLETTER

1 January 1967 (next news deadline: 27 Jan.) Vol. 3

"No man will treat with indifference the principle of race. It is the key of history, and why history is so often confused is that it has been written by men who were ignorant of this principle, and all the knowledge it involves." - Benjamin Disraeli, 1880

MATEO INTERFAITH GROUP

San Mateo area clergy and laymen of all faiths have been invited to meet January 15 to discuss racial segregation as it affects jobs, schools and housing in their Peninsula community.

A letter dated November 28 addressed to 55 clergymen in San Mateo, Burlingame, Hillsborough and Millbrae asks: "Are we not all confronted with the question of our role as current leaders in the Judaeo-Christian tradition and its ministry of reconciliation?"

Signing the letter were Rt. Rev. James Brown, St. Gregory's Roman Catholic Church; Rev. Donald Pyne, St. Dunstan's; Rabbi Sanford Rosen, Temple Beth El; Rev. Rufus Cooper, St. James A.M.E. Zion; Rev. Herbert Van Meter, Congregational; Rev. George P. Carter, Methodist; Rev. Paul Mitchell, Baptist; and Rev. Alanson Higbie, St. Paul's Episcopal.

The letter asks each clergyman to bring two laymen with him.

"We are not interested in forming 'another organization.' However, we feel that the destructive effect of racial separation calls concerned churchmen to come together (with a minimum of organizational structure) to gain information and mutual support for our common task."

The letter quotes Rev. Eugene Boyle, of SF Conference on Religion and Race, as saying: "Social change on the Peninsula, as part of the San Francisco metropolitan area, is inevitable. Whether it is peaceful or violent will depend on the responsible leadership."

San Mateo County, population 400,000, has no Religion and Race Conference.

Northern California Council of Churches will soon open an Office for State Affairs in Sacramento, headed by Rev. Glen Holman, to watchdog social legislation. The Council may revive its publication "Legislative Alert" of former years...

First Methodist Church of all-white Burlingame plans on having a HR figure in its pulpit Race Relations Sunday in February...

* * * *

A noted white Southerner, Paul Anthony, feels it entirely possible that U.S. could have "an apartheid president" in ten years. "We are basically a prejudiced nation and we must face it before we can overcome it." Anthony is director of the highly respected Southern Regional Council (interracial)...

PUBLICATION DATE: 15 February

"Apartheid - American Style," by John H. Denton of UC's Urban Extension and editor of "Race and Property." (Diablo Press, 462 Coventry Rd., Berkeley 94707 - for both books)...

The proportion of white students in Berkeley schools increased last year - from 49.6% to 50.3% - contrary to the "white-flight-to-suburbs" pattern. Berkeley schools are headed by Neil Sullivan, one of the nation's top educators (and school integrationist)...

DATES

Jan 8(Sun) - 10 a.m. thru Mar 19 - "The Mind of the Bigot" - Sunday morning discussion programs presented by adult education committee of Church for The Fellowship of All Peoples, 2041 Larkin, SF 94109. Leader: Robert Cowan, sociologist. Registration $5, students $2.50. "Racism and Alienation." Phone 776-4910.

Jan 19(Thu) - 10:30 to 3:30 - Race and Cultural Relations Workshop of N. Calif. Council of Churches, Fremont Presbyterian Church, Sacramento. Theme: Prejudice and YOU. Program leaders are Dr. M. J. Sanderson and Rev. James Alfred Smith. Luncheon $1.50. Register through local church, or phone 861-4726.

Jan 21(Sat) - 10 a.m. - Richmond area HOUSING CONFERENCE - on needs and opportunities. Sponsored by Richmond Citizens Planning Assn., HR Commission's housing committee, and West Contra Costa County FH committee. Harry Ells High School. For information, contact Mrs. Lucretia Edwards, 237 Bishop Ave., Richmond 94801. "Most people in our area are not really in-the-know about recent legislation."

Jan 25(Wed) - 7 p.m. - ANNUAL DINNER, SF Bay Area CCU, Sheraton-Palace Hotel SF. Speaker: Percy Moore, CCU's new executive director. Topic: "Get Off My Back!" $7.50. No host cocktails at 6:30. Reservations call EX 2-3877.

Feb 4(Sat) - 7 p.m. - Annual Banquet of San Jose NAACP, Fairgrounds Pavilion. Speaker: Saul Alinsky. For information, call Mrs. Ellen Berlin, San Jose, 377-5389.

Meet BUMP (Blacks Unified to Motivate Progress), an Oakland group, chaired by Booker T. Emery, who says it was organized because the "small people" have become tired of others deciding what should be done for them. BUMP men were on patrol during the "recent disturbance" telling people NOT to resort to violence. Emery wants action before Oakland becomes "another Hunters Point." BUMP is counseled by Friends of BUMP led by Rev. Donald Ganoung, ghetto priest (Episcopalian)...

Meet BASPC (Bay Area Social Planning Council), formed March 1966, in first attempt at regionally coordinated planning of social welfare needs and approaches. Citizen-directed and financed (mainly United Crusade), it has headquarters at 577-14th Street, Oakland 94612 (835-2300), and branch offices in five Bay Area counties. Paul Akana is executive director. Ask for BASPC's free newsletter...Health, welfare, recreation, youth services...

Ford Foundation has announced $617,500 in grants, mostly to universities, to demonstrate that Negroes, if aided, can play a larger part in the nation's economy, both in small business and in large industry...

HEARD AT LOS ANGELES MEETING OF NATION'S TOP RACE RELATIONS SPECIALISTS (Nov. 19): "The most critical domestic issue facing the nation today is the crisis of the racial ghettos of our urban centers. The harmful and pervasive effect of this social cancer threatens every aspect of our social, political and economic well being."

HEARD AT RUMFORD ACT HEARINGS (Dec. 6-7): "Strange that it is still a subject of discussion whether a man has the same rights as other men to own or rent a home...Laws give all men of good will a basis for working together toward solution of our common problems...Where you are permitted to live is the place society assigns to you...We cannot permit nor afford to lose a generation or more of our children to inferior education because of defacto segregated residential areas."

* * * *

A recent U.S. census study points to ghettoization as a root cause of the 1965 Watts disturbance (high rents for below-standard dwellings, absentee ownership etc.). Judge Loren Miller, a member of Calif. Advisory Committee on CR has said Watts' population density is more than three times greater than LA city average...

Daniel P. Moynihan, director of the Joint Center for Urban Studies at Mass. Institute of Technology, has told U.S. Senators that some form of guaranteed minimum family income may be necessary to upgrade the lives of Negroes in ghettos. But Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, noted NY psychologist, warns that some way must be found to avoid the "dehumanizing" impact that welfare payments have on their beneficiaries...

* * * *

Dr. Paul Gertmanian of First United Presbyterian Church, 1740 Sloat Blvd. SF, is providing leadership for a group in Sunset District seeking greater housing opportunities for minority citizens. His group met with officials of SF Real Estate Board December 14. Consensus: "There is a real need to educate both realtors and the public on the issue."

SF Conference on Religion and Race (Miss Rita Semel, staff member, EX 2-3189) reports religious groups have distributed over 60,000 open housing pledge forms in SF, and that 4,000 to 5,000 have been signed and returned...

Housing Opportunities Program (of SF Bay CCU) will soon place ads in Oakland Tribune publicizing specific rental or purchase units available on an equal basis, plus HOP's housing assistance generally...

San Mateo County has a "hot line" equal housing service (Mrs. Elaine Eisenberg of FH Council, phone 345-4071). Results have been meager because of scarcity of low-priced, children-welcome rentals..

A new FH office in Washington, D.C. will escort Negro families seeking housing...Worcester, Mass. residents are being asked to "adopt" Negro families and help them procure decent housing (the written appeal was made by John J. Concordia, HR chairman of Diocesan Council of Catholic Men)...Five radio stations in NY City area carry regular announcements of FH group assistance..

> "Because housing segregation is so deeply rooted, it can be eliminated only by concerted action of government, business, labor, real estate interests and the churches."
> - John A. McDermott, executive director, Catholic Interracial Council of Chicago.

Santa Clara County supervisors may decide this month whether to undertake a leased housing program for low-income families. A poll of 16 cities shows 7 for, 6 against, 2 undecided, and one (Sunnyvale) yet to vote. A close issue...

SF Conference on Religion and Race hopes to set up an information center for aid to church and civic groups throughout the Bay Area in creating low and moderate cost housing, making use of Federal funds...

NEW

"Nonprofit Housing: Illustrative Cases," a 360-page outline of how community groups can get Federal funds for low and moderate cost housing. $5. Urban America Inc., 1717 Mass. Ave. N.W., Washington D.C. 20036...

California Assn. of Housing Cooperatives (593 Mkt. St., SF 94105) plans a seminar March 17-18 in LA on co-op approaches to nonprofit sponsored low and moderate cost housing using Federal funds "Are housing cooperatives working out? You bet they are!"

NY city mayor, John V. Lindsay, recently announced plans for a revolutionary new housing development over East River: Economically integrated apartments - for rich, for middle and low income.

VERY NEW

"Fair Play in Housing - Who's My Neighbor?" by Algernon D. Black (Public Affairs Pamphlet 396 28 pages 25¢). Latest and probably the best frank statement on the subject, by a noted opinion leader. Subheads on "Fear of Inundation," "Intermarriage," and "Effect on Children." Write Public Affairs Pamphlets, 381 Park Ave. South, New york 10016. Quantity rates.

A recent survey among 778 landlords in LA area found 57% unwilling to rent to Negroes and admitting it. 12% were unsure. The telephone survey was made by 15 FH groups and reported by California Fair Practices Committee...In LA area, residential separation of Mexican-Americans from "Anglos," Negroes from white Anglos, is treated in a report by Joan W. Moore and Frank G. Mittelbach, of UCLA Grad. School of Business Administration...

Fair Housing vs Low-Income Housing

An article on "Desegregated Housing" in New Republic (Dec. 17) blames fair housing "idealists" for ruining chances for Federally financed low-cost housing. "While turmoil rages over integration, housing conditions worsen...If reformers can be persuaded to forfeit for a time the ideal of desegregation, there might be a chance of mustering political support and money for low-income housing." Authors are Piven and Cloward of Columbia U school of social work.

Heard at the interfaith peace rally Dec. 21 at Redwood City's napalm plant: "We come together from all religious, ethnic and cultural groups to confess the oneness of all humanity...peace is possible through unity of purpose...Pope Paul said there are three evils in the world: nationalism, militarism, and racism...If we are to have peace we must emphasize the worth and dignity of every individual...build a truly human society on earth." (38 Peninsula clergymen planned the program)...

Marin County and San Francisco Human Rights Commissioners will get together Jan. 26 for an all day meeting and tours in SF...San Francisco's HR Commission is attempting to bring employers, union, clergy and minority group representatives together in a program to recruit and train minority workers for SF's hotels and restaurants. Staff member Ruth Maguire is devoting fulltime to "New Careers" program which, according to Christian Science Monitor (Nov. 26) "might be the answer for Hunters Point." (Dr. Arthur Pearl of U of Oregon has said "The basis of a poverty program must begin with job creation"..

Marin County HR Commission is setting up a program to "inform the public...make people aware of problems...there is a great need to educate the general Caucasian community." (Many Bay Area professionals in radio, TV, newspapers and graphic arts reside in Marin County)...Marin HR Commission may reactivate its police-community relations committee...

Richmond HR Commission has voted unanimously against a civilian police review board "at this time" while commending the city police dept. for its "progressive community relations program"...

E. B. Jeffrey, executive director of Alameda County HR Commission, is promoting a police-community relations institute, using Federal planning funds. Chief Gain of Oakland Police Dept. has indicated interest...The Commission has had difficulty in getting a guorum for meetings, and has been advised it cannot act in an Oakland situation unless requested to do so by that city (which has no HR commission)..

Another municipal HR commission in the Bay Area has just subscribed en masse to LJ NEWSLETTER...

Alan Reeves heads the new Defense Dept. consolidated Contract Compliance Office, 100 McAllister SF, 556-8994, which promotes affirmative EEO programs in gov't contractor establishments (there are a lot around)...Frank Quinn is leaving his job as director of SF's HR Commission to become first western regional director for LBJ's Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. EEOC, complaint-oriented, handles complaints arising in private firms having 75 or more employees engaged in interstate commerce... Job discrimination in the Federal civil service falls exclusively under U.S. Civil Service Commission, which recently made it known that gov't agencies must not appoint Negroes under a quota system, and that rank and file employees are not to be pressured into engaging in FH activities on their own time. BUT, the Commission will continue to encourage gov't officials to take whatever community actions are necessary to provide suitable housing for all employees (Uncle Sam is Bay Area's largest employer)...

SF Bar Assn., mindful that minority employment in law offices is low, is now training and qualifying Negro women as legal secretaries. Attorneys Joseph R. Grodin and Wm. L. Diedrich Jr. worked out the program with Legal Secretaries Assn. and Urban League - probably the only program of its kind in U.S...

Oakland's Mayor John H. Reading may ask for a Manpower Commission to encourage minority employment...

Attention school officials and COUNSELORS: FEPC's new pictorial "Earl Wilson" leaflet shows how minority young people make the transition from school to the world of work. P.O. Box 603, SF, 94101...FEPC now has a field office in Sacramento, 1020 Eighth St.

* * * *

Advertising Council and Religion in American Life is now promoting fair housing in media-donated space in large magazines. Full-page ads...

PATH OF PROGRESS (Dec. 1966)

- YWCA headquarters issued a nationwide call for open housing as "basic to an open society." Published in NY Times (Oct. 24) the "Call to Women Who Care" said "Women must not hide behind reports of so-called backlash...we are determined to help create in our communities and nation a climate of new promise and hope for human dignity and freedom." Said Mrs. Lloyd J. Marti, president, and Lincoln, Nebraska, resident: "We as women cannot fail to take leadership here."
- A Federal court ordered Alabama penal facilities desegregated, rejecting arguments that racial segregation is part of routine prison security.
- Dr. Chas. L. Hudson, president, American Medical Assn., accepted the Medicare idea and proposed that local medical societies launch comprehensive health care services in their communities "for all persons of whatever age, race, creed or color." A "top-priority AMA obligation... a new focus on people."
- Nat'l Council of Churches general assembly called on rank and file membership to demonstrate Christian faith by working responsibly and persistently for "elimination of racial injustice, poverty, hunger, war and disunity in the household of Christ." NCC embraces 34 Protestant and Orthodox denominations, with 41 million members, and NCC boards and committees now have Roman Catholic participation.

\- \- \-

- Midpeninsula Citizens for Fair Housing announced plans for "mutual education" seminars around the Bay Area involving realty and apartment house people, builders, lenders, minority groups and civic leaders. The conferences are made possible by a foundation grant via SF Bay Area CCU. MCFH's new address: 866 Rorke Way, Palo Alto 94303, phone 327-1718. President is Felix T. Smith.

WANTED: Fulltime project director, salary $8,000, to coordinate a series of seminars involving persons of highly diverse opinions and interests in housing - see immediately above. Submit written resumes to Council for Civic Unity, 437 Market St., San Francisco 94105.

A conference to examine religious roots of anti-Semitism is planned for early 1968. A joint venture of Graduate Theological Union of Berkeley and American Jewish Committee...World's Jewish population is estimated at 13.4 million. Main communities are U.S. (2.7 million), Soviet Union (2.5 million), and Israel ...

NOW - a Jewish Book Club, with membership open only to subscribers of Commentary Magazine (12 issues $8, 165 East 56th St. NY 10022), praised by Chet Huntley, C.P. Snow and others. The Club's first free offering: "The Jews - Social Patterns of an American Group," edited by Marshall Sklare ($10 at your bookstore)...

An estimated 1,000 to 10,000 black Jews (6 synagogues) are present in New York area and first steps toward integration with white Jews have been taken (see Newsweek of Dec. 26). "Undoubtedly the civil rights movement generated much of the white Jews' belated interest in their black brethren." Speculative Ethiopian ancestry...

'WHERE DOES MY CHURCH STAND?' Remember the Chicago Freedom Movement last summer, when Negro and white demonstrators marched through all-white neighborhoods to dramatize the need for open housing?

Catholic nuns and priests in the march became a special target for rocks and obscenities in predominantly Catholic neighborhoods. Said Sister M. Angelica, OSF, as her bleeding head was being sewed up at the hospital: "I feel no bitterness toward these people - but it hurts to think we haven't taught them better."

The "terrible evidence" of failure of the Church to teach racial justice is told in Nov. 1st issue of Look Magazine by John A. McDermott, of Chicago's CIC, in an article "Where Does My Church Stand On Racial Justice?"

Reprints of the McDermott article have been circulated by San Francisco CIC among its entire membership.

McDermott states that Chicago area's Catholic community is the nation's largest (2,341,500, 470 parishes, with 372,000 pupils in 437 Catholic grade schools and 90 high schools - "fourth largest school system in the nation").

"De facto segregation is the rule in the parochial as well as the public schools," said McDermott.

"Racial injustice is basically a white problem... Thousands of Catholics have grown to maturity with little or no instruction on this basic issue.

"Chicago's racial crisis is the same crisis confronting all metropolitan areas."

* * * *

Robert G. Lamp, Stanford school methods researcher, says the American school is evolving toward the "educational park," which would be improved education for all - and a by-product would be integration and equalization of opportunity. See CTA Journal for October...

William F. Johntz and 14 other teachers have been making history teaching high school and college level abstract mathematics to elementary school students in west Berkeley slums. Johntz says children from disadvantaged homes can learn as well as those from middle and upper class backgrounds in subjects which are "not related to culture."..

INTEGRATED TEXTS

"Selected Readings on Integrated Textbooks" - a kit of 20 articles on ethnically integrated and ecumenically oriented textbooks. $3. Nat'l Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice, 1307 South Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ills. 60605...

White schoolteacher associations in the Deep South are reported quietly removing racial barriers to membership...

A young teacher in Hillsborough public schools is now writing his master's thesis in history. His subject: Historical background of racial integration moves in mid-San Mateo County (Hillsborough, Burlingame, San Mateo, Millbrae)...

Univ. of Calif. Extension has scheduled 58 "special" classes January 3 to March 20 for "persons interested in or concerned with educational programs in disadvantaged areas." Classes will meet at various points in Bay Area. Phone 845-6000, Ext. 4111...

H.E.P. Educational Foundation (Help Eliminate Prejudice) has ready-made race relations and civil rights libraries for personal or organizational use. Full library (101 books, some hardcover), $146. Partial library (25 books), $36. Order direct from H.E.P., P.O. Box 274, San Lorenzo, Calif. (or send for free list)...

A doctoral paper by Karl Frederick Mauger, Ed.D., Pa. State U '65, says educational programs of a community can be advanced more rapidly by a planned public relations program. "Human power structure of the community" should be "discovered" and "utilized"..

The percentage of Negroes in U.S. Army combat outfits went up from 12.1% in 1945 (when Jim Crow allowed very few Negroes the chance to fight) to 33.4% in 1962 (study by Chas. C. Moskos Jr., Northwestern U - see Journal of Sociology for Sept. '66)...

The Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund (SEDF) provides leadership training and other constructive programs to achieve racial justice. "These training programs need the support of all Americans of vision and good will," said Norman Thomas, member of SEDF board, along with Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, Robert F. Drinan S.J., and others. Contributions (tax-deductible) should be sent to SEDF, 150 Nassau St., New York 10038...

Lou Jones Newsletter

PUBLISHED THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH BY THE INTERGROUP RELATIONS ASSOCIATION OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA, SAN MATEO, CALIFORNIA, FORMED OCTOBER 10, 1966 FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES

January 1967

Nonprofit Org.
U.S. Postage
PAID
San Mateo, Calif.
Permit No. 374

RETURN REQ·D

(see note)

- ***Communication and understanding across racial, ethnic, religious and cultural barriers***
- ***Public awareness of the nature and background of community problems of unrest***
- ***Information services in the field of human relations***

LOUIS W. JONES, Executive Director
511 VERANO COURT
SAN MATEO, CALIFORNIA 94402

CONTRIBUTIONS ARE TAX-DEDUCTIBLE

(FROM A SAN MATEO, CALIF., NEWSPAPER, October 1966)

INSIDE YOUR SCHOOLS

A Community Attacks Segregation

By GEORGE W. NEILL
Education News Service

How does a community go about ending de facto segregation in its schools with as little friction as possible?

A unique and promising pioneer effort worthy of emulation by other communities was launched in San Mateo in early October.

A giant communitywide conference was organized by 45 sponsors. Included were such widely diversified groups as churches, girl scouts, police, a homeowner's association and school districts.

LOU JONES NEWSLETTER was one of 22 patron sponsors →

Nearly 800 people gave up golf, gardening, shopping and the numerous other things busy suburbanites do on Saturday to attend the all-day discussion and brainstorming session. It was a remarkable turnout, surprising even the most optimistic sponsors.

It was obvious that the problem of peaceful, constructive relations between the majority and minority races was bothering a lot of people. The riots in the nearby Hunters Point district of San Francisco had just ended.

After a full day of listening to speeches by race relations authorities and intensive self-examination in discussion groups, it was clear to the conferees that San Mateo had a ghetto. This was a breakthrough in itself, because many participants, although they had lived in the city for years, were really not aware that a race problem existed in their community.

★ ★ ★

THE CONCLUSIONS they reached after their day of soul-searching would probably be similar in other California communities:

- The community must be made aware of the problem. Such awareness does not now exist.
- Minority children—13 per cent of the school enrollment—should be moved out of the ghetto schools as soon as possible, starting first in the primary grades.
- The church has failed in promoting integration and racial harmony and admits its guilt.
- Curriculum and tests must be changed to give due recognition to minority groups.
- Once a plan of school integration is decided upon, the community must prepare both white and Negro parents for the change.
- Education is the most likely place to break the cycle of poverty, poor housing and unemployment.
- A citizens' committee should be formed to attack the problem of de facto segregation.
- The "educational park" concept, bringing thousands of children from kindergarten to high school to one site, should be considered as a possible solution to integration.
- The all-white school was recognized as deprived because it does not prepare a child for the real world, and gives him "an exaggerated view of his own exclusive status."
- More Negroes should be hired at all levels in the schools.
- Busing is necessary as a preliminary step to break up school segregation.
- Minority groups should not be spread through the schools on the basis of a few in each regular school; instead, each school should specialize in one or two grades and all the children in a district like San Mateo would go to the school teaching their grade level. This is a better way to achieve integration.

★ ★ ★

LEON LESSINGER, superintendent of the San Mateo High School District, called the precedent-setting conference "a good example of people coming together to ask questions."

"We are witnessing here a tremendous revolution," he concluded, "in which the schools will become a giant social engine—an engine for change."

The revolution Lessinger is talking about and the changes envisioned by the farsighted San Mateans will come—sooner or later—to most California communities.

It is to be hoped they will approach the beginning of this change of attitudes and policies as intelligently as San Mateo.

March 2, 1967

Jack Tar Capitol House
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Gentlemen:

Please reserve a single room for me for the night of March 9 and note for very early arrival on that Thursday.

Sincerely,

James N. Wood
Executive Assistant

JNW/km

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT

"J" GENERAL

REGARDING

Elbert Jeans letter of Dec. 8 concerning Tennessee Council

DATE

1-13-68

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT

TENNESSEE COUNCIL

We greatly appreciate your contribution to The Jewish Home.

We have notified

Family of Mr. Leonard Haas

of your thoughtfulness.

Your continued interest in the Home will make the future brighter for others.

See "Jc" gen.
cc: ref.
Life Fellows, re: Mr. Leonard Haas's death
1-28-69

January 29, 1969

The Jewish Home for the Aged
260 - 14th Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is a small contribution in memory and honor of the late Mr. Leonard Haas.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj
Enclosure - 1. (Check: $50.00)

file

LES
MJ-/ib

ANNOUNCEMENTS

1967 - 1969

interpreters' house

LAMBUTH INN • LAKE JUNALUSKA, N. C.

the situation

LET US BE BOLD ABOUT IT—

There *is* a new breed of Holy Man:
he is semi-holy; involved, committed, and
vulnerable. He is everywhere
realist and revolutionary.

But more: he is nearly always
uncertain and insecure.

He is too pessimistic, under-equipped, limited;
but idealist, brave, ready-for-more.
Yet, he is too few, too small, and he has too far to go.
He will never do—unless he finds
a New *Being*
a New *Perspective*
a Better *Base*
and a *Method* more worthy of his breeding as Man
of the New Creation.

If you are concerned with how-to-be
then *Come*
Let us Face the kind of men we are—

* * *

"God will not have Christianity as it is!"

"The institution, for all its faulty vision, is being winnowed out. But wait! Institution is the *modus operandi* of our species. . . . There is no way but to take on your back that precious packet of all that has endured . . . and strike out boldly for new ground that will support an altar."

"We shall not easily learn to live without
those consolations called Religious."

the program

SEMINARS

The basic approach for pastors will be a series of eight three-week Seminars each year, limited to 36 men per Seminar. Each Seminar meets for a 5-day week, Monday through Friday. Week-ends for guided retreat or return to pastorate if necessary. Lecturing Fellow for each Seminar in residence the second week.

1967 — 1968

October	2	— October 20
October	30	— November 17
November	27	— December 15
January	8	— January 26
February	5	— February 23
March	4	— March 22
April	15	— May 3
May	13	— May 31

Inquiries about attendance are invited. No one should fail to apply for lack of funds. Financial grants possible where necessary. *Any man is welcome* from any communion, any size parish, any educational background.

RETREATS

One to five days

for

Physicians

Teachers	Students
School Administrators	School Boards
Editorial Writers	Newspaper Staffs
Deacons	Stewards
Elders	Vestrymen
Clergy Conferences	Individual Churches

staff

Carlyle Marney, A.B., Th.M., Th.D., Litt.D., D.D., Director, will concentrate on content of study-programs, choice of lecturers, the conduct of retreats, lectures, seminars—with time for private consultation.

James W. Fowler, III, A.B., B.D., candidate for advanced degree in Social Ethics at Harvard, joins us in June, 1968, as Director of Research and Operation.

Merle N. Young, A.B., B.D., Th.M., D.D., Chaplain, (Captain) USN (Retired), did post-graduate work at California and Edinburgh. Director of Ecumenical Relations.

Harold N. Bixler, A.B., M.A., Ph.D., of Columbia University, Atlanta Schools, and Western Carolina University (Emeritus Professor Psychology).

Samuel Buchlender, Odessa, graduate of the Warsaw School of Forestry and the London School of Economics, did his Theological studies under private tutors (e.g. Joseph Klausner) and attended the famed Yeshiba Slobodka. Lecturer in Old Testament.

J. Martin England, A.B., B.D., college teacher, missionary in Burma, Southern area representative for maintenance of the ministry, American Baptist Convention.

Edna Alsdurf, Assistant Director.

Faye J. Alley, Secretary.

Mary Neill Rogers, B.S., Organist and Liturgist.

Ila G. Campbell, Treasurer.

Louis Jones, Director of work program.

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Robert E. Cushman, Ph.D., Theological Education
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Vernon E. Jordan, Jr., Social Concerns
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Lois B. Blankenship, *American Baptist Convention*
Claude Broach, *St. John's Baptist Church, Charlotte*
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Gordon Cosby, *Church of the Saviour*
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Paul N. Garber, *Bishop, The Methodist Church*
Richard Gilbert, *United Presbyterian Church*
Paul Hardin, Jr., *Bishop, The Methodist Church*
Kyle Haselden, *THE CHRISTIAN CENTURY*
Fred B. Helms, *Charlotte*
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James I. McCord, *Princeton Theological Seminary*
Gerald O. McCulloh, *The Methodist Church*
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Bill D. Moyers, *NEWSDAY, Long Island*
T. J. Norman, Jr., *Charlotte*
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Samuel D. Proctor, *Washington, D. C.*
Edward H. Pruden, *Washington, D. C.*
J. O. Smith, *Bishop, The Methodist Church*
R. Wright Spears, *Columbia College*
James S. Thomas, *Bishop, The Methodist Church*
Lee F. Tuttle, *World Methodist Council*
Foy Valentine, *Southern Baptist Convention*
Cynthia Wedel, *National Council of Churches*
Dean R. Wright, *American Baptist Convention*

lecturing fellows

1967-1969

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Robert E. Cushman, *Duke University*
Julian N. Hartt, *Yale Divinity School*
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Walter Harrelson, *Vanderbilt University*
Benjamin Mays, *Morehouse College*
Franklin Young, *Princeton University*
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James I. McCord, *Princeton Theological Seminary*
William Poteat, *Duke University*
Samuel Buchlender, *Hyder Mountain*
Samuel S. Hill, *University of North Carolina*
Sydnor L. Stealey, *Southeastern Seminary*
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Elmer G. Homrighausen, *Princeton Theological Seminary*
Bruce Rahtjen, *St. Paul School of Theology*
Reuel Howe, *Institute for Advanced Pastoral Studies*

ANNUAL CONVOCATION OF FELLOWS

Lambuth Inn, January 3-4, 1968
Theme: Massive Reconciliation
Key Address: Edwin Dahlberg

Lambuth Inn, Lake Junaluska, N. C.
Charter, May 8, 1967
A non-profit corporation
"in behalf of a people,
their churches and institutions of change"

Address Inquiries: Box 36, Lake Junaluska, N. C. 28745

February 9, 1970

Mr. Harold K. Jacobson
International Organization
Program
University of Michigan
Department of Political Science
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

Dear Mr. Jacobson:

Please accept and express to the Grants Committee my sincere appreciation for the grant made to Dr. Via.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:js

30 January 1970

Mr. Emory F. Via
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Via:

On behalf of the Grants Committee of the American Friends of Wilton Park I am pleased to inform you that we have decided to give you $300.00 to partially cover your travel expenses which you will incur in connection with your attendance at the coming Wilton Park Conference. I am sorry that the grant is not more, but our treasury is virtually depleted. I hope very much that this will ease the financial burden of your attending the conference. I know you will find the conference an extremely worthwhile experience.

Sincerely yours,

Harold K. Jacobson

HKJ:ck
cc: Paul Anthony
Terrence Cullinan

February 9, 1970

Mr. J. C. James
Federal Executive Fellow
The Brookings Institution
1775 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Mr. James:

It was a pleasure having you visit. If we can be of any possible help to you, please let us know. In the meantime, every good wish for your work.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:js

The Brookings Institution

1775 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE N.W. / WASHINGTON D.C. 20036 / CABLES: BROOKINST / TELEPHONE: 202 HUDSON 3-8919

Visiting Scholar Programs

February 6, 1970

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

My sincere thanks and appreciation for your warm reception on my recent visit, and for the invaluable assistance provided by you and your staff. The far-ranging discussion which you and I had was both stimulating and informative, and your files were most revealing.

The fight against segregation and discrimination has many aspects, all of which must become the concern of those of us who believe in a truly open society. I hope that the project which I have undertaken will make some small contribution in that direction. Your help is certainly a giant step forward.

With your permission I shall take the liberty to call on you again as my study progresses.

Sincerely,

J. C. James

J. C. James
Federal Executive Fellow

VISITING SCHOLAR PROGRAMS: *Brookings makes its research facilities available to visitors engaged in their own projects.* Guest Scholars *on leave from other institutions pursue their own research.* Federal Executive Fellows *on leave from government and* Business Executive Fellows *on leave from positions in private employment engage in studies of public policy problems.* Research Fellows *from university graduate schools conduct predoctoral or postdoctoral research in Washington.*

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JEWISH WELFARE FUND

SEP 2
Southern Regional Council

August 31, 1953

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear George:

Helen and I have just returned from a brief vacation and I hasten to answer your letter of August 14.

Thanks very much for agreeing to lead the discussion for the afternoon session of the Department of Local Private Services at the NAIRO Conference. I am indeed indebted to you for your help and cooperation. Maury Fagan has also kindly consented to lead the discussion at the morning session.

Thanks again and with very best regards, I am

Sincerely,

Myron

Myron Schwartz
Executive Director

MS:ras

I hope your agency's finances get a lift.

Honorary President
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President
ALFRED FLEISHMAN

Executive Director
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RECEIVED SEP 28 Southern Regional Council

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JEWISH WELFARE FUND

September 25, 1953

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Secretary
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear George:

I learned today that there is to be a meeting of the state federations of labor of the 14 Southern states at the University of Oklahoma this coming week. It is my understanding that one of the topics to be considered is segregation, in the unions and generally, as it is related to the labor point of view.

I don't know the specifics about when, etc., but I am sure you can learn these if you don't already know about this meeting. I thought, however, that in view of your recent letter to Myron, and other things, you would certainly want to know about this.

Myron asked me to tell you that he has been unable to contact Hal Gibbons (Hal, for Harold, is the name he uses, rather than John) on the matter you wrote about, because Gibbons was all tied up during the A.F.ofL. convention here this week. Myron will speak to him at the earliest possible time.

Our warmest regards.

Sincerely,

Helen F. Schwartz

Helen F. Schwartz

HFS:ah

October 1, 1953

Mrs. Helen F. Schwartz
Jewish Community Relations Council
602 Fullerton Building
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Helen:

They asked me to go out to the Oklahoma City meeting and teach a course called "Special Problems of Organizing Southern Workers," the week of the A. F. of L. labor school course. I will use that opportunity to spread around there our new pamphlets. And I will try to get some line through to Harrold Gibbons.

Meanwhile, you or Myron, please do what you can to get through to Gibbons also.

We hope that the Fund for the Republic will be reaching a decision on us in November; so if you have means of reaching your St. Louis Board Member on our behalf, now is good time to get him convinced.

We want what we have always asked them for. Enough to get a good paid professional race relations service in each Southern state.

A good argument runs like this: when in the early days of World War II, the White House began to receive an overwhelming volume of mail on racial injustice, people there called for help. Dr. Alexander and the Rosenwald Fund were instrumental in setting up the American Council on Race Relations. That body fostered the growth of professional race relations services North and West. Promptly these new services were picked up officially and backed with state or city money. The ACRR, having done its job, faded out and NAIRO, in some sense takes its place. You can understand why the ACRR did little or nothing in the Southern Area. Dr. Alexander had other plans and hopes for his own movement in the South. For a fundamental reason, public money then and now would not support agencies in this field of action in the South which would honestly accord with the aspirations of the Negro community to full stature. Neither would business money in the South. Wherefore, this part of the country developed a most valuable skill and exported it to the rest of the country which remains almost a vaccum for the full-time paid

exercise of that skill. Alex and I rattle about in the vaccum like two cubic centimeters of air in an airless tube sub-continental in size.

We say that if the Fund for the Republic will put up the money, we can elaborage a good and honest race relations service in each Southern state and conduct it through a first critical five-year period. I think at the end of five years such a service would be picked up and kept intact by many of the Southern states, or in default of public support, private money. Thus honest grooves would be cut for getting state agencies which fairly seen could run along without the aid of foundation subsidy.

If that notion could be got to Mr. Dearmont it would do good.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director

GSM/allo

Honorary President
SAMUEL I. SIEVERS

President
ALFRED FLEISHMAN

Executive Director
MYRON SCHWARTZ

JEWISH COMMUNITY RELATIONS COUNCIL

RECEIVED
OCT 8
Southern Regional Council

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Member Agency
JEWISH WELFARE FUND

October 6, 1953

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

I thought you would be interested in knowing that I just made an appointment by telephone with Mr. Dearmont for next Tuesday morning. I told him I had heard from you and there were a couple of ideas in connection with the Southern Regional Council which might be helpful to him.

He told me that the Southern Regional Council had been given some money, and went on to say that the Board of the Fund seems to be favorably disposed toward the S.R.C. He mentioned the undesirability of having non-Southerners working in the field of race relations in the South, which is an indication that their thinking is somewhat similar to the points you made in your letter.

He also told me that he has been complaining at Board meetings that the Fund is making grants too slowly. He said it was because of this that he had been appointed chairman of a committee to evaluate requests, and had some 140 organizational requests to study. I just thought you might like to know the numerical extent of the competition.

I will write you more later after I speak with Mr. Dearmont further.

Warmest regards from both of us.

Sincerely,

Helen

Helen F. Schwartz

HFS:ah

P.S. Needless to say, the above is for your information only.

October 15, 1953

Mr C A Jackson
Oklahoma Association of
Negro Teachers
Dunbar High School
Okmulgee, Oklahoma

Dear Mr Jackson:

Our Council has out just lately these two pamphlets. If you will frisk through them you will see what they are.

The Questions and Answers develops the issue and the Check List enables a local discussion group to find the facts.

We think these are golden weeks in which to get people in the South to understand the changes to come. After the Court decides, partisanship will appear so strongly that minds will close.

At the meeting at Orangeburg this summer, the various Associations undertook to help us get the pamphlet distributed. The Georgia State Teachers and Education Association has bought 1100 of the Questions and Answers and will get some of the other. I am dickering with the proper groups in most of the other Southern states.

Will you not take up with your Board, if needful, the matter of buying some hundreds of either or both of the pamphlets and mailing them out to your members? Your teachers are ideal persons to get local discussion groups, preferably interracial, under way.

I was in Oklahoma City last week and got your address from Mrs Cenoria Johnson.

Sincerely yours,

George S Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm:t
enclosures: 2

October 22, 1953

Mr Myron Schwartz, Executive Director
Jewish Community Relations Council
602 Fullerton Building
Saint Louis 1, Missouri

Dear Myron:

Bloomin' nice of you to get through to Mr Gibbons. I had a note from him October 5 saying he would send my letter to him on to President Beck to consider our request for help.

I am sure that is entirely owing to your interest and Mrs Dagen's.

So very nice to have two people in St Louis with whom I feel so completely in tune.

Sincerely yours

George S Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm-t

Honorary President
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162

MEMO TO: George Mitchell

FROM: Myron Schwartz

DATE: October 8, 1953

SUBJECT: Progress Report

RECEIVED
OCT 12
Southern Regional Council

You probably remember Margaret Dagen whom you met at the Louisville labor school.

She and her husband are very good friends of ours and, in addition, she does some night-time teaching at Harold Gibbons' union Local 688. We talked to her last night about you and the S.R.C. in trying to determine the best ways to see what could be done with Gibbons, etc. He is extremely difficult to get hold of these days since he spends more than half his time out-of-town in connection with his additional job of director of the Warehouse Division for the Teamsters' International.

However, Margaret Dagen has a call in for him and if and when she can "nail" him down for a few minutes, she will try to get across to him some of the things we discussed last night in connection with the S.R.C. Margaret will try to pin Gibbons' interest to the role of the S.R.C. in the whole problem of labor and race in the south, pointing out that the kind of job you are doing relates itself closely to labor's interest. Also, she will of course mention to him your work in connection with the Louisville labor school and the course you taught at the AFL labor school in Oklahoma City.

We feel that perhaps if Gibbons' interest can be stimulated along these lines he may be able to do something with Dave Beck. Of course, these are all tentative plans and pious hopes but we are pushing where and when we can.

Best regards.

MS:ras

MS

October 29, 1953

Miss Ira Jarrell
Superintendent of Schools
City of Atlanta
Georgia

Dear Miss Jarrell:

Mrs R L Turman asked that we send you a copy of each of the enclosed two pamphlets.

We are trying to get them widely used by local discussion groups in the South as a means of getting understanding locally of the issues involved and some knowledge of the facts on local school systems.

Sincerely yours

George S Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm-t
enclosures - 2

November 10, 1953

Mrs Myron Schwartz
J C R C
602 Fullertin Building
Saint Louis 1, Missouri

Dear Helen:

You are a good egg and I am grateful for you. Exactly what I wanted to know. I will be careful of your confidence.

Sincerely yours

George S Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm-t

December 32, '53

Dear Friedel,

Bloomin' nice of you! It helped tremendously. We are ending the year in the best shape for some years past, though not quite in the black; still much less carry-over than here lately. And in the next few weeks we ought to hear from these Ford people one way or the other.

I saw Harvard for Christopher, rather than Princeton. I have a peeve about Princeton, and am not reasonable on the subject. Seems to me full of softies, with a fundamental strain of snobbishness. Just not good old rugged Americanism. The contrast, to me, is there between stout old Nassau Hall, built by Scotch presbyterians after their proper fashion, and all these new soft English gothic structures transplanted to these unwelcoming shores.... Harvard is to be admired on every count - most of all for sound studying.

I'm coming up thereabouts January 21-3, to do something or other at NYU, and again a few days later to talk to some institute organized by the ILGWU AFofL. So I'll get a proper visit, down at the office, or home for a supper-time if Marianne will agree, as good Marianne will. Time then to talk about how the world and our children go.

Best,

FREDERICK R. JEFFREY

Fox Run Lane
Greenwich, Connecticut
December 24, 1953

Dear George:

That was a real nice letter! You are right that this is the time for checks, and there is one in this envelope. Sure you will not mind accepting it with the thought that it will be our subscription for this year and next. Things are all right, but they are getting a little more difficult, and also next year there will be two in college.

$200.00 K.S.

Glad you see further success in the work of the Council. We think you have all done a very unselfish work but can also understand that you might be having thoughts about something else, if you don't get the kind of support that you need to do a worthwhile job.

We wish that Frances would have met your girls. There must be many reasons for Alice and you to be proud of Ellen , and that Charlotte comes along was clear from that charming snapshot which you sent last year, if from nothing else.

We have had a good year, looking at it from it's last days. Bobby, our youngest, had kind of a bad hip operation and was in a wheelchair for four months and then on Cape Cod for 2 1/2 months with her Mother, but everything worked out all right for which we are very glad and she is fine now. Frances is a Sophomore at Vassar and likes her work very much and works hard, but I don't think she has all the sense of direction from the inside out which would be good for her. Christopher is sending in his college applications to Harvard and Princeton so far - what do you think, George? We have gone to Harvard for a visit, and it looked all right to us. He is the editor of his school paper and does all right in many a way.

I hope that you will come up to New York some time and find your way to Greenwich or at least to 11 Broadway. The children send regards, and Marianne and myself love to you all.

Friedel

Mrs. Roger D. Johnson
1517 Laburnum Avenue
Richmond 27, Virginia

RECEIVED
MAR 13 1954
Southern Regional Council

March 18, 1954.

Dear Dr. Mitchell,

I was very glad to get word from you today that you will be here next week Friday - the 19th. I talked to Ruth and Julia today and found that they would like very much for you to spend the night with them, and also have dinner with them. I know you remember where they live - 3607 Seminary Avenue. Ruth said she would write to you, so I expect you will hear from her directly.

Thank you for the biographical material and the glossy print. They have been started on their way to the newspaper already.

I have asked Eudora Ramsay Richardson - who, also says she is a cousin of yours - to introduce you. She has fairly recently become a member

of our church, and altho' she is ill in bed with a bronchial infection at the present time, she is determined to be well by a week from Friday, so she can introduce you.

Mrs. Lupton suggested that she might rearrange the wording of the title of your talk somewhat (as she remembers it from Blue Ridge) - since she is taking care of the publicity angle. I hope it meets with your approval.

I will call you at Mrs. Hill's on the 19th, and we can make arrangements about going over to the church then.

Sincerely,

Margaret N. Johnson

P.S. I have just talked to Mrs. Lupton, and she says she is not changing your title. She is using, "The Court, the Schools and Segregation: What will the South Do?"

March 16, '54

Mrs. Iola Jones
711 Oakland Avenue
Florence, S.C.

Dear Mrs. Jones,

Thank you for your letter. I'm glad to do anything you wish, and will be in town and will come and be part of the panel April 24. I called Mrs. Crump, and told her about it. She was cordial, but would appreciate some further word from you on completing the program.

My Florence friend is Mrs. Ragsdale, widow of your sometime Congressman, and daughter to old Professor Joynes, who was a great man at the University of S.C. years ago.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

711 Oakland Avenue
March 13, 1954
Florence, South Carolina

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I want to thank you for your letter of March 5, 1954 regarding our conference in Atlanta to be held April 23, 24, 1954. It is very kind of you to offer your help to our group during this meeting. I am sure we will need your help.

Will it be possible for you or one of the staff to serve on a panel on the afternoon of the 24th? We would like for you to speak on "Group Relationships". We will appreciate it very much if you will accept this part on our program and would like to hear from you before our programs are printed.

The President of the Council in Atlanta is Mrs. P. L. Crump, 981 Washington Heights Terrace, N. W. We are sure that she would like to know that you are willing to help her in the planning of the meeting.

Again we wish to thank you for your cooperation.

I am,

Very truly yours,

Iola Jones

(Mrs.) Iola Jones
Regional Director #3

IJ/cph

CC: Mrs. P. L. Crump

RURAL LIFE COUNCIL

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
ALABAMA

September 16, 1954

RECEIVED
SEP 17 1954
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

Mrs. Guzman's correspondence with you indicated that I would be coming to see you on the 21st, Tuesday. I shall be there about 9:00 A.M. Would like to have time to talk over our problem and interests.

Sincerely yours,

Lewis

Lewis W. Jones
Acting Director

ns

September 28, 1954

Mrs. John Hall Jones
Ten South Eightieth Street
Birmingham, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Jones:

You were as kind as could be to give me such a grand dinner, and to share your home and company and ideas with me on Saturday.

I send you five copies of the new pamphlet. I really think many of the answers are in it.

Please tell Mr. Jones that I am thinking hard about the things he brought up. He is on a track that will yield richly in success.

If either or both of you, or the daughters, come over to Atlanta, you have an extra home at 906 Lullwater Road where the Mitchells live.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encls.

November 30, 1954

Mrs. Myron Schwartz
Jewish Community Relations Council
602 Fullerton Building
Saint Louis 1, Missouri

Dear Mrs. Schwartz:

You were a good egg to trot along to all the meetings. I am glad you found them interesting. It was a real help to us to be represented. I have looked through most of the speeches, particularly Harry Carmen's and Dan Dodson's, and got some flavor of what went on.

Margaret Dagen I know quite well. If the Kentucky people pick her I feel sure we would be on her side.

Nice to see Myron in Boston.

Goodness knows when I will get to St. Louis, but the two of you are by long odds my best friends thereabouts.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCE
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, CHAPEL HILL

Chapel Hill
4402

January 31, 1955

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Let me get this manuscript back to you before it gets completely lost on my desk! You'd be surprised how I keep finding things there that I didn't even know I had.

I have given the article a quick look, and I am quite pleased with the cutting job. It still seems to me to be pretty long for NEW SOUTH, and I hope you will not hesitate to cut it further in any way you wish.

Just a couple of suggestions. One is that you include a note something like the one I am enclosing. I can hear the reader saying that things must have changed a lot since the man collected his basic data, and I want to give him a few new facts (even if trivial) and let him know that the findings are still the same. This could be a footnote on the first page, or a tail note at the end of the article, or a box somewhere in the body of the article. Some shortening if the manuscript is in order if this note is to be inserted without messing up your space. I think that the stuff on Restrictions on Admission, p. 2-3, could be pruned considerably -- in fact, down to the bare statements of the two important restrictions if necessary. The last paragraph on p. 9 could be sacrificed, and there are no doubt several scattered sentences or clauses which are non-essential.

The second one is that I would like to see the clause about the number of private institutions (45 to 50) retained, p. 11, if you can squeeze it in.

With all good wishes, and with thanks for doing that thankless job of cutting someone else's stuff.

Sincerely,

Guy

Guy B. Johnson

Encl.: Ms.
Note

SOUTHERN EDUCATION FOUNDATION
INCORPORATED 1937 FROM
(PEABODY—SLATER—JEANES—RANDOLPH FUNDS)
811 CYPRESS STREET, N. E., ATLANTA 5, GEORGIA

DR. KARA VAUGHN JACKSON
SPECIAL JEANES TEACHER
P. O. BOX 24
GRAMBLING COLLEGE
GRAMBLING LOUISIANA

FEB 26 1955

February 24, 1955

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you for accepting our invitation to work with us at Tuskegee on Thursday morning, April 28.

We will take care of your expenses and the $50.00 honorarium. You will receive a program about the middle of April.

Sincerely yours,

Kara V. Jackson (H)

Kara V. Jackson
Executive Secretary
National Association of
Jeanes Supervisors

KVJ:amh

cc: Mrs. Clara West

February 14, 1955

Mrs. Kara V. Jackson
P. O. Box 24
Grambling College
Grambling, Louisiana

Dear Mrs. Jackson:

True that I had already been asked by Mrs. Clara West to be at the Tuskegee meeting Thursday morning April 28th, and I have agreed to go. 'Tis a little awkward for me because I should be in New York the next day -- but I can manage it. Cancel

I will need my expenses for coming over from Atlanta and back to Atlanta. And if the Association can find $50.00 on top of that, the Southern Regional Council would be very grateful.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

SOUTHERN EDUCATION FOUNDATION
INCORPORATED 1937 FROM
(PEABODY—SLATER—JEANES—RANDOLPH FUNDS)
811 CYPRESS STREET, N. E., ATLANTA 5, GEORGIA

DR. KARA VAUGHN JACKSON
SPECIAL JEANES TEACHER
P. O. BOX 24
GRAMBLING COLLEGE
GRAMBLING LOUISIANA

February 10, 1955

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

The National Association of Jeanes Supervisors is holding its biennial convention at Tuskegee Institute on April 27-29, 1955. You have been selected by the planning committee to serve as assembly speaker on Thursday morning, April 28, 1955 because we feel that you are the most able person in the Southern Region to present the problems we face in desegregating our schools.

As you already know the members of this association are the supervisors of Negro schools in the fourteen southern states, and we of course, have some major leadership roles to play in solving this problem on the local community and county levels. Please accept our invitation if possible. If you can't serve at the time designated, please suggest which of the days (April 28 or 29) and the hour most convenient for you to come to Tuskegee Institute.

When you write, please mention also the fees for your expenses and services.

Perhaps you have already received a letter relative to this engagement from Mrs. Clara W. West, President of the National Association of Jeanes Supervisors, Thomson, Georgia.

Sincerely yours,

Kara V. Jackson

Kara V. Jackson
Executive Secretary
National Association of
Jeanes Supervisors

KVJ:amh

June 1, 1955

Mr. Frederick Jeffrey
Fox Run Lane
Greenwich, Connecticut

Dear Marianne and Friedel:

Just general news to catch you up.

We think we are making headway with the goodish grant that the Fund for the Republic gave us. We have established state human relations agencies in ten or eleven states, and will get the last one going in the next few weeks. They come along in the nick of time when they can be really useful in helping the various states to comply with the Supreme Court's decision. Some of the state outfits are weak, but half of them are quite promising already, and the rest will come up to scratch. They are raising the smallish sume they have had to raise in order to qualify for next year's grant and we in this office have raised what we had to raise ($40,000) for the same purpose. It still does not float us through the fiscal year, but we will get through and will be moving into the next fiscal period October 1st.

I remember that this is a heavy year for you, and we have set our books to have no contribution from you in 1955. But if things are workable for you in 1956, I hope you will plan to help us again.

Alice is well, though her aunt now living at Port Jervis, New York, is far from well. Ellen is a freshman at William and Mary and is doing all right, though she says that the girls thereabouts are topnotch and the boys are grade four. Charlotte will be a senior in high school next year, and got herself elected president of the high school student body. I am just back from a trip to San Francisco where I made a speech to the National Conference of Social Work. I travel too much and hope to cut it down soon, though I have a heavy schedule this Summer going around teaching in trade union schools. It seems to me that few things are of more importance than to get new ideas into the leadership groups of Southern trade union forces, A. F. of L. and C.I.O.

We would rejoice in news of all of you.

Affectionately,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

June 17, 1955.

Mr. W. H. Jones
Box 206
State Teachers College
Livingston, Alabama

Dear Mr. Jones:

Dr. Mitchell has passed on to me your good article, "The Pitman Case". Being a native Georgian, I read it with particular interest.

Unfortunately, our only vehicle for such material is our monthly publication, NEW SOUTH, which is not suited in size or in scope for this type of article.

I should think that some appropriate educational journal would be the best publisher, but I expect you know that field better than I do.

I wish I could be an help in placing the article and I hope you will feel free to send us any future manuscripts which you feel might be suitable for NEW SOUTH.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Associate Director

HCF/vc

Hef -
for any
action
you wish
GSM

W. Herbert Jones
Box 1206
State Teachers College
Livingston, Alabama
June 4, 1955

Dr. George Mitchell
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

JUN 6 1955

Dear Dr. Mitchell;

Since hearing you speak in Nashville recently at the Jewish Community Center (and speaking to you afterward) I have finished my course at Peabody and have come to this school as a teacher for the summer.

Possibly you will not remember speaking to me, but I asked if you thought an article I had written might possibly have value for publication in connection with the present-day race situation.

You indicated that you would be interested in reading the article and I am sending it to you herewith. Pardon the envelope-- its the only one available.

Ralph McGill wrote some outstanding articles on this incident. Perhaps he might be interested.

When you have time to read this (when it is convenient) I would appreciate hearing from you.

Yours Truly,

W. Herbert Jones

You recall that in the last issue of Inter-Racial News I told you about the need of $3,000.00 for the Portland Project. JUN 27 1955

Well, so far only about $400.00 has come in. I am greatly concerned about this, And I hope you will make this a matter of prayer.

Unless God moves upon hearts the project will fail for lack of funds. This is an urgent request.

Sincerely, Gilbert James

July 8, 1955.

Mrs. David D. Jones
Bennett College
Greensboro North Carolina

Dear Susie:

It was just a year ago that I spent a most pleasant week-end as your guest at Bennet. During the time since, I have known something of the tremendous pressures under which you have labored because of David's critical Illness. On the occasion of two visits to Washington within the past two months, I have gotten the news of you from Frances.

This morning in a telephone conversation with Miss Player I did not, for some unknown reason, think to inquire about David's present condition. I hope he is on the way to complete recovery. You will understand without my writing it that my sympathies as well as my prayers are with you in this period of trial.

I hope that before the summer is over I will be close enough to Greensboro to pay my personal respects. Say hello to David for me.

Cordially,

C. H. Parrish

CHP/vc

November 4, 1955

Mr. Frederick Jeffrey
Fox Run Lane
Greenwich, Connecticut

Dear Friedel:

I owe you a great long letter to give you all the news. But, meanwhile, I send you some documents worth looking through. You will see that the Georgia Attorney General said silly things, and we have answered him in the press and by circulating to our friends the longish memo which is the truth about SRC.

We have got twelve state outfits going and doing well. Two or three of them I think need shoring up, but that is natural. Reluctant people fight, and fight us, but integration where it proceeds succeeds.

With Ellen at William and Mary, and Charlotte about to incur college bills next year, I perceive the pressure you are under! But if you and Marianne can, toward the end of this year or early next, help us again, we will be mighty grateful.

The Fund for the Republic gives us good big chunks, but insists that we raise astronomical sums each year ourselves. Wherefore, I can only pass the burden on to our friends.

I am occasionally in New York, and each time aim to see you. But the hours are so short and the trotting around so furious that I do not manage it. But next time I hope I will. Meanwhile, any of you who come this way are please to be part of the Mitchell family.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encls.

Mr. F.R. Jeffrey,
Fox Run Lane,
Greenwich,
Connecticut.

November 22, 1955.

Dear Friedel,

A great flow of action theewards now; and a letter soon.

Yours appreciatively,

This Spring we can work it to be together in Virginia. Ellen's at William and Mary. Write her address now, in case of hitch on GSM, but she's there, and would love a visit. P.O. Box 2448, Williamsburg, Va.

She lives in a dorm. called Brown Hall.

Sophomore at the College.

GSM:rl.

General Correspondence
-J

December 14, 1955

Mrs. Guion Griffis Johnson
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Guion:

I've got a notion, but it needs a delicate, jingly, slightly sobby kind of poet to get it over. I don't assign you; but I doubt if anyone in Chapel Hill knows who could do the job as well as you.

I would like to get the word around that it is morally indefensible for a public school which is not in compliance with the Supreme Court decision to fly on a public building or a public school the flag of the United States. Also, that it is morally wrong for such a school to make the kids pledge allegiance - "with liberty and justice for all."

The best notion that I can dream up for getting the notion around would be to put it in a catchy and perhaps overly-sentimental bit of doggerel. You could get that published in a maggy and then you could get a lot of newspapers and church publications and even school publications to carry the jingle. I don't say that people would act as jingle desired, but, lady, would it be discussed!

Please, ma'am, if you would, roll this around Chapel Hill some, and see if anyone comes up with a rhyme.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

July 25, 1956

Mr. William A. Fowlkes
Chief, Southern Bureau
Johnson Publishing Company, Inc.
208 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fowlkes:

I think every citizen has a duty to try to work out for the whole American people an acceptable present and a hopeful future, wherever he may live. If a man is willing to do this in his native area, he can make an important contribution. But it is also the right of every American to try to get ahead anywhere he wants to try.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

JOHNSON PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.
208 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3
Telephone: JAckson 5-7639

EBONY · TAN · JET · HUE

July 23, 1956

Dear Dr. Mitchell: A burning question saturates the air of the South, as well as the entire nation, today. It comes as the result of the markedly increased migration of Negroes to other sections, notably the North. That question is:

"Should Negroes Leave Their Southern Homeland?"

As a leader of your people, what is your answer to this question? What are the reasons behind your answer? There are many pros and cons to the subject.

I would appreciate your immediate reply--in as few words as possible. Please take a little time to help us answer this important question facing the race and the nation.

Sincerely yours,

William A. Fowlkes

William A. Fowlkes
CHIEF, Southern Bureau

Dr. George Mitchell, Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED JUL 24 1956

File

JOHNSON PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.
208 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3
Telephone: JAckson 5-7639

EBONY TAN JET HUE

October 17, 1956

Mr. Harold Fleming
Director of Public Relations
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Ebony magazine is interested in developing features around the unusual people, achievements, institutions, places, events and other things involving Negro life. Are any in your vicinity?

We would appreciate a lead or suggestion from you, pointing out such subjects and their location in your immediate area, state or region. If the subject is considered worthy of coverage from a national viewpoint, we will assign a photographer and writer to develop the story.

Your immediate consideration of this request will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,
William A. Fowlkes
William A. Fowlkes
CHIEF, Southern Bureau

F/d

1. Rachel Pruden Herndon
(Supreme Court)

2. Koinonia Camp near
Americus — (? what harm)

3. 4 local Negro students
attempt to enter Ga. Coll. of
Bus. Adm.

December 7, 1956

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
Institute for Research in Social Science
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Dear Guy:

I deeply appreciate your letter. I have been this long answering, since it has taken some time to find exactly what we have on the early membership list.

It turns out that we have only what is in the minute book - namely, the persons attending the charter meeting in 1944 and the membership meetings in 1945 and 1946. These do not, of course, represent the complete membership in those years. If these lists will be helpful in the project you mentioned, let me know and I will send copies to you.

I was sorry not to see you at Williamsburg, but I'm looking forward to continued and I hope more frequent association with you in the period ahead.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF:mbo

INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCE
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, CHAPEL HILL

November 27, 1956

Dear Harold:

First, I want to say how pleased I was with the booklet, "Integration, North and South" which you and David Loth prepared. It is a masterful compilation of progressive items from all over the country and I am sure it is going to have a very wide use.

Second, I want to say how sorry I am that I had to miss the SRC Board Meeting at Williamsburg. The only thing I have heard so far as to what happened there is that you were elected to succeed George Mitchell as Executive Director. That is exactly as I had hoped and I would like to congratulate both you and the Council on this decision.

A third matter involves a question: Is there available in the files a list of SRC members during one of the years when I was Executive Director--that is, 1944-45-46? This list would be helpful in a project which Gordon Blackwell of our Institute for Research in Social Science has in mind. Please do not go to any great trouble about it, but if an assistant could lay his hands on the list it would be a help to us here.

With highest regards and best wishes,

Cordially yours,

Guy

Guy B. Johnson
Research Professor

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

GBJ/eb

December 7, 1956

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Jeffrey
Fox Run Lane
Greenwich, Connecticut

Dear Marianne and Friedel:

As so long planned, I am going to quit hereabouts January 15, drawing a month's leave, get myself leisurely to New York, and sail on the Saxonia for Liverpool March 8, 1957 -- with Alice. Ellen's in Paris and Charlotte follows June 7th to Scotland.

I will hope that in the course of our poking along toward New York on the boat we can be at Greenwich twenty-five minutes and come to see you both.

Meanwhile, I bespeak to Friedel for my successor in the Council, Harold Fleming, Friedel's continued annual help. Fleming is a grand guy. Harvard, World War II veteran, been in the Council seven or eight years; will do a better job than I have done. In due time he will write Friedel. I merely write to say the man is trustworthy and a good'un.

Devotedly,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

December 17, 1956

Miss Dorothy Jones
Joynes Hall
Winthrop College
Rock Hill, South Carolina

Dear Dorothy:

Be of good cheer: Harold Fleming takes over and will run it better than I did.

Miss Mary will explain to you that I have these thirty years loaded groaning shelves with heavy economics books; now I take time off to read them.

At 55 can't I?

There will be a two-unit motel next door in the remotest Highlands of Scotland. Can only earn $400 a year without getting hooked in British income taxes. Wherefore, in later summer months of each year the motel is free. Come and stay !

Oddity is we have to sell mighty near everything because it costs $2.50 a cubic foot to ship stuff to 'yon side. So the back-ups of thirty years are sold for 10¢ and 20¢.

Affectionately,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

RECEIVED DEC 11 1956

8 December, '56
Winthrop
Rock Hill, S.C.

Dear George:

I did not know until Miss Frazier told me last night that such a sad fate had befallen us. I cannot picture the Southern Regional Council without you, George - or this good region without your good, wise leadership. What to do ?!!

I hope it means you and Alice Love are heading out to have some rare new experiences that some day I'll have the pleasure of hearing you relate.

My best of wishes to you both -

Always,

Dorothy

February 5, 1957

Mr. Frederick Jeffrey
Fox Run Lane
Greenwich, Connecticut

Dear Mr. Jeffrey:

You have been an understanding and generous friend of the Southern Regional Council. As 1957 gets underway and we plan increased activity -- diminished as we are by George Mitchell's retirement! -- we face a special and immediate need. If you can assist the Council again at this time, we shall be deeply grateful and the work of the Council will be benefitted out of all proportion.

In this, the third and last year of assistance to our state-organization effort from the Fund for the Republic, the allocation for our central activities is drastically reduced. Accordingly, we are faced with a greatly enlarged fund-raising task at precisely the time when we are undertaking expansion of our efforts to meet the mounting demands for an organization of this kind in the South.

We have tried to convey in the enclosed report some idea of the various efforts which we expect to carry on this year on an expanded and more effective scale. I hope it conveys, too, some sense of the eagerness and resolve with which our Board and staff approach opportunities that the Council, almost uniquely, is equipped to meet.

On a personal note, I might add that I have been vastly encouraged, on assuming a position of formidable responsibility, by the spirit of dedication which both the staff members and lay leadership of the Council have shown.

I hope I will have an opportunity one day to make your acquaintance. Meanwhile, kindest regards and good wishes.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/eab
Encl.

February 8, 1957

Mr. Emory O. Jackson
312 Seventeenth Street, N.
Birmingham 3, Alabama

Dear Mr. Jackson:

Thank you for your letter and the enclosed material concerning National Negro Newspaper Week.

The Negro press has made a tremendous contribution to American life and we would certainly like to do what we can to further the observance of the 130th anniversary. I have passed the material on to Mr. John Constable, our Director of Information, with the suggestion that the next issue of New South give some notice of the observance.

With kindest regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/eab

cc: Mr. Dowdal H. Davis

JC - for advice
HCF

NATIONAL NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

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★

CREDO OF THE NEGRO PRESS

The Negro Press believes that America can best lead the world away from racial and national antagonisms when it accords to every man, regardless of race, color or creed, his human and legal rights. Hating no man, fearing no man, the Negro Press strives to help every man in the firm belief that all are hurt as long as anyone is held back.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
EMORY O. JACKSON
312 - 17TH STREET, N.
BIRMINGHAM 3, ALA.

January 23, 1957

RECEIVED JAN 24 1957

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Perhaps you might be interested in this suggestion. The National Newspaper Publishers Association is celebrating National Negro Newspaper Week, March 17-23, 1957. This observance will commemorate the 130th anniversary of the Negro newspaper press in America.

I was thinking that Southern Regional Council, through its organ, New South, could give some recognition to this observance. The council might develop some activities and projects around observance of National Negro Newspaper Week.

Mr. Dowdal H. Davis, Kansas City Call, Kansas City, Missouri, is chairman of the NNPA National Negro Newspaper Week Committee. I feel sure that you could get the fullest cooperation from his committee.

I certainly would appreciate your giving this suggestion the most friendly consideration.

Yours truly,

Emory O. Jackson

Emory O. Jackson

EOJ/w

CC: Mr. Dowdal H. Davis
Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Missouri

Fox Run Lane
Greenwich, Conn.
Feb. 9, 1957.

Dear Mr. Fleming:

FILE

Thank you for your letter of the fifth. As I told George Mitchell a year ago or two, we have a great many other obligations, and some of the causes that are connected with our lives in the family and around us have a call on us. We are sorry to say that we shall be unable to contribute to the Southern Regional Council for the time being.

With good wishes and personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

Fredrick R. Jeffery

4/4/57

Journal of Human Rel
Wilberforce, Ohio

PA:

Will you draft some suitable replies to these questions and let me see them before you return the questionnaire and the memo

Anne Wilkinson
Journal of Human Relations
Wilberforce, Ohio

Jones, Marvin

May 15, 1957

Mrs. Charles Williams
Booker T. Washington High School
Miami, Florida

Dear Mayme,

This will introduce Marvin Jones, a good friend of mine. He has worked with the Y. M. C. A. here in Atlanta and has accepted the Directorship of the Northwest Branch "Y" in Fort Lauderdale.

You and Charles will be richly rewarded in friendship when you get to know him and his delightful wife, Carmen, who has worked in our Central Office. They are our kind of folks and think the way we do about the problems of the South.

Anything you can do to help them feel at home will be greatly appreciated.

Warm personal regards.

Cordially,

Fred B. Routh,
Asst. Director

FBR:cj

May 15, 1957

Rev. Edward T. Graham, Pastor,
Greater Mt. Zion Baptist Church
Miami, Florida

Dear Ed,

This will introduce Marvin Jones, a good friend of mine. He has been associated with the Y. M. C. A. here in Atlanta and has accepted the Directorship of the Northwest Branch "Y" in Fort Lauderdale.

You and Ethel will be well rewarded in friendship if you get to know him and his delightful wife, who has worked with us in the Central Office. They are our kind of folks who think the way we do on the problems facing the South.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Fred B. Routh,
Asst. Director

FBR:cj

May 15, 1957

Mr. Caxton Doggett, Chairman,
Florida Council on Human Relations
376 N. E. 19th Street
Miami, Florida

Dear Caxton,

This will introduce Mr. Marvin Jones, a good friend of mine, who for a number of years, has been with the Y. M. C. A. here in Atlanta. He has just accepted the Directorship of the Northwest Branch of the "Y" in Fort Lauderdale. Anything that you can do to make him and his family feel at home will be greatly appreciated.

You will find him, as we have, a very fine guy who thinks the way we do on problems of the South. His good wife, Carmen, has been working with us in the Central Office of SRC for sometime, and you will find her to be a delightful person as well as a highly skilled individual.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Fred B. Routh,
Asst. Director

FBR:cj

May 15, 1957

Mr. William K. Williams, Exec. Dir.,
Florida Council on Human Relations
213 N. E. Second Avenue
Miami, Florida

Dear Bill,

This will introduce Marvin Jones, a good friend of mine and SRC's, who has been associated with the Y. M. C. A. here in Atlanta. He has accepted the Directorship of the Northwest Branch of the "Y" in Fort Lauderdale. Please introduce him to several of our Florida Council members in Fort Lauderdale.

Anything that you can do to help Marvin with his work and to help his family feel at home will be greatly appreciated. His wife, Carmen, has worked in our Office for sometime. They are a delightful couple and you will be well rewarded when you get to know them.

Cordially,

Fred B. Routh,
Asst. Director

FBR:cj

May 15, 1957

The Reverend Theodore Gibson, Rector,
Christ Episcopal Church
Miami (Cocomut Grove), Florida

Dear Father Gibson,

This will introduce my good friend, Marvin Jones, who has worked with the Y. M. C. A. here in Atlanta. He has accepted the Directorship of the Northwest Branch "Y" in Fort Lauderdale.

Anything you can do to help the Jones' feel at home will be greatly appreciated. His delightful wife, Carmen, has worked with us here in the Central Office of SRC. You will find them to be our kind of folks who think the way we do about the problems of the South. They are Episcopalians and who knows, you may add to the Roster of your Parish.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Fred B. Routh,
Asst. Director

FBR:cj

May 27, 1957

Mrs. Julia F. Jackson, Chairman
Great Issues Committee
Morris Brown College
Atlanta 14, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Jackson:

Thank you for your letter of May 21st asking me to participate in the "Great Issues" series at Morris Brown. I note in your letter that the date you suggested for this is Monday, November 4th at 7:00 p.m. I will be glad to be able to accept this date and have entered it on my calendar. I would appreciate a note from you about the end of October reminding me of this.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/mf

June 27, 1957

Mr. Charles M. Jones
Community Church
P. O. Box 2
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Charlie:

I am sending under separate cover several items which I think will be helpful to you in your two labor institutes. There will be two copies of New South for June, 1956; April, 1957; and June, 1957; two copies of Next Steps in the South (I call your attention especially to the map in the frontispiece.); a copy of Changing Patterns in the New South, which can be ordered from us for .25¢; two copies of What's Happening in School Integration, published by the Public Affairs Pamphlets, but written by two of our guys; two copies of What the Supreme Court Said and two copies each of the following special reports: The South and the Supreme Court School Decision: A Chronology, Pro-Segregation Groups in the South, and Summary of Recent Segregation Laws Enacted in Southern States (If you display these special reports you will need to remind the participants that they are three separate reports, since by their covers they look a good bit alike.).

I am also enclosing one copy of The Negro Potential by Eli Ginzberg. This book deals directly with the problems surrounding employment and may be of some special interest. You may have this copy for your use and copies could be obtained for other interested persons from us at a greatly reduced price.

Also, for your own information, I am sending a copy of The South of Promise, which in a general way describes the organization and work of the Southern Regional Council.

If sometime you could discover if Jamie and Alice Jo Gardner are in the Chapel Hill vicinity, I would be greatly pleased to have such information.

Best personal wishes to you and for your work in these two summer institutes. Please let me know if there is any other information or service that I can render.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

P.S. I have also enclosed a copy of Integration North and South, by David Loth and Harold Fleming. This is a useful run-down of the various breaks in the segregation front in such fields as education, employment, housing, accommodations, and organizations.

July 22, 1957

Mr. Latta Johnston
Harris-Upham Company
1212 Barringer Building
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Johnston:

The enclosure, "The Negro Voter in the South," may be of interest to you. I enjoyed, very much, our conversation the other day and hope that another opportunity will present itself soon when we can pick up where we left off.

Cordially,

C. H. Parrish

CHP:lec
Encl.

July 26, 1957

Mr. Emory O. Jackson
Birmingham World
312 North 17th Street
Birmingham, Alabama

Dear Emory:

I am planning to come to Birmingham very soon, possibly the 11th and 12th of August. I want to talk to some people there about the possibility of a workshop which Bob has suggested.

You may be interested to know that a clipping which you sent to me several months ago was the source of Senator Douglas' quotation from John Temple Graves' piece on Southern Juries. This was written into the Congressional Record and our columnist friend was hard put for an explanation.

There is a choice item which we ran across the other day. It is a Report of Proceedings of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare held in Birmingham, November 20-23, 1938. Beginning on page 24, there is an account of the presentation of the Thomas Jefferson Award to Mr. Justice Hugo L. Black. The presiding officer was Senator Bankhead and the presentation was made by Mr. John Temple Graves. In this same interesting document is a list of the general officers of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. Listed as Vice Chairman from the state of South Carolina appears the name "Burnette Waybank, Governor-Elect, Columbia." We have wondered whether this could be the Burnet Maybank who was Governor of South Carolina 1939-41 and later U. S. Senator. Members of the Southern Council from Alabama were listed:

Donald Comer, Industrialist, Owner, Avondale Mills, Inc. Birmingham.
Hugh W. Brown, Pres. Int. Bro. Elec. Workers, (A.F. of L.) Birm.
Charles E. Edwards, Registrar, Ala. Polytechnic Institute, Auburn.
Father T. M. Cullen, Director Catholic Charities, Mobile.
William Mitch, Pres. Ala. Indus. Union Council, (CIO) Birmingham.
Hon. A. A. Carmichael, Lt. Governor, Montgomery.
Mrya Jones Bryant, Member NAACP, Birmingham.

It might be interesting if you could uncover any other data in the form of programs or Proceedings of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare during this period.

One further point, we sometimes get inquiries relative to the Negro market and the kinds of appeal which are effective in the Negro community. If you have any suggestions about the sort of radio presentation which appeals to the widest Negro audience please send them along at your earliest convenience. The belief here is that there are some nationally advertised products which may suffer from the kind of low level presentation which is thought to be necessary in order to reach the masses of the Negro people. I'm not sure that this is true, but if it is I would like to know how a more dignified approach may be made without losing any customers.

I will wire you the exact dates of my visit there as soon as the rest of my itinerary is straightened out.

Hoping to see you soon, I remain,

Cordially,

C. H. Parrish
Program Associate

CHP:lec

November 7, 1957

Dr. Oakley C. Johnson
75 West 89th Street
New York 24, New York

Dear Dr. Johnson:

Thank you for sending me the clipping from the letter column of the New York Times recently.

In this connection, I thought you would be interested in the enclosed statement just issued by eighty Atlanta ministers last Sunday. The statement has had a very good reception in Georgia and will be widely distributed in the South in the hope that others may be inspired by this example to do likewise. It seems to me that this is grist to the mill of the USIA.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure. 1

Article from: Atl. Constitution & Journal
Sunday, Nov. 3, 1957 - re: Text of Ministers' Racial Statement

February 5, 1958

Mr. John N. Janoulis
Fixture Sales Company
321 Edgewood Avenue, S. E.
Atlanta 12, Georgia

Dear Mr. Janoulis:

Enclosed is our check for $170.98 re your invoice dated January 29, 1958.

We are pleased with the tables and grateful for the time and attention you devoted to the problem. In short, we like the way you do business and hope that an occasion will arise when we can deal with your firm again.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/mf
Enclosure - 1 (Check No. 1638, $170.98)

Fixture Sales Co.
321 Edgewood Ave., S.E.
Atlanta 12, Georgia

John H. Janoulis
JANOULIS

February 10, 1958

Mr. Nathaniel R. Jones, Executive Director
Fair Employment Practice Committee
City Hall
Youngstown 3, Ohio

Dear Nate:

Thanks for your letter of the 7th asking for some biographical data and a photograph. Would that we could meet all such requests as easily as we can meet this one! Enclosed is a vita sheet and a photograph.

I look forward to seeing you in Youngstown. I would appreciate some idea of my scheduled trip from Pittsburgh to Youngstown and return.

With every good wish.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

Enclosures.

FBR:fcl

NATHANIEL R. JONES
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

423 Oak Hill Avenue
YOUNGSTOWN 2, OHIO

RIverside 3-2250 Phones RIverside 7-8888

February 7, 1958

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave., N.E., Rm. 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

The local press and television people would like to have some biographical data on you and a photograph, if you have one. I think that one photograph will suffice, and if you have a mat, that too, could be used.

Looking forward to seeing you, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Nathaniel R. Jones

Nathaniel R. Jones
Attorney-at-Law

NRJ:jt

February 6, 1958

Mr. Nathaniel R. Jones, Executive Director
Fair Employment Practice Committee
City Hall
Youngstown 3, Ohio

Dear Nate:

Many thanks for the information about the Chase-Lynch-Buckley Awards. I will be glad to stress the value of communication lines between groups and that Northern communities should "clean house" as well as urge action on the South.

It will be necessary for me to be back in Pittsburgh by ten o'clock on Sunday evening. I trust this is satisfactory.

I will be staying at the Penn-Sheraton Hotel and may be contacted there either Saturday night or Sunday morning depending upon the arrangements you have made for carrying me to Youngstown.

Best regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:fcl

CITY OF YOUNGSTOWN

FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE COMMITTEE

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CHAIRMAN
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THOMAS HUTCH

CITY HALL
YOUNGSTOWN 3, OHIO
RIVERSIDE 4-4181

FRANK X. KRYZAN
MAYOR
NATHANIEL R. JONES
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

January 27, 1958

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave., N.E., Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:=

The committee preparing for the Chase-Lynch-Buckley Awards presentation was happy to learn of your willingness to speak at the program on Sunday, February 16th. Dick Anliot and I are working out transportation arrangements for you from Pittsburgh to Youngstown and the return. What time will you have to be back in Pittsburgh on Sunday night?

The meeting will begin at 3:30 p.m. The Chase-Lynch Award is presented to the citizen, who, in the estimation of the judges, has made an outstanding local contribution to the betterment of human relations. The Buckley Award is presented to the organization or group that has made a similar contribution.

This is the first year that the Chase-Lynch Awards are combined. In the past they were two awards, one going to a Negro citizen and the other to a white citizen. We think the innovation is more desirable.

The Chase Award is named for the late John H. Case, who worked in the race relations field in the "pioneer" days. The Lynch Award is named for the late Mrs. Arvona Lynch. She, too, labored in the race relations field, through the church and the YWCA back before it became "vogue" in this community. The late Judge John J. Buckley, for whom the Buckley Award is named, spearheaded attempts to have FEPC laws enacted on the state and local level.

As for what you can say at the meeting, I think it would be helpful for local persons to be told of the value of communication lines between groups being maintained. And you might suggest the importance of Northerners taking a look at their human relations lag.

"A Natural Site For Industrial Might"

I shall be writing to you again before the time for the meeting. In the meantime, do not hesitate to contact me if any question about the program arises.

Yours very truly,

Nate

Nathaniel R. Jones
Executive Director

NRJ:jt

CITY OF YOUNGSTOWN

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CITY HALL
YOUNGSTOWN 3, OHIO
RIVERSIDE 4-4181

FRANK X. KRYZAN
MAYOR
NATHANIEL R. JONES
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

February 11, 1958

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council
Rm. 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

I am in receipt of your letter of February 10th, with the biographical information. Thanks very much.

Dick Anliot will drive you to Youngstown on Sunday morning and return you to Pittsburgh that evening in plenty of time for your deadline. We will have dinner for you around 1:00 p.m. at the home of Attorney and Mrs. J. Maynard Dickerson.

I shall be looking forward to seeing you on Sunday.

Very truly yours,

Nathaniel R. Jones
JT

Nathaniel R. Jones
Executive Director

NRJ:jt

April 15, 1958

Mr. Jimmie Jones, State Auditor
State Capitol Building
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Jones:

Please send us the list of county-by-county figures of white and Negro registered voters in Arkansas recently compiled by your office.

If there is any charge, please bill us.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC:lec

Rcd 7/17/58

July 14 - 1958

Mr. Garland Porter,
General Manager and Editor
Southern Advertising and Publishing
75 Third St. N. W,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Porter:

I am nearly positive we have known each other quite awhile, when you were connected with the Atlanta Georgian; it has been so long, perhaps it was the Journal or Consitution, but I have known Garland Porter over a long period of time.

Regularly do I read your editorials in the Southern Advertising and Publishing - have had in mind answering some of them, but, as is the usual with most,I just let it ride.

Your editorial in the issue of June 16th comes out with "If we become so fat and happy in our great prosperity that we do not stop this creeping socialism soon, these freedoms can - and will - be lost".

Suppose I say "Yes, let's do it - let's start a campaign to stop all the following and terrible socialistic programs:

1. Social Security and Old Age Assistance
2. V A Hospitals
3. Hill-Burton Aid
4. School Lunch Programs
5. Medical Research
   National Institutes of Health
6. Public Health Service
7. Farm Price Supports

Let's see if the people of America actually want to go back to those good old days when every man was a real "he man" - needed no aid, no help, no advice, no succor, from those terrible people up in Washington or from the State, County or City Governments.

With high greetings,

(Signed) Sinclair Jacobs

200 Montgomery Ferry Dr N E
Apartment 20
Atlanta 9, Ga.

SSJ/h

bc to H.C. Fleming

September 30, 1958

Dr. S. Joseph Fauman
Jewish Community Council
163 Madison Avenue
Detroit 26, Michigan

Dear Joe:

Congratulations on the new post at Eastern Michigan College. I know how pleased you must be to return to academic work.

My sincere best wishes on your return to campus life.

Warm regards.

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls

JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL
OF METROPOLITAN DETROIT
FRED M. BUTZEL MEMORIAL BLDG. - 163 MADISON AVE. DETROIT 26, MICH. WO 2-6710

JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF METROPOLITAN DETROIT
Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in harmony

September 18, 1958

Dear Friend:

Effective this month, I have accepted a position as Associate Professor of Sociology at Eastern Michigan College in Ypsilanti, Michigan. My work will still, to a large extent, be concerned with intergroup relations but in a new setting. I should appreciate your changing my address as follows: Dr. S. Joseph Fauman, 19490 Manor, Detroit 21, Michigan.

It has been most worthwhile and pleasant to be associated with you during these past years. Naturally I shall be maintaining my ties with NAIRO and the field of intergroup relations. I hope to continue to be in contact personally and by mail with you.

Sincerely,

S. Joseph Fauman

S. Joseph Fauman

SJF/rf

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A CENTRAL BODY OF 337 AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS DEVOTED TO COMMUNITY PLANNING, RESEARCH, EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS

Aesculapian Pharmaceutical Association
Aesculapian Ladies Auxiliary
Alpha Omega Dental Fraternity, Detroit Alumni Chapter
American Jewish Committee, Detroit Chapter
American Jewish Congress
Council of Michigan
Women's Division
B & P Chapter
Northeast Chapter
Northwest Chapter
Schaefer-7 Chapter
South-Central Chapter
Chaim Weizmann Chapter
Louise Wise Chapter
Stephen Wise Chapter
American Physicians Fellowship, Inc.
of the Israel Medical Association
Berdichewer Progressive Aid Society
Bereznitzer Aid Society
Beth Abraham Free Loan Association
Bialostoker Western Aid Society
B'nai B'rith
Greater Detroit Council
Greater Detroit Women's Council
B & P Chapter
Ivan S. Bloch Lodge No. 1677
Ivan S. Bloch Chapter No. 626
Louis D. Brandeis Lodge No. 1583
Louis D. Brandeis Chapter No. 498
Detroit Lodge No. 1374
Detroit Chapter No. 436
Downtown Lodge No.1641
Downtown Chapter No. 572
East Side Lodge No. 1465
East Side Chapter No. 386
Donald Fox Lodge No. 1818
Donald Fox Chapter No. 726
George Gershwin Chapter No. 657
Philip Handler Lodge No. 1761
Philip Handler Chapter No. 668
Theodor Herzl Lodge No. 1377
Theodor Herzl Chapter No. 291
Israel Lodge No. 1767
Israel Chapter No. 696
Harry B. Keidan Lodge No. 1560
Harry B. Keidan Chapter No. 586
Louis Marshall Lodge No. 1203
Louis Marshall Chapter No. 390
Henry Morgenthau Lodge No. 1678
Henry Morgenthau Chapter No. 573
Oak Woods Lodge No. 1925
Oak Woods Chapter No. 815
Pisgah Lodge No. 34
Pisgah Chapter No. 122
Rex Lodge No. 1828
Rex Chapter No. 738
Louis Stone Chapter No. 860
Tikvah Lodge No. 1704
Tikvah Chapter No. 599
Rabbi Mandel M. Zager Lodge No. 1614
Rabbi Mandel M. Zager Chapter No. 542
Bobrowskar Ladies Society
Brezner Aid Society
Brisker-Mlawer Aid Society
Brith Sholom of Detroit
Cardozo Club
Center-Davison Mothers Club
Chaim Weizmann Society
Chenstochover Rajoner Verein
Chernigover and Loyever Aid Society
City of Hope, Detroit Auxiliary
City of Hope Cancer Fighters
City of Hope, Detroit Businessmen's Group
Congregations
Adas Shalom Synagogue
Adas Shalom Sisterhood
Beth Aaron Synagogue
Beth Aaron Men's Club
Beth Aaron Sisterhood
Congregation Ahavas Achim
Ahavas Achim Sisterhood
Congregation Beth Abraham
Beth Abraham Sisterhood
Congregation Beth Itzchock
Congregation Beth Moses
Beth Moses Ladies Auxiliary
Congregation Beth Shalom
Beth Shalom Sisterhood
Congregation Beth Shmuel
Congregation Beth Tefilo Emanuel
Congregation Beth Yehudah
Beth Yehudah Ladies Auxiliary
Congregation B'nai David
B'nai David Ladies Auxiliary
B'nai David Men's Club
B'nai David Sisterhood
Congregation B'nai Israel
Congregation B'nai Jacob
Congregation B'nai Moshe
B'nai Moshe Men's Club
B'nai Moshe Sisterhood
Congregation B'nai Zion
B'nai Zion Ladies Auxiliary
Congregation Emanu-El, The Suburban Temple
Sisterhood of Congregation Emanu-El
Congregation Ezras Achim
Congregation Gemiluth Chassodim
Gemiluth Chassodim Men's Club
Women of Congregation Gemiluth Chassodim
Congregation Mishkan Israel
Congregation Mogen Abraham
Mogen Abraham Men's Club
Mogen Abraham Sisterhood
Congregation Shaarey Zedek
Shaarey Zedek Men's Club
Shaarey Zedek Sisterhood
Shaarey Zedek Young Married League
Evergreen Jewish Congregation
Sisterhood of Evergreen Jewish Congregation
Temple Beth El
Temple Beth El Men's Club
Temple Beth El Sisterhood
Temple Beth El Young Married Group
Temple Israel
Temple Israel Men's Club
Temple Israel Sisterhood
Temple Israel Young Marrieds Group
Young Israel Center of Oak Woods
Young Israel Center of Oak Woods Sisterhood
Young Israel of Detroit
Women's League of Young Israel
Young Israel of Northwest Detroit
Council of Orthodox Rabbis of Detroit
David Horodoker Benevolent Society
Detroit Alumni Club of the Sigma
Alpha Mu Fraternity
Detroit Friendship Club
Detroit Ladies Lechem Aneeim
Detroit Service Group
Dexter Mothers Club
Downriver Jewish Community Center
Eishishker and Umgegend Society
Equality Club
Farband Labor Zionist
Farband Labor Zionist Order—City Committee
Order No. 79
Order No. 114
Order No. 137
Order No. 552
Fenkell Mothers Club
First Galician Society of Detroit
First Galician Society Ladies Auxiliary
Fresh Air Society
Gombiner Society
Goodfellowship Club
Goodfellowship Women's Auxiliary
Hadassah, Detroit Chapter
B & P Division
Bagley Group North
Bagley Group South
Central Woods Group
Evening Group
Evergreen Group
Greenfield Group
Meyers Group
Schaefer Group
Sherwood Group
University East Group
University North Group
University South Group
Wyoming Group
Hadassah, Southern Oakland County Chapter
Halevy-Farband Choral Society
Hapoel Hamizrachi of Detroit
Hebrew Free Loan Association
Hebrew Ladies Aid Society
Home Relief Society
House of Shelter
House of Shelter Ladies Auxiliary
Independent Detroit Lodge
Independent Protective Association
Infants Service Group
Isaac Agree Memorial Society
Jericho Lodge I.O.O.F. No. 490
Jewish Community Center
Jewish Consumptive Relief Society, Detroit Ladies
Auxiliary
Jewish Family and Children's Service
Resettlement Service
Jewish Fraternal Club
Jewish Home for the Aged
Jewish Home for the Aged Women's Auxiliary
Jewish Labor Committee
Jewish Metropolitan Club
Jewish National Fund Council
Jewish National Fund Ladies Auxiliary
Jewish National Home for Asthmatic Children at
Denver, Detroit League
Jewish Parents Institute
Jewish Vocational Service
Jewish War Veterans of U.S.A.
Department of Michigan
Department of Michigan Ladies Auxiliary
Memorial Home Association
PFC Joseph L. Bale Post No. 474
PFC Joseph L. Bale Auxiliary No. 474
Bloch-Rose Post No. 420
Bloch-Rose Auxiliary No. 420
Detroit Post No. 135
Detroit Ladies Auxiliary No. 135
Ginsburg-Rosenberg Post No. 513
Ginsburg-Rosenberg Auxiliary No. 513
Gold Star Parents
Lt. Roy F. Green Post No. 529
Lt. Roy F. Green Auxiliary No. 529
Lawrence H. Jones Post No. 190
Lawrence H. Jones Auxiliary No. 190
Charles and Aaron Kogan Post No. 510
Charles and Aaron Kogan Auxiliary No.510
Lt. Eli Levin Post No. 230
Lt. Eli Levin Auxiliary No. 230
PFC Robert Rafelson Post No. 431
PFC Robert Rafelson Auxiliary No. 431
Sholom Post No. 537
Sholom Auxiliary No. 537
Sgt. Morton A. Silverman Post No. 418
Sgt. Morton A. Silverman Auxiliary No. 418
Sol Yetz-Morris Cohen Post No. 530
Sol Yetz-Morris Cohen Auxiliary No. 530
Lt. Raymond Zussman Post No. 333
Lt. Raymond Zussman Auxiliary No. 333
Jewish Welfare Federation
Jewish Women's European Welfare Organization
Jewish Women's European Welfare Organization,
North Woodward Branch
Judea Social Club
Junior Hadassah
Kadimah Social Club
Keshenever Bessarabier Aid Society
Knights of Pythias Lodge No. 55
Pythian Sisters, Greater Detroit Temple No. 152
Knollwood Country Club
Korostishever Aid Society
Kvutzah Ivrith
Kvutzah Ivrith Ladies Auxiliary
Labor Zionist Organization of America
Labor Zionist Council of Detroit
Detroit Branch No. 1
Detroit Branch No. 2
Detroit Branch No. 3
Detroit Branch No. 4
Detroit Branch No. 6
Detroit Branch No. 7
Detroit Branch No. 11
Labor Zionist Youth Commission
Lachowitcher Aid Society
Landsmanschaft Council of Detroit
League of Jewish Women's Organizations
Lutzker Voliner Society
Maccabees, Mattathias Tent No. 1005
Maimonides Medical Society
Maimonides Medical Society Women's Auxiliary
Meseritcher Progressive Benefit Society
Michigan Home Protective Association
Minkowitz Podolier Verein
Mizrachi Organization of Detroit
Mizrachi Women, Fanny Gluck Chapter
Sisters of Zion Mizrachi
Mogilover Progressive Aid Society
Montefiore Lodge No. 12, Free Sons of Israel
Mozirer Society
Music Study Club of Detroit
Mu Sigma Pi Fraternity, Michigan Alumni Chapter
National Committee for Labor Israel
National Council of Jewish Women, Detroit Section
Suburban Branch
National Women's Committee of Brandeis
University, Detroit Chapter
Neugarten Medical Aid
New Study Club
North End Clinic
Northern Progressive Ladies Society
Northwest Child Rescue Women
Odessa Progressive Aid Society
Ostrowitzer Friendship Society
Pinsker Progressive Aid Society
Pioneer Women's Detroit Council
Avodah Chapter
Brandeis Chapter
Channa Czenesh Chapter
Club 1
Club 2
Hanita Chapter
Israel Chapter
Kinneret Chapter
Massada Chapter
Medina Chapter
Golda Myerson Chapter
Negbah Chapter
Sharona Chapter
Pogrebishtcher Progressive Society
Primrose Benevolent Club
Probus Club of Detroit
Progressive Ladies Aid Society
Purity Chapter No. 359, Order of Eastern Star
Radomer Aid Society
Rovner Progressive Farein
Ruzhiner Progressive Verein
Sheruth League
Sholem Aleichem Institute, Chapter 1
Sokolivker Progressive Verein
Sosnovitzer Bendiner Aid Society
Tau Epsilon Rho Legal Fraternity, Detroit Chapter
Tel Aviv Organization
Turover Aid Society
Twelfth Street Mothers Club
United Hebrew Schools
United Hebrew Schools Women's Auxiliary
United Jewish Charities
United Jewish Folk Schools
United Order True Sisters, Inc.
Vladimiretzer Emergency Relief
Women's American ORT, Michigan Region
Huntington Woods Chapter
Women's Golden Rule Aid Society
Women's Sabbath League
Workmen's Circle District Committee
Branch No. 111
Branch No. 156
Branch No. 181
Branch No. 227
Branch No. 460-E
Branch No. 945
Branch No. 1060
Workmen's Circle Schools
Workmen's Circle Singing Society
Yeshivath Beth Yehudah
Ladies of Yeshivath Beth Yehudah
Yeshivath Chachmey Lublin
Yeshivath Chachmey Lublin Ladies Auxiliary
Yiddish Folks Ferein of Detroit
Young Women's Bicur Cholem
Youth Education League
Zamosc Tomashover Progressive Society
Zedakah Club
Zhitomir Progressive Verein
Zionist Council of Detroit
Zionist Organization of Detriot, Detroit District
Young Zionist Club

COUNCIL OF THE SOUTHERN MOUNTAINS, INC.

Publishers of MOUNTAIN LIFE & WORK

COLLEGE BOX 2000 **BEREA, KENTUCKY**

file

December 1, 1958

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Friends:

It appears from our records that your membership in the Council, together with your subscription to MOUNTAIN LIFE & WORK expired with the first issue in 1958. Even so, we have continued to send the magazine, and we enclose a copy of the current issue, because we feel sure you are still interested in the work and the purposes of the Council. Our expanded program, which is reaching into all parts of the Appalachian South, needs the constant support of all our members.

$6.00, or more, would bring your membership and subscription up through issue No. 1/60.
$4.00 would pay for the magazine for last year and make you a member for the coming year.
$2.00 would pay for the magazine through No. 1/60.

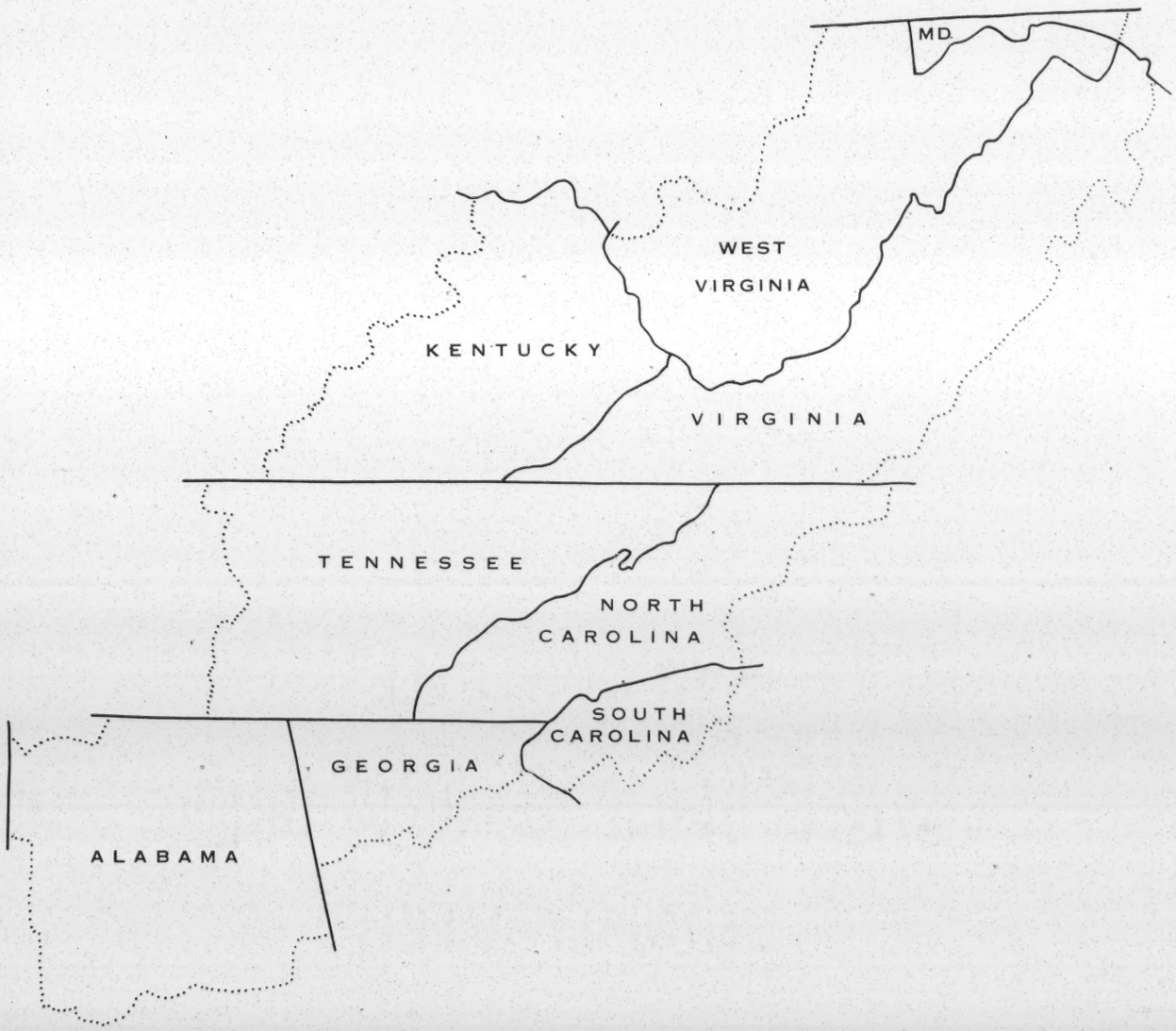
If you really must not renew at this time, please let us know. You will, of course, be under no obligation for the issues we have sent in the meantime. We are reluctant to terminate this point of contact without some explanation from us and some word from you.

Sincerely,

Loyal Jones

Loyal Jones
Associate Executive Secretary

LJ/mnb


MD.
WEST
VIRGINIA
KENTUCKY
VIRGINIA
TENNESSEE
NORTH
CAROLINA
SOUTH
CAROLINA
GEORGIA
ALABAMA

MRS. EMMETT S. JOHNSON
WESLEYAN COLLEGE, BOX 510
MACON, GEORGIA

Dec 7, 1958

Dear Friends – at the Southern Reg. Council:

What friends you were! – to entertain us so royally last Friday when all twenty-four of us descended upon you. I had dreamed of what it would mean to the students, but it meant even more than I had imagined. I hate to think of the time a busy staff must have given to make such a visit possible, with packets all ready for distribution, etc. etc.

Thank you – for everything.

Sincerely
Mary Vaughan Johnson

18 - J - Johnson, Alice M.

June 16, 1948

Miss Alice M. Johnson
Education and Training Section
Division of Hospital Facilities
FSA, U. S. Public Health Service
Washington 14, D. C.

Dear Miss Johnson:

We were delighted to hear that you thought the report on hospital construction in the South a useful piece of work. You might be interested to know that a number of newspapers, the New York Times among them, ran very generous stories about the article.

I am forwarding in the attached envelope the full report of the Jacksonville survey committee. You will notice that several of the schedules used have been reproduced in the Appendix. Unfortunately, we do not have copies of the other schedules, such as those used to determine health conditions. Mrs. Frances A. Ewell, who was director of the survey, would be glad, I am sure, to send you additional material. Her address is: Council of Social Agencies, Consolidated Building, Jacksonville, Fla.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
WASHINGTON 14
(BETHESDA STATION)

IN REPLYING
ADDRESS THE SURGEON GENERAL
U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
REFER TO: HF-SS

June 10, 1948

RECEIVED
JUN 14 1948
Southern Regional Council

Mr. Harold C. Fleming,
Director of Information,
Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Fleming:

I was very pleased to receive the May issue of the "New South" with the report on hospital construction in the Southern States. The article is excellent.

Do you have copies of the survey questions which the Jacksonville, Florida committee used in its self survey? I would like very much to have a set. If you do not have copies, can you tell me where I may obtain them? I shall appreciate your assistance on this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Alice M. Johnson

Alice M. Johnson,
Education and Training Section,
Division of Hospital Facilities.

18 - J - misc

June 28, 1948

Mrs. Guion Johnson
Pembroke State College
Pembroke, North Carolina

Dear Guion:

I have sent up to Pembroke State College the following:

18	Wanted: The South's Future for the Nation
18	Wanted: A Healthy South
18	Wanted: An Educated South
18	Housing in the South.

At our lowest prices, these come to $11.70.

Since Guy saw most of them through, I regard them as so much Johnson family property. Still, I entertain for the Council's sake some hope that the College will have funds to purchase text material and that, therefore, some part of these dollars can come back to the Council. But if no funds are available, write them off as a contribution to a splendid cause.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:eb

18-J-Misc. —
Jackson, Nelson C.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

FOR SOCIAL SERVICE AMONG NEGROES

250 AUBURN AVENUE, N.E. Lamar 7262 **ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA**

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George L. Edwards, *Asst. Director*
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SERVICES
Research
Community Planning
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OFFICIAL ORGAN
OPPORTUNITY—Journal of Negro Life

Thirty-eighth Year of Service

AFFILIATES IN 56 CITIES IN 29 STATES

National Office:
1133 Broadway
New York 10, New York

October
Thirteenth
1 9 4 8

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
OCT 14 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I am enclosing the article I mentioned to you which appeared in the October 2 issue of the CHICAGO DEFENDER.

Cordially,

Nelson C. Jackson,
Southern Field Director.

NCJ:MW
enc.

Contributions to the National Urban League are deductible for income tax purposes

1s J - Misc - Jackson, Nelson C

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

FOR SOCIAL SERVICE AMONG NEGROES

250 AUBURN AVENUE, NE Jackson 5471 **ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA**

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George L. Edwards, *Asst. Director*
Isobel J. Chisholm, *Director Promotion and Publicity*

March
Thirtieth
1948

RECEIVED
MAR 31 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George Mitchell
Executive Secretary
Southern Regional Council
Wesley Memorial Church Building
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

This copy of The Montclair Community Audit came to me, and I thought it might be something in which the Council might have interest. I am, therefore, passing it along.

Sincerely yours,

Nelson C. Jackson,
Southern Field Director.

NCJ:MW
enc.

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P. B. Young

18 - J - Misc

Jackson, Nelson C.

May 20, 1948

Mr. Nelson C. Jackson
Southern Field Director
National Urban League
250 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Jackson:

Thank you very much for your letter of May 18, with its useful information about civil rights meetings.

It also was very kind of you to pay your dues and conjoin to the Council. We appreciate it.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:eb

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

FOR SOCIAL SERVICE AMONG NEGROES

250 AUBURN AVENUE, NE Jackson 5471 **ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA**

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New York 10, New York

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Isobel J. Chisholm, *Director Promotion and Publicity*

May 18, 1948

RECEIVED
MAY 19 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue - Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

My dear Dr. Mitchell:

I am late in giving information with regard to meetings on Civil Rights in the South on which I have some knowledge. There is one such meeting that has been held in connection with a committee in the American Association of Social Workers called the "Civil Rights Committee." That is a national committee, and chapters over the country have been asked to help develop a platform on Civil Rights. At the April meeting of the Georgia Chapter, it was my responsibility to pass on to the chapter members information with regard to the Civil Rights program of the American Association of Social Workers.

It might be possible to secure information with regard to what other chapters in this region are doing by writing to Mr. Joseph Anderson, Executive Secretary of the AASW, 130 East Twenty-second Street, New York.

As I get around the region I will be very happy to pass on other information as it comes to my attention.

I am also enclosing my check for $2.00 to join the Southern Regional Council, and trust that our efforts can be combined more closely for approaching our mutual problems in the region.

given to Mrs McKay 18 May 48 GB

Cordially yours,

Nelson C. Jackson,
Southern Field Director.

NCJ:MW
enc.

Contributions to the National Urban League are deductible for income tax purposes

TO: Dr. H. L. Trigg May 12, 1947

ATLANTA

GRIFFIN

ATHENS

DOUGLAS

GAINESVILLE

COLUMBUS

MACON

DALLAS

MANCHESTER

AUGUSTA

CARTERSVILLE

ALBANY

THOMASVILLE

File
Negro Advisory Council

List of cities from which Negroes are to be chosen for Advisory Council

October 19, 1948

Rev. John A. Jacklin, S. J.
University of Scranton
Scranton, Pennsylvania

Dear Father Jacklin:

At the request of our Council's president, Mr. Paul D. Williams, I take pleasure in sending you a copy of our recent statement on civil rights.

We will be happy to serve you in any way.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t
Enclosure

cc: Paul D. Williams

18-J-misc. Jones, Bethune

Phone Red Bank 6-4774

BETHUNE JONES

Specialized Editorial Correspondence Since 1930

234 RIVER ROAD, RED BANK, N. J.

November 22, 1948

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

We welcome and have given considerable thought to your suggestion that each mention of a state name be emphasized in some way in our bulletin, From the State Capitals.

Only trouble with the idea is that many of our issues mention so many states that it would be difficult to make quick reference to any particular states possible. Underscoring or caps would tend to throw it off balance. Italics probably would be the best answer, but our present equipment doesn't permit their use.

We realize the bulletin leaves much to be desired as to readability and hope eventually to get a better production job. Meanwhile, we're trying to keep our costs down so it can be offered at the lowest possible subscription rates and we hope you will bear with us.

Our bulletin has only been released for a little more than a year and still is in its evolutionary stages. For this reason we particularly welcome suggestions, even though not always able to put them into immediate application.

Sincerely,

Bethune Jones

BJ:dg

RECEIVED
NOV 24 1948
Southern Regional Council

18 - J. Misc -
Jones, Bethune

November 18, 1948

Mr. Bethune Jones
234 River Road
Red Bank, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Jones:

I read with interest your "From the State Capitals." My interest is mainly in the southern states. I have to squinch my eyes considerably to find the references to those states.

Suggestion: that you in some way emphasize each mention of a state name--caps or underscoring or italics or whatever could be managed.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

18-J-Misc-
James, Rev.
Gilbert

November 24, 1948

The Rev. Mr. Gilbert James
501 S. Elm Street
Greenville, Illinois

Dear Mr. James:

I greatly enjoyed talking with you at the meeting in Chicago.

Here is some pamphlet material about our Council.

I do hope you will be concerned in your work around Shreveport with the possibility of getting a local group at work there which might, conceivably, call itself a chapter of the Southern Regional Council.

We would like to have more members in that area. I am in hopes that during 1949 we can get chapters going vigorously in New Orleans and Baton Rouge.

If we can ever be helpful to you in any way, please let us know.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

Sending: Fleming, Condition of our Rights, Digest, Race and Suffrage, September New South, GSM's analysis of services to Negro veterans in Louisiana.

GSM
11/27/48

Mr. James is a free Methodist minister, long resident in Shreveport, who operates an independent--and I take it, missionary--Negro school in Shreveport east side. Claims to have a wide acquaintance around Shreveport.

Could be very useful to us.

GSM

18-5-Misc-
Johnson, R.O.

December 9, 1948

Dr. R. O. Johnson
Morris Brown College
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

Our sincere thanks to you for the use of the attached bulletins. You were good to lend them to us, and I hope that you were not inconvenienced by our tardiness in returning them.

Whenever we can be of service to you, I trust you will not hesitate to let us know.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s

Attached bulletins

GSM:t

18-J-Misc-
Jemison, Dr. D.V.

December 13, 1948

Dr. D. V. Jemison, President
National Baptist Convention, USA
1605 Lapsley Street
Selma, Alabama

Dear Dr. Jemison:

I lately had occasion to talk with Bishop R. R. Wright, Bishop of Georgia for the AME Church. He told me that he and various of his associates are interested in getting going in their local churches reading circles. I showed Bishop Wright various of the pamphlets issued by the Southern Regional Council. He liked them greatly, and thought that many of them would be particularly suitable for the purpose he had in mind. We are, therefore, hoping that the AME Church will give us an opportunity in that way to reach a large number of additional readers of our things.

I wonder if you would be good enough to look through this sample package of pamphlets which I attach, and ponder for a little whether churches in the National Baptist Association could be interested in something of the same sort.

Here is a list of all our things, with the prices. We would be glad to send such a list to any church leaders whom you might be willing to suggest to us as suitable persons.

With cordial regards,

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

18 J-Misc—Justice, Carl

April 12, 1949

Mr. Carl Justice
Kells Press
45 Coral Way
Coral Gables, Florida

Dear Mr. Justice:

That was very kind of you to take me out to Miami University, and to offer me the courtesies of the town.

I enjoyed our brief conversation.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

18-J, Misc. —
Johnson, Marjorie

April 15, 1949

Miss Marjorie Johnson (as was)
c/o Dean of the Men's College
University of Delaware
Newark, Delaware

Dear Marjorie:

I happened in the course of a lecture tour the other day into Coral Gables, of all places. A downstairs shop under my small hotel had a sign hung over the pavement: Kells Press. I went in and with pleasure discovered as the boss of the press Mr. Carl Justice, sometime a printer for your father. He was most kind to me and, among other things, saved me a long bus ride by taking me out to Miami University.

He spoke with the warmest praise of Mr. Johnson.

I did not gather that he was wildly prosperous, but he is doing all right, and he treasures some handsome facsimiles of leaves from the Book of Kells, which of course your father gave him.

My kindest wishes to you and all of yours.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

18 J. Inac
Johnson, Alfleda

May 31, 1949

Dear Fleda,

I was mighty proud to hear the other day that you are finishing high school. That was all too thin a list of young people from our end of Hanover who got through high school, and it is quite a matter that you were one of the list.

Here is a present. You deserve a lot of credit for pushing along through.

Now can you go to Hampton and get to be a home economist and get a good job, earn a lot of money, and give Ada and Houston fifty dollars a month from then on? And then Ada and Houston can stay on the farm and tend the garden and live mighty fine.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

Miss Alfleda Johnson
RFD #2
Box 152-A
Ashland, Virginia

18 - J Misc
Johnson, Cemoria

July 7, 1949

Mrs. Cemoria D. Johnson

Urban League of Oklahoma City, Inc.

300 North Stiles Street

Oklahoma City, Okla.

Dear Mrs. Johnson:

Mighty kind of you to send the names of the Oklahoma ministers for Mr. Byrd.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

18-J-Jaszi, Oscar

July 11, 1949

Mr. Oscar Jaszi
Oberlin College
Oberlin, Ohio

Dear Professor Jaszi:

Shortly after your "The Dissolution of the Habsburg Monarchy" came out, I had the very great pleasure of reading it. It was of profound interest, rich in its reflections, and was written in a style that certainly caused me to read every word.

I have lately read Mr. A. J. P. Taylor's "The Habsburg Monarchy" published in England some months ago. Mr. Taylor's bibliographical notes spoke in complimentary terms of the content of your book but used a phrase less than complimentary as to its readability.

On the assumption that Taylor's book had come to your attention, I take the liberty of sending you this word that I found your book in every way delightful. Indeed, it was one of the five or six most interesting books I have ever read.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

18c J-Misc
Johnson, Gen'l Robt

September 9, 1949

General Robert Johnson
Chairman of the Board
Johnson and Johnson
New Brunswick, N. J.

My dear General Johnson:

Here are two items from today's papers which should be of assistance in making clear the nature and work of the Southern Regional Council.

Very truly,

Paul D. Williams
President

PDW:wgd

Enclosures

18-J-Misc
Jemison, Rev. D. V.

October 1, '49

The Rev. Dr. D. V. Jemison, D.D.
Selma, Alabama

Dear Mr. Jemison,

We sent you as a Board Member a general letter about RACE IN THE NEWS, but I want quite specially to enlist your interest in it.

You see what a neat bit of action-program it is for any Church. If the minister will read it, and get several members of his congregation to read it, they will all begin noting things in the local paper that could stand improvement. Then a small committee, preferably from both races, would visit the editor, and ask for greater compliance with the principles and rules in the little green book.

Just that has already happened with both papers in Atlanta, and we have had remarkable results. I send you two papges from last Sunday's Constitution which are unprecedented in this city. They are directly attributable to the committee's interview, book in hand, with Mr. McGill, the editor.

I do greatly hope you will concern yourself to arrange that each of your ministers gets the book, and gets action in his town. In that way a movement already beginning would be deeply effective in a matters of months.

Bishop R. R. Wright bought 500 copies to get out to his ministers. The Rev. Mr. B. J. Johnson, President of the Ministers Baptist Union here in Atlanta bought 500 yesterday. I am to see Mr. Pinkston on Tuesday, to ask him to make arrangements with his people in Georgia. The Georgia Knights of Pythis took one hundred. Mr. Spaulding, for the N. C. Mutual Life Ins., Co bought a thousand, to mail out to pilicyholders.

Please write me your best advice.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

18 - J - Misc.
Jones, Carl A.

October 11, 1949

Mr. Carl A. Jones, Jr., Publisher
Johnson City Press-Chronicle
Johnson City, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Jones:

Here is the latest New South, with the table on "Negro Policemen in Southern Cities", which Dr. Mitchell promised you.

Sincerely yours,

Elizabeth Taylor
Secretary to Dr. Mitchell

enclosure

18 - J - Misc.

Jones, Ashby (Goodwill Fund)

October 18, 1949

Mr, Kendall Weisiger
308 Palmer Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Weisiger:

We are doubly grateful to you and to the Ashby Jones Goodwill Fund for the seventy-five dollar check received this morning. I think you know already what it means to us, but we want to assure you of our warm appreciation.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AMC:nh

18-J-Misc.
Jarnagin, Ada (Mrs. D.M.)

NORTH CAROLINA CONGRESS OF
COLORED PARENTS AND TEACHERS

1010 Smithfield Street
Raleigh, N. C.

December 11, 1949

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
DEC 13 1949
Southern Regional Council

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

We are enclosing check for $15.00 to cover cost of the pamphlets distributed at the 22nd. annual Convention of the Congress in Asheville.

I am returning the unsold "Race and the News" under separate cover.

We shall be glad to carry a brief list of the available pamphlets and may be you will receive some direct orders from individuals, in our next bulletin.

Very truly yours,

Ada Jarnagin

(Mrs.) D.M.Jarnagin, Executive Secretary

15.00 ck
M&K

18- J- Misc
Jarnigan, Ada M.

January 19, 1949

Mrs. Ada M. Jarnigan
1010 Smithfield Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. Jarnigan:

Nice to see you the other day in Raleigh.

I promised to send you some Council material. You were going to be good enough to consider whether it merited a note in some future publication of the PTA group. The idea being that you would list such of these as would seem suitable, with prices, and we would sit back and hope that shortly thereafter the postman would come staggering in for days with North Carolina orders for the Council's printed pamphlets!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

January 19, 1949

Dear Mrs. Jarnigan:

Dr. Mitchell told me about meeting you and getting to talk with you briefly, at Dr. Trigg's inauguration. I was glad to have word of you, after this long time!

I will be in North Carolina for the next three days, working on arrangements for a meeting of some of our folks there. For a part of Thursday and most of Friday I will be working in Cy Johnson's office (North Carolina Committee on Interracial Cooperation). I would like to see you while I am in Raleigh if it is convenient with you. I will try to get in touch with you, but if I am not able to reach you--that is, if you don't hear from me by Friday morning, could you phone me at Cy's office? The number is 3-1911.

Did Ada Marie tell you I saw her at Talladega not long ago? I could hardly believe my eyes!

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Taylor

Mrs. Ada M. Jarnigan
1010 Smithfield Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

18-J- Miss
Jarnagin, Ada

Dearest Lib:

It is good to know I will see you again soon. We leave Saturday night arriving - in Atlanta 7:20 a. m. I shall call you sometime Sunday. I will be at Morris Brown where the delegates will be housed.

Thanks for your letter and I am sure it will be fine to make available your services. I have some orders I am bringing with me for North Carolina PTA's. You are quite generous and I hope you will be able to spend lots of time with us in the general sessions.

I have been arguing with Jane McCoy about having you stay with me on your way to Europe. She will have you the entire trip, and I feel overnight would be asking so little.

I trust you will keep yourself as free as possible so I can see lots and lots of you for the inspiration you always give.

With kindest regards, ~~I am~~

~~Ada~~ (Jarnagin)
PTA Conference

Ada Marie is so happy to be home, although she enjoyed every moment at Talladega. She will be gaining some weight if she continues to eat as she does.

AMJ

-104-

December 12, 1949

Mr. Arthur C. Joy
190 Clifton Street, S. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Joy:

I have not seen the army report but have written off to friends in Washington for a copy. Thank you greatly for letting me know about it.

One or two of the branch libraries in Atlanta subscribe to New South and therefore receive whatever publications we put out. Unfortunately, we are so poor that we can't cover a free mailing list and can only reach those libraries which convince themselves that $1.50 a year should be paid to us for a subscription to New South.

Quite a goodselection of city schoolsand college libraries do take it, but we know we are failing to reach hundreds more that should have it.

I am writing Mr. Morgan Stanford today in hopes that he will become a member of the Council.

I have had a good many opportunities to enjoy Father Shean's friendship. He is now active in the group of Council members in Rock Hill, and I believe is helping them push the idea of the self-survey for Rock Hill. I like him and like his thought and his energy.

Do come into the office sometime when you have half an hour to spare.

Appreciatively,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

ARTHUR C. JOY
190 CLIFTON STREET, S. E.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Dec. 2-1949

Dr George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N E
Atlanta (3), Georgia

RECEIVED
5 1949
Southern Regional Council

Dear Dr Mitchell

I was very much impressed with a summary that I just read in the Sept--Oct, 1949 issue of Labor and Nation, of a chapter on race relations contained in a report of the Army's Research Branch (in the Special Services Division) titled "The American Soldier." Undoubtedly you are familiar with this and therefore I will not summarize.

Would not this report, in toto or summary such as that in Labor and Nation, be valuable if reprinted and distributed by SRC?

Incidentally, are the SRC publications (and particularly "New South") sent to the various branch libraries in the city, to the various libraries in the various cities thmout the South, and to the libraries of the high schools? If not, may I suggest that it be done to the extent possible?

I would like also to suggest that Mr Morgan Stanford might well be a likely prospect for membership in SRC. He is an attorney with the NLRB. His address was or is 740 Penn St., N E, Atlanta. I have passed on to him one or two publications of SRC and he is generally interested in the subject matter. In fact, he had some data on negro educational facilities, or lack thereof, that I had not seen.

Sincerely

acJ

PS Did you ever contact Rev. Maurice Shean, of Rock Hill, S C, whose name I sent in several years ago? He is now the head man of the Oratorians (Catholic order), at 434 Charlotte Avenue. In addition, they have another priest there (I do not know his name) whose primary work is with negroes. He, also, should be a likely prospect.

acJ

RECEIVED
6 1949
Southern Regional Council

11-F mine
(Fred

9 Myrtle Drive
Great Neck, New York

December 30, 1949

Dear George:

Thanks for your letter and all the news in it. Mr. Byrd was up here and gave me a very good little talk. Up to this day, I haven't been able to get anything out of the Company here, but that's all right and there will be another day. In the meantime, I want to send you this check of my own and I am sure you will know that it isn't part of my budget, but just something that Marianne and I like to do and want today and we will see where we will all be next year.

Fond wishes.

Fredell

Mr. George Mitchell
906 Lull Water Road, N.E.
Atlanta 6, Georgia

Acknowledged
GM
Jan 4. '49

18-J- Misc. —
Jeffries, Frederick

Frederick Jeffries
9 Myrtle Drive
Great Neck, NY

December 17, '49

Dear Marianne and Friedel,

How nice to have news, and pictures, of you and of the children. We miss you, and think of you often. You know that whenever either of us can get to New York we will come to see you, and we hope that some chance will bring some or all of you to Atlanta.

Don't children get big quickly! Our two go to Christmas dances, in long dresses. But I notice a certain flicker of returning youth-recollection in myself; it has been twenty years since I did much dancing and partifying, but I enjoy in retrospect the old days as I see these new ones stepping out.

Thnk you for being interested in the Council. I send up separately an envelope full ofrecent publications, which will give a picture of what it does. Also, herewith, a clipping of an AP story, widely carried, that tells it over again.

On the money end we are in a bad way. It takes about 55 thousand a year to run the show. For our first five years we had twenty-five thousand a year from the Rosenwald Fund and ten a year from the General Education Board, so raising the rest (mostly from church bodies and individuals) was a cinch. This has been the last year of the Rosenwald Fund (which Mr. Rosenwald required by his will should be closedout within 25 yearsof his death) and the GEB grant expired last yar. With those two holes in the funds you can be sure we have scuffled. We are trying to step up greatly the proportion of money raised in the South, but find it mighty difficult to persuade the few people here who have any money that the things we advocate aren't untouchable. Actually we are the middle-of-the-road group, offering the compromises that are unavoidable in this modern world, but rich Southerners get scared when they hear the words "civil rights". Still, we have found one Southern foundation that gave us three thousand this year, and a manufacturing company recently put in a thousand. The Methodists in one way or another give us about four thousand, and the Episcopalaians, Presbyterians, and Negro Baptists small sums. We are ending this year about 5000 in the red, mostly owed the printer and GSM.

We are the one group in the South which crosses all lines; we are Negro and white, Protestant and Catholic, Jewish and gentile.

Rabbi Charles Mantinband, 206 North Wood Ave., Florence, Alabama, is an enthisiastic member of our Board of Directors. Mr. Jacob Billikopf, in Philadelphia, knows me, and knows something of the Council, and would I think speak of us as quite useful. Mrs. Marion R. Ascoli, in New York, knows us (and helps us). Mr. Edwin R. Embree, Madison Hotel, 15 East 58th Street, knows us intimately from his post as former Director of the Julius Rosenwald Fund. If your Firm shows any interest in us I suggest that someone should bein touch with my Associate Director, Mr. Thomas F. Byrd, who is just now, for ten days or so, in New York, at 444 East 20th Street. He knows the most about our money matters, and is actively trying to raise funds for us.

A happy Christmas to all of you. I will hope that the New Year will get us a visit together.

Sincerely,

March 3, 1950

Dr. Luther Jackson
Virginia State College
Petersburg, Virginia

Dear Luther:

How nice to get your note. I had heard merely that the bills died in committee. Interesting that the vote was so close.

You know my business about nothing holding on the first heat. "Hot it up one time, and hot it up the second time and it will stick!" Now let's get ready for the second heat.

Interesting letter from the Chase City lady. Couldn't she get a good deal of what she wants out of that book called The Negro in Virginia by that man down at Hampton?

We have mailed Race in the News to all the county weeklies in Virginia--more accurately Emerson Smith mailed it out. That still merely lays the ground for more for you to do in arranging local follow-up.

It occurs to me that twenty years ago, white Virginians only occasionally had it in their heads that Negroes were Virginians also. Now isn't it the case that usually white people in Virginia consider the Negroes are Virginians too? I would guess that you have done as much as anybody to convert the white people.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

P. S. Many thanks for the envelope with the dues. We appreciate it.

V.S.C., Petersburg, Va
March 2, 1950

Dear George,

Here is a letter which is of interest on the matter of attitudes of small town newspaper editors toward the race question. I shall of course furnish Mrs. Pierce with some data. I wish I had the time to write the article for her.

It has been heartening to me to note the large number of white Virginians who favored the passage of the Boothe bills. Mr. Boothe told us yesterday in a small gathering of whites and Negroes that the entire delegation of Richmond, Roanoke, and Norfolk favored his measures and in like manner the western men, the younger men, and World War veterans. He says that if the bills had cleared the committee the House of Delegates would have passed them with some votes to spare. However, he had his doubts about the Senate. It is the Southside black belt element who refuse to see the light of day. Glad to say that Senator Byrd and Governor Battle did nothing to block the bills, nor on the other hand did they do anything to advance them.

Friendly yours,

Luther

Luther

(over)

Within a few days I hope to be able to get around to do something toward getting the half dozen or more whites of Petersburg to renew their faith with us by sending in subscription dues.

Return Mrs. Pierce's letter of course. She is a teacher and the wife of a physician of Chase City. You may know that this town is in a southside North Carolina border county with one of the heaviest Negro populations in the State. Notwithstanding I get a most courteous reception from the officials of the county whenever I go there.

You have perhaps read that the Brothe
bills failed in the committee of the
House of Delegates by a vote of 9 to 7.
Will send more details in a few
days.

L. P. Jackson
3/1/50

FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

March 3, 1950

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I am deeply obliged to you for your letter of February 20 and the information it contained, which I immediately put to use. This should be very helpful to our students.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Charles S. Johnson

Charles S. Johnson

CSJ:dhf

RECEIVED
MAR 8 1950
Southern Regional Council

March 8, 1950

Dr. Charles Johnson
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Dr. Johnson:

I saw in the February, 1950 issue of the Tennessee Planner, under Educational Activities, p. 131, that a three weeks' workshop in economic education is being arranged, At Ward-Belmont, June 19 - July 7, 1950. Sponsors - Peabody, Vanderbilt, U.T., for some seventy administrators and teachers from all parts of the State. Purpose, "to sensitize teachers to the need for economic education in the schools", etc. Looks very useful.

Will it be "inclusive"?

The note in Tennessee Planner is by Margaret Carroll, Associate Planning Director. She is at the State office of the State Planning Commission, 417 Seventh Avenue, North.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Charles Johnson

Dear Dr. Johnson, I saw in the February, 1950 issue of the TENNESSEE PLANNER, under Educational Activities, p. 131, that A three weeks' workshop in economic education is being arranged, at Ward-Belmont, June 19 - July 7, 1950. Sponsors - Peabody, Vanderbilt, U.T., for some 70 administrators and teachers from all parts of the State. Purpose, "to sensitize teachers to the need for economic education in the schools", etc. Looks very useful.

Will it be "inclusive"?

The note in TENNESSEE PLANNER is by Margar~~ita Carroll~~, Asso. Plannong Director. She'" at the State office of the State Planning Commission, 417 Seventh Avenue, North.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Carole:

I give you this. GSM says it contains information vital to you.

WGD

March 23, 1950

Dr. Luther P. Jackson
Virginia State College
Petersburg, Virginia

Dear Luther:

How kind of you to check over the list and get behind the delinquent ones. We have noticed dues coming in from some of them since.

Come and see us when you are here April 7. I am to be in Knoxville that day and the eighth but every one in the office would appreciate a visit from you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

3-29-50

RECEIVED
MAR 21 1950
Southern Regional Council

MEMBERS AT PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA

Dr. Charles S. Dodd — Has owed dues since November 1948
210 Union Trust Building
Petersburg, Va.

Atty. Robert J. Francis — Has owed dues since November 1949 decd
Union Trust Building
Petersburg, Va.
Pulled card & Stamped 3-29-50

Dr. Luther P. Jackson
Virginia State College
Petersburg, Va.

Mr. Max Jacobs — Has owed dues since November 1948
124 North Sycamore St.
Petersburg, Va.

Dr. Philip Jacobson — Has owed dues since November 1948
18 Liberty Street
Petersburg, Va.

Rev. W. W. Leathers, Jr. — Has owed dues since November 1948
First Baptist Church
Washington Street
Petersburg, Va.

Rev. Charles Leonard — Has owed dues since November 1948 has moved away
220 Gill Street
Petersburg, Va.
Traced 3-29-50

Mr. Arthur W. Mitchell
Box 670
Petersburg, Va.

Mr. Ross W. Newsome — Has owed dues since September 1947
Virginia State College
Petersburg, Va.

Mr. Harry W. Roberts
Virginia State College
Petersburg, Va.

Those with no note beside their names are paid up

This is the list you sent me a month or two ago. Kindly note that one former member is dead and another has moved away. I wrote letters today to the four persons whose names carry a check mark. Did not contact New some for personal reasons. I judge we will get some response from one or more of the white Petersburgers. I instructed them to send their fees either to me or to you.

L. P. Jackson
Luther P. Jackson
V. S. C., Petersburg, Va
March 18, 1950

P. S. Speaking to the sociology club at the University of Virginia on March 30th. Expect to be in Atlanta on April 7-8 to attend Dombrowski's meeting.

Misc J

April 18, 1950

Mr. Arthur W. Jones
Dept. of Zoology and Entomology
The University of Tennessee
Knoxville 16, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Jones:

I greatly appreciate your check for $30.58 in full payment of my expenses to Knoxville.

I enjoyed the occasion and am most happy to have had that renewed link with the Association.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE
KNOXVILLE 16
DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY AND ENTOMOLOGY

April 10, 1950

RECEIVED
APR 12
Southern Regional Counc

Dr. G. S. Mitchell
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Please find enclosed check to cover your listed expenses incident to your trip to Knoxville as speaker at the Southern Regional Conference of the A.A.U.P.

May I thank you, in behalf of the Association, for your stimulating and informing talk.

With warm personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

Arthur W. Jones

Arthur W. Jones, Secretary-Treasurer
University of Tennessee Chapter
A.A.U.P.

AWJ:EA

Enclosure

Misc - J

April 26, 1950

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Jeffrey
9 Myrtle Drive
Great Neck, L. I., New York

Dear Marianne and Friedl:

Here is a mighty nice story about the Southern Regional Council, which you helped so generously.

I am going to be in New York from Friday morning till Tuesday morning, April 28 to May 2, and if you have a bed, would love to spend a night or two of that time at your home.

I will call on Friday morning to find out how you are situated.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:er

16 J-Misc Johnson

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO 37 · ILLINOIS

THE DIVISION OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

RECEIVED
MAY 18 1950
Southern Regional Council

May 16, 1950

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Thanks for your very cordial note of May 9. You offer so many possibilities that I find it difficult to plan our stay in Atlanta long enough to take account of more than half of what you suggest. I shall be in Atlanta May 29th to make final arrangements and shall look forward to seeing you then and talking with you.

Sincerely yours,

Earl S. Johnson
Associate Professor
Social Science

ESJ:ds

Misc J

May 30, 1950

Mr. Lucius L. Jones, Managing Editor
Louisiana Edition
The Pittsburgh Courier
2113 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Jones:

Your letter of May 27 and the enclosed clipping have been received in this office and are being forwarded to Mr. Paul Williams in Richmond, Virginia.

Please accept our sincere thanks for that generous and thoughtful treatment of the Southern Regional Council. We hope we will continue to merit your friendship and support.

In minor return, I send you a copy of our latest publication fresh off the press.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

Jones

June 2, 1950

Miss Brownie Lee Jones
Southern School for Workers
14 North 9th Street
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Brownie Lee:

My letter to you t'other day was official, and, though I had tugs, I wasn't smart enough to send along with it a less official one.

I called GWES today, and they said they would send the check on up.

It is a crying shame that good things fold. Howsomever, I am sure that till the flag is hauled down, you and your friends will be doing good things in Virginia.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

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SAMUEL Z. TROY
Richmond, Va.

LLOYD P. VAUGHAN *
Roanoke, Va.

SOL ZIVIAN
Roanoke, Va.

* Temporarily inactive due to official duties.

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SOUTHERN SCHOOL FOR WORKERS, INC.

BROWNIE LEE JONES, *Director*

14 NORTH 9TH STREET
Richmond 19, Virginia
Tel. 2-6265

May 31, 1950

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

Dear George:

Yes, I plan to go to California probably in the winter, November or December. I thought you knew - for we have stressed it in each letter that went out from this office that we were trying to go through 1950. After that we are certainly very uncertain.

The major difficulty is labor contributions - we still have entirely too small a proportion of our budget from labor, and liberals and foundations who have supported us all these years are now inclined to feel that labor has funds for workers education and should carry their share of the budget. I frankly cannot blame them for feeling so.

We are making every effort to secure the funds to go through 1950 - but I can understand if GWES feels that that is not enough assurance to merit their check. We probably could continue indefinitely if we were willing to have but one person on the staff - but we feel that is entirely useless, so much time would be spent raising funds that the value of the work in the field would be lost.

It seems wicked that so many organizations are having to close their doors - only Monday I learned that even the National Women's Trade Union League would fold on June 15th.

With so many complications arising this year, we have been unable to have an executive board meeting, but hope to have one shortly. After that I could really answer your letter specifically. As it is now I am still pursuing the directive given by the whole board at the last meeting, Dec. 1949 - trying to see that SSW goes through 1950.

Very sincerely,
Brownie Lee Jones
Brownie Lee Jones

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SOUTHERN SCHOOL FOR WORKERS, INC.

BROWNIE LEE JONES, *Director*

14 NORTH 9TH STREET
Richmond 19, Virginia
Tel. 2-6265

PERSONAL

May 31, 1950

Dear George:

The other letter was official - this is to you.

I decided to return to California when I became utterly discouraged over the future of SSW. Financially I think I could have struggled on - but the lack of support of any kind from the labor movement is most disheartening. Sure we get letter after letter commending us for this job and that - but labor does not really want any independent agency working with the unions. The lines are so sharply drawn that it looks to me as if any genuine "educational" program is out of the picture.

I also must confess that after the past six years of battling against odds, I am a bit too tired and old to feel that I can take it much longer.

So when my foster family in California began putting real pressure on me to come home because they needed me there, I promised them I would return by the end of the year.

Several of our friends in the labor movement want us to convert the SSW into a "citizenship" school and spend our complete time on getting Poll Taxes paid and registrations on the books, but as important as that is, I do not think it is function enough for a school like ours.

We are going to spend a large block of time in the period left to us working with NAACP and Negro groups in the Tidewater area and in the so-called black belt counties of Virginia, starting now to get committees working so that 1951 will show a different picture in the state elections. We feel this is tremendously important. I got PAC to put Helen Baker down here for a five week period to work under the state wide Emergency Suffrage Committee (Negro & Interracial groups) and she got seventeen committees set up - now our task is to see that they really function and that surveys, card files, lists of workers, etc. are all ready for the Poll Tax drive. Most of these black-belt counties (where over 50% of population is Negro) have almost no unions, so it means working through Churches, Civic groups, etc. But we feel this is a must and want to keep SSW going this year if it is humanly possible - it may not be - we're already behind on salaries and have cut every expense to the bone. Your $300 check would keep this work going at least five or six weeks longer - but I think that is a decision you would have to make, not us.

All good wishes to you, personally.

Sincerely,

Brownie

GSM - Gen'l Corres.

June 8, 1950

Mr. Earl S. Johnson
University of Chicago
Division of the Social Sciences
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Thank you for your letter of June 5 and for the copy of the letter to Charlie Mathias.

I take responisbility for arranging guides for the walking tour Sunday June 25 in the morning, and my wife takes responsibility for a five o'clock gathering at my home where we will eat something or other and talk about things southern,

I will look forward to Mr. Ireland's call on June 23.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

J-Misc

June 21, 1950

Mr. Lewis C. Jones
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Dear Lewis:

It was a fine meeting in every way and will do a world of good for a long time to come.

Cordially,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:er

J - Miscel

July 17, 1950

Dr. D. V. Jemison
1605 Lapsley Street
Selma, Alabama

Dear Dr. Jemison:

This is a useful little leaflet.

I have sent it to all the Council's members. I am asking appropriate people in the Southern Baptist Convention, the Methodist Church, and the Southern Presbyterian Church to get it into greater circulation.

I thought perhaps that if I sent you a small bundle you could find opportunity to get them out to some of your churches. It is a marvelous opportunity, and the South ought to take advantage of it.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
ALABAMA

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
RURAL LIFE COUNCIL

August 12, 1950

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia

My dear Dr. Mitchell:

Thank you very much for responding within the deadline set for papers to be included in the Proceedings of the conference on "The Changing Status of the Negro in Southern Agriculture". The manuscripts are now in process of circulation through the hands of the members of the Editorial Committee.

We hope to have the Proceedings published very shortly and a copy will be sent to you immediately upon publication.

With our thanks for prompt cooperation, I am

Sincerely yours,

Lewis

LEWIS W. JONES, Chairman
Editorial Committee
Proceedings of Tuskegee Conference
on "The Changing Status of the
Negro in Southern Agriculture"

LWJ:mhl

RECEIVED
AUG 15 1950
Regional Council

J-Miscl

July 27, 1951

Mr. Robert L. Joyce
516 N. Delaware Ave.
DeLand, Fla.

Dear Mr. Joyce:

Many thanks for your letter of July 19. I have been traveling for two weeks, and the New York Times is merely a great pile on my desk, unread; so I was particularly glad to get the excellent clipping.

Some of us here went out a Negro girl to the Lockheed plant to ask for a place in personnel counseling. What she was told was that, though ultimately they would expand to 28,000 employees, they had at present only 4,000, and were therefore taking only people who were trained and experienced and who could help with the task of teaching the newcomers. That doesn't throw much light, but I thought some.

If you do come to Atlanta, various of us would like to try to help.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

Robert Lawrence Joyce
516 N.Delaware Ave
DeLand Florida
July 19, 1951

RECEIVED
JUL 20 1951
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Perhaps you have already seen the inclosed "Cicero Riots" letter in the New York Times. Certainly it expresses the heartsick feeling that so many of us have; especially those ofus who have been encouraged by the progress during the last five years in bettering many phases of the Negro problem.

Through the NewYork Times I have been able to gather some high spots of the meetings in Atlanta and Nashville. You must have been terribly busy covering the meetings. When I think of such superior men like Bunche and Johnson and my friend Harold Lett up in Newark, I cannot help feeling bitter that America, so great in so many ways, yet can be so little.

About a month ago I tried a flank attack on our "American Dilemma." In a letter to our local paper(DeLand Sun News) praising one of its editorials attacking anti-Semitism, I intimated a broadening of the concept to include Negroes. Neither my letter nor any other letter referring to that editorial was printed. Maybe the DeLand "boss" is an out-of-towner.

When I wrote you last I thought that long before this I would be in Atlanta on my way to Marietta. But although there seemed to be some encouragement in the last communication from Lockheed about a month ago, the lack of any word since seems to indicate that nothing will come of my application, despite the cry for older men in industry. Answering a New YorkTimes ad, I had inquired if, despite my age, there might be a minor position in personnel, public relations or employee counseling. After the present emergency I would naturally expect to give way to a younger man.

Thinking over my letter to you I wondered ifI had been somewhat brash in sending you that resume. But what you wrote seemed to indicate that your office might be of help. In that case, you should know more about me.

I am hoping that we shall meet sometime in the not too far off time.

Very sincerely

Robert L. Joyce

Robert L. Joyce

RLJ:J
Inc

Harold

Letters to

NY Times Jul 17-51

Effect of Cicero Riots

Further Loss of Prestige in Asian Countries Feared as Result

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The Cicero incident is the equivalent of the American loss of a billion dollars worth of prestige in the East, and may yet cost us the lives of thousands of American boys. Some of the Cicero teen-agers who participated in this shocking defeat of American prestige in Asia may be the very ones to pay for their "fun" with their lives on some distant and future battlefield.

I say this as an American newspaper man for the past 25 years, during two of which I was the Western Hemisphere representative for The Times of India and its affiliated publications. As recently as 1949 I spent several months in India, Pakistan, Ceylon and the Middle East.

Almost without exception, every Asian I met was convinced that the favorite pastime of the average American is chasing Negroes, beating them, and often lynching them. Their impressions were gathered through well-planted Communist propaganda, or, in some instances, through exaggerated news stories in their sensational press. I was interviewed by Asian journalists on several occasions, and in almost every instance the interviewer spent the major part of his visit telling me how badly Americans mistreated Negroes. One Cicero story not only confirms the distorted picture of America's treatment of its Negro citizens, but also completely nullifies years of work of the United States Information Services.

What has happened in Cicero, or what happens in other Ciceros, will decide America's fate most surely in this world, where the winning of men's minds is becoming at least as important as winning military battles. I am heartsick at the thought of what Russian propaganda can and will do with the Cicero story. Every rioting participant in the Cicero incident has won for himself the Order of Stalin.

LEO J. MARGOLIN,
Member of the Public Relations Society of America.

New York, July 14, 1951.

Jan 5

Tillotson College

904-D Chicon Street
Austin 2, Texas

RECEIVED
NOV 19 1951
Southern Regional Council

November 17, 1951

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director, Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Thank you for your note of November 12, and news that you may be over this way by the first of the year. There's an active group of people here in Texas, and I should think that they could organize a public meeting for you without any great trouble. And that would give an excellent occasion for us to talk about many things -- cabbages and kings -- and many angles.

But if a Texas trip for you doesn't prove feasible now, I'm ready any week-end to make the trip to Atlanta if you wish. (I should have stopped in Atlanta anyhow, when I made my many visits to people in Washington, D. C., last July. I had it in mind, but I was tuckered out when the moment came.)

Only one reservation, if I may: During the Christmas holidays I've promised to visit my sister in Arkansas City, Kansas. If your trip here is to be in that interval, please let me know soon, and I'll make some shift so as to see you.

Very truly yours,

Oakley C. Johnson

Oakley C. Johnson
(Associate Professor of English at Tillotson College)

November 12, 1951

Mr. Oakley C. Johnson
904-D Chicon St.
Austin 2, Texas

Dear Mr. Johnson:

You were mighty prompt and good about being willing to take the long journey up here. I have been hoping that I could get myself invited down your way, and still expect to do that before the first of the year.

I am on a tight schedule until December 8, with a lot of travel away from Atlanta and a critical annual meeting coming up.

But after the 8th I will be in touch with you again, and we will find some way to get together.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Dictated but not read.

OCT 16 1951
RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

904-D Chicon Street
Austin 2, Texas

10/15/51

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Your letter of October 10, and also a previous acknowledgement of receipt of my material, were forwarded to me here, where I have been for about a month. As it happens, the support for my research project was materializing so slowly that I decided to accept an invitation to teach at Tillotson College. I am Associate Professor of English here.

This does not mean that I have given up my project to do research on unequal justice in the southern states (particularly certain ones). It only means, as I see it now, that I will attempt to carry it out in June and July, next summer.

Yes, I shall be glad to accept your offer of payment of my expenses to Atlanta, in order to confer with you either on my own project or some variation of it or some project related to it which you may have in mind. (Incidentally, in the same mail in which I got your pleasant and friendly letter, I received a statement from the American Philosophical Society saying they were "unable" to help finance my project. That just about finishes the complete list of regular grant-in-aid foundations.)

I note that you will be in Atlanta from October 12 to October 26. That includes the weekend of Oct. 13-14, just passed, but not the weekend of Oct. 27-28. (The time used in forwarding your letter to my new address has spoiled this opportunity.)

If you can give me another weekend at your convenience between now and Christmas, I shall be glad to make the trip to Atlanta. (Or after Christmas, for that matter.) . . . I can get a plane out of here via Braniff and Delta lines, going by way of Dallas, at 11:00 p.m. Friday night and arrive in Atlanta 7:27 a.m. Saturday morning. I can then give you my time all day Saturday and on Sunday morning until 2:00 p.m., when I'll have to take the return plane, which will get me back in Austin at 9:50 p.m. Sunday, in time for my eight o'clock Monday morning class. The cost of the round trip is $130.87.

Please let me know when it will be convenient.

Very truly yours,

Oakley C. Johnson

Oakley C. Johnson

(Former Address:
3564 Virgil Blvd., New Orleans 22, La.)

V ALRC

August 14, 1953

Mr. Myron Schwartz
Jewish Community Relations Council
602 Fullerton Bldg.
St. Louis 1, Mo.

Dear Myron:

It's all right to put me down to be chairman for the afternoon meeting on Friday, November 13, of the Department of Local Private Services. The only hitch is that my Council is going to be broke on and after September 30, and if it stays broke through November, I don't know how in the world I would get to Minnesota.

I hope and expect to get there, but I do have to say that there is an off chance that there just won't be any ten centses to put me there.

Very nice indeed to see you both in Chicago.

Warmly,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

Honorary President
SAMUEL I. SIEVERS

President
ALFRED FLEISHMAN

Executive Director
MYRON SCHWARTZ

JEWISH COMMUNITY RELATIONS COUNCIL

602 FULLERTON BUILDING • SAINT LOUIS 1 • CHestnut 2584

RECEIVED
AUG 14

August 12, 1953

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ECHEAL T. FEINSTEIN

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MORRIS STONE

Treasurer
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(Officers as above)
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AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS
ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE
B'NAI B'RITH
JEWISH FEDERATION
JEWISH LABOR COMMITTEE
JEWISH WAR VETERANS
RABBINICAL ASSOCIATION
VAAD HOEIR
(ORTHODOX JEWISH COUNCIL)
ZIONIST ORGANIZATION

Member Agency
JEWISH WELFARE FUND

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., NE
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear George:

As you undoubtedly know, Friday, November 13 at the NAIRO Conference is devoted to the meetings of the various Departments. Enclosed is copy of a letter which I am sending to all NAIRO members on the membership list who are indicated as falling within that Department.

This is to ask you to be good enough to lead the afternoon discussion from 1:30 to 3 P.M. on Friday, November 13, of the Department of Local Private Services. I am writing to Maury Fagan to ask him to lead the morning discussion of this Department. In the meantime, if you have any suggestions in connection with the enclosed letter or any ideas in connection with the time alloted to the Department meeting, would you please send them on.

With very best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Myron

Myron Schwartz
Executive Director

MS:ras
Enc.
cc: Wilfred C. Leland
John G. Feild
Charles Livermore

Best from Helen + myself.

Honorary President
SAMUEL I. SIEVERS

President
ALFRED FLEISHMAN

Executive Director
MYRON SCHWARTZ

JEWISH COMMUNITY RELATIONS COUNCIL

602 FULLERTON BUILDING • SAINT LOUIS 1 • CHestnut 2584

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BEN RANGER

CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS
ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE
B'NAI B'RITH
JEWISH FEDERATION
JEWISH LABOR COMMITTEE
JEWISH WAR VETERANS
RABBINICAL ASSOCIATION
VAAD HOEIR
(ORTHODOX JEWISH COUNCIL)
ZIONIST ORGANIZATION

Member Agency
JEWISH WELFARE FUND

August 12, 1953

Dear Friend:

As you know, the NAIRO Conference will be held in Minneapolis, November 11 - 13, 1953. We hope that you will be able to attend the Conference and, further, that you will participate in the session scheduled for the various Department discussions.

According to present plans for the Conference, the departmental meetings will be held concurrently from 9 A.M. to 12 and 1:30 P.M. to 3 on Friday, November 13. We hope that the discussion of the Department of Local Private Services will be meaningful and helpful to those of us who are professionally engaged in this type of community service. It can be anticipated that part of the time devoted to the discussion of this Department would relate itself to two principal areas:

1. Application of the NAIRO Commission reports discussed at preceding sessions of this Conference to the local private operation.

2. Programming, professional relationships and other matters of interest to those engaged in local private services.

Your suggestions for the use of the time alloted at the Conference to the Department of Local Private Services will be most welcome.

Sincerely yours,

Myron Schwartz

Myron Schwartz, Chairman
Department of Local
Private Services

MS:ras

cc: Mrs. Mitchell

September 27, 1956

Mr. Eugene B. Block
Executive Director
Jewish Community Relations Council
40 First Street
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Block:

It is all right, and I am going to be in Atlanta October 11th and 12th. And you and Mrs. Block are supposed to come and stay at our house.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

RECEIVED SEP 27 1956

San Francisco

JEWISH COMMUNITY RELATIONS COUNCIL

40 FIRST STREET, THIRD FLOOR [Zone 5]

EUGENE B. BLOCK
Executive Director

Telephone YUkon 2-4000

Sept.25,1956

Dr.George S.Mitchell
Atlanta
Ga.

Dear Dr.Mitchell:

Your warm,friendly letter,just received,quite overwhelmes me with your offers of hospitality. I really don't know how to thank you or what to say.

Eager as we are to know you and to learn what you can tell us of the race situation in your area,it does seem like an imposition to barge into your home.But we'll see.

A change in our itinerary makes it likely that we'll reach Atlanta about Thursday,Oct.11 or Friday,Oct.12.

If you are not going to be there at that time,will you be good enough to airmail me and tell me who I may see in your absence.We shall be in Atlanta about a day and a half.

Should you not receive this promptly you can write me care of the Columbus Hotel in Miami.

With a million thanks again and looking forward to meeting you,

I am,

Most sincerely,

Eugene B Block

cc: Mrs. Mitchell
+ photo of incoming

September 21, 1956

Mr. Eugene B. Block
Executive Director
Jewish Community Relations Council
40 First Street
San Francisco 5, California

Dear Mr. Block:

By present plans I am to be in Atlanta October 15, 16, 17, and thereabouts. I do hope you and Mrs. Block will come and see us.

The right thing to do would be to stay at the Mitchells' house. We are six bedrooms and three baths, and nobody but Alice and George Mitchell living in the house because the daughters have grown up and gone off. We are at 906 Lullwater Road, just a long block off of Highways 29 and 79, which is the main east-west way through the city. Northeast corner of the city in the neighborhood called Druid Hills, on the necessary road from the main drag (Ponce de Leon Avenue) to Emory University. Telephone number (unlisted, so note it down) DEarborn 5961.

Arrive at any time day or night. The house is always open.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

San Francisco

JEWISH COMMUNITY RELATIONS COUNCIL

40 FIRST STREET, THIRD FLOOR [Zone 5]

EUGENE B. BLOCK
Executive Director

Telephone YUkon 2-4000

September 17,1956

Dr.George S.Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta,Ga.

RECEIVED SEP 21 1956

Dear Dr.Mitchell:

I am writing you at the suggestion of our mutual friend,Edward Howden director of our local Council for Civic Unity.

With Mrs.Block I am leaving here October 3 on a combination vacation and racial study tour of the Deep South. Naturally we are eager to meet key people like yourself who have the situation on their finger-tips and who can guide us to the things and people with whom we want contact.

As we are driving,my exact date of arrival in Atlanta is uncertain but it should be about October 16.If you plan to be away at that time would you be good enough to advise me whom I should contact in your stead.

Anticipating the pleasure of meeting you,I am,

Sincerely,

Eugene B. Block

Eugene B.Block
Executive Director

in town

R 7

JEWISH LABOR COMMITTEE

25 East 78th Street New York 21, N. Y.

Telephone: LEhigh 5-3700

APR 21 1955

Memorandum

To: Workers Education Directors, JLC Panel, Community Activities Section of the WC Division

From: E. Muravchik

Subject: Enclosed Leaflet

Date: April, 1955

Enclosed you will find a new publication issued by the President's Committee on Government Contracts. It outlines in very simple form the procedures to be followed in filing complaints of discrimination against employers who hold Federal government contracts. We thought you might be interested in seeing this.

If you have need for additional copies, please contact this office.

Please reprint 200 Copies - S.R.C.

* * * 100 " - G.U.L. 339 Amsterdam Ave.

EM:mgs
oeiu-153

GTH - Should we get this to our people?

GSM

341

April 26, 1955

Jewish Labor Committee
25 East 78th Street
New York 21, N.Y.

Attention: E. Muravchik

Dear Sir:

Thank you for your memorandum received April 21 enclosing the new publication issued by the President's Committee on Government Contracts which outlines the procedures to be followed in filing complaints of discrimination against employers who hold Federal government contracts.*

We feel this publication will be useful to us in our work and would appreciate it if you would foward to this office 200 additional copies, if possible. We request also that 100 copies be sent to the Atlanta Urban League, 239 Auburn Avenue, N.E.

Thank you for your kind attention to this matter.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Grace T. Hamilton
Assistant Director
for
Program

rnf
*"Equal Job Opportunity"
Procedures for filing
complaints under Executive
Order 10479

Cable Address:
JEWLABCOM

RECEIVED MAY 28 1956

Telephone: LEhigh 5-3700

Jewish Labor Committee

Atran Center For Jewish Culture

25 EAST 78th STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

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M. VLADECK-BROMBERG
O. WALINSKY
M. WEINSTEIN
W. WOLPERT
M. ZARITSKY
CH. ZIMMERMAN
J. ZUKERMAN

May 23, 1956

Hcf - for advice to gem

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Wesley Memorial Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

I am enclosing a memo outlining an emergency study of the impact of labor's civil rights stand on unions in the South. I have the wholehearted cooperation of the national AFL-CIO.

I want to consult with you on the projected study, on possible sources of information and on general procedure. I plan to be in Atlanta sometime during the latter half of June. If you could supply me with several alternate dates within the period of my trip when it would be convenient for us to get together, I could adapt my schedule accordingly.

Any advice, suggestions and ideas you may have are more than welcome. The success of the study depends greatly upon the kind of cooperation we get from people in the South who are most directly concerned and have a solid grasp of the difficulties involved.

I might add that the Fund for the Republic has authorized funds to cover the expenses of key people in the South whom we will ask to survey their respective local situations. Any recommendations of people whose judgment you trust would be greatly appreciated.

I am looking forward to seeing you in the near future. With thanks and warm personal regards.

Sincerely,

Manny

Emanuel Muravchik
National Field Director

EM:gs
oeiu-153
enclosure
cc: Harold Fleming

M. MERLIN, Atlanta
S. CAPLAN, Baltimore
H. TURK, Baltimore
P. BLOCK, Boston
J. GREENFIELD, Boston
P. KRAMER, Boston
M. BIALIS, Chicago
D. SCHIER, Chicago
J. SIEGEL, Chicago

S. HOLLAND, Chicago
I. AXELROD, Cleveland
L. FRIEND, Cleveland
N. KIRTZMAN, Cleveland
S. WEISBERG, Cleveland
J. BERNSTEIN, Detroit
DR. S. KLEINMAN, Detroit
A. SCHECHTER, Grand Rapids
S. OSHRY, Los Angeles
S. OTTO, Los Angeles

I. STENZOR, Los Angeles
M. WEINTRAUB, Los Angeles
T. MAISEL, Mexico
J. ZACHARIAS, Mexico
J. DUNTOV, Miami
S. RIVIN, Missoula
M. RUBINSTEIN, Montreal
B. SHANE, Montreal
M. SILCOFF, Montreal
H. BERNSTEIN, Newark

H. BERGER, Philadelphia
H. DORDICK, Philadelphia
J. SCHWARTZ, Philadelphia
M. SIEGEL, Philadelphia
N. MALYN, Pittsburgh
S. STARK, Pittsburgh
B. TOPOLSKY, Pittsburgh
D. DWORKIN, Toronto
A. KIRZNER, Toronto
J. CHERNIAK, Winnipeg

393

MEMORANDUM

From: Emanuel Muravchik
National Field Director
Jewish Labor Committee
25 East 78th Street
New York 21, N.Y.

May 23, 1956

EMERGENCY SURVEY OF CIVIL RIGHTS SITUATION AND TRADE UNIONS IN THE SOUTH

It is proposed to conduct an intensive on-the-spot investigation, with the cooperation of the AFL-CIO, of the impact on unions in the South of labor's strong support of the Supreme Court desegregation decision and of civil rights. The study will also explore the possibilities of working with trade unionists in the South in order to implement labor's civil rights position and seek effective methods and approaches for accomplishing labor's civil rights objectives in the South.

Among the questions to be studied are:

1. How much dissatisfaction exists among Southern trade unionists over labor's civil rights position? At what levels? In what geographical areas and industries? How does the dissatisfaction express itself? Is the civil rights issue seriously dislocating trade union operation, organization, contract negotiations? If so, how?

2. What is happening in unions with white and Negro membership? In plants with white and Negro workers?

2. What is the relationship between White Citizens' Councils and trade union membership? Are union members in the Councils? Are the Councils seeking to influence the unions, control them or combat them?

3. To what extent can the union leadership in the South stand up against segregationists and extremists? Where can they serve as the leaders in building or rebuilding a bridge between the integrationist forces and the white community? How can this be aided?

4. Where and to what extent is the union leadership willing and able to educate the union membership in a sympathetic approach to civil rights? How can this be initiated and assisted?

To conduct this survey in a relatively short period of time, the following methods would have to be used:

a. The collection of all information and cases already gathered by the international unions, the JLC and labor reporters who have worked on this question;

b. Intensive confidential interviews with the key labor leaders in the South.

c. The retaining of local trade unionists who have the confidence of labor leaders, and who are sound on and have a full grasp of the race issue, to make one to four week studies of the situation in unions within their respective areas. The five or six areas chosen for study should cover the current civil rights situation in the South.

This information would then be organized into a report and presented to a group of labor leaders and experts for analysis. On the basis of the report, they then would make recommendations as to how the labor movement should proceed in the Southern situation.

* * *

EM:gs
ceiu-153

May 30, 1956

Mr. Emanuel Muravchik
National Field Director
Jewish Labor Committee
25 East Seventy-Eighth Street
New York 21, New York

Dear Emanuel:

That's fine.

I am to be in Atlanta June 12, 13, 14, 15, 16. At Lexington, Kentucky at the Kentucky Labor School June 17-22, and back in Atlanta June 23-28. Glad to see you in Atlanta, or, if lucky, at Lexington. Let's count on one of the Atlanta times and you and people on our staff can all be here together.

It is very hard to think of people who could be trusted to find the facts. I will run over the possible names with you when you are here.

Let us know the selected date, and we will be on hand.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

cc: HCF

June 19, 1956

AIRMAIL

Mr. Emanuel Muravchik
Jewish Labor Committee
25 East 78th Street
New York 21, N. Y.

Dear Manny:

George Mitchell and I have read the first draft of your questionnaire and both feel that it is a good piece of work. We have only one or two minor questions to raise.

On page 5, voting does not fit very well into the framework of integration versus segregation and exclusion. More meaningful would be figures (actual or estimated) on Negro registration and voting, their percentage in the total, and perhaps the percent of potential eligible Negroes registered. This may seem somewhat detailed, but we know of no better index to the status of Negroes in communities.

Also on page 5, George Mitchell points out that few city or state officials will describe their position as one of resistance "at all costs". Even the extreme pro-segregationists in official positions would deny they would resort to force or violence. We suggest the phrase "resisted by every lawful means."

On page 12, last item seems to assume that attendance changes since the Supreme Court decision would be clearly related to reaction to the decision. In some cases, there might be other obvious explanations. Wouldn't it be well to ask if there are special reasons for any change other than the Court decision?

On page 17, the only thing that occurs to me is the desirability of including some questions about various technics of reaching the rank and file and local leaders on the civil rights question. In addition to the Union press, institutes, workshops, training sessions, and the like, at various levels, come to mind.

As Ben Segal has probably told you, we are very much interested in this field and, through Ben's cooperation, have taken on a labor guy named

Mr. Emanuel Muravchik June 19, 1956

Morton Elder for three months field work. We are anxious to coordinate with your effort in any way that seems wise. Is there any chance of your being in Atlanta any time soon?

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF:mbo

Cable Address:
JEWLABCOM

Telephone: LEhigh 5-3700

Jewish Labor Committee

Atran Center For Jewish Culture

25 EAST 78th STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

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ISIDORE NAGLER, *Secretary*
JACOB PAT, *Executive Secretary*
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O. WALINSKY
M. WEINSTEIN
W. WOLPERT
M. ZARITSKY
CH. ZIMMERMAN
J. ZUKERMAN

June 12, 1956

Mr. George Mitchell, Exec. Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear George:

Enclosed please find the first draft of the questionnaire which we propose to use in connection with the survey of the impact of the race situation on Southern trade unions.

We are sending it to you in the hope that you will be able to examine it at your first opportunity and write us your comments and proposed revisions and additions. With the aid of your suggestions, a final questionnaire will be drawn. We would appreciate it if your reply could be received by Wednesday, June 20.

We believe that some questionnaire should also be circulated to the top leadership in the South in order to obtain the benefit of their views as to what issues the southern labor leadership can raise, how far they can go, and what kind of help they would like. The first crude note on this are enclosed. We would also appreciate suggestions for how to enlarge and improve on this.

With many thanks and best personal wishes.

Fraternally,

Manny

Emanuel Muravchik

RECEIVED JUN 14 1956

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oeiu-153

Encl.

M. MERLIN, Atlanta
S. CAPLAN, Baltimore
H. TURK, Baltimore
P. BLOCK, Boston
J. GREENFIELD, Boston
P. KRAMER, Boston
M. BIALIS, Chicago
D. SCHIER, Chicago
J. SIEGEL, Chicago
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M. SIEGEL, Philadelphia
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S. STARK, Pittsburgh
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Cable Address:
JEWLABCOM

Telephone: LEhigh 5-3700

Jewish Labor Committee

Atran Center For Jewish Culture

25 EAST 78th STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

ADOLPH HELD, *Chairman*
DAVID DUBINSKY, *Treasurer*
ISIDORE NAGLER, *Secretary*
JACOB PAT, *Executive Secretary*
N. CHANIN, *Chairman, Office-Committee*
B. TABACHINSKY, *National Campaign Director*

Vice-Chairmen
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June 12, 1956

Mr. Harold Fleming, Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council
Rm. 432, 63 Auburn Ave. N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold :

Enclosed please find the first draft of the questionnaire we propose to use in connection with the survey of the impact of the race situation on Southern trade unions.

We are sending it to you in the hope that you will be able to examine it at your first opportunity and write us your comments and proposed revisions and additions. With the aid of your suggestions, a final questionnaire will be drawn. We would appreciate it if your reply could be received by Thursday, June 21.

We believe that some questionnaire should also be circulated to the top leadership in the South in order to obtain the benefit of their views as to what issues the Southern labor leadership can raise, how far they can go, and what kind of help they would like. The first crude notes on this are enclosed. We would also appreciate suggestions for how to enlarge and improve on this.

With many thanks and best personal wishes,

Fraternally,

Emanuel Muravchik

EM:as
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J. CHERNIAK, Winnipeg

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Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . . EAB . . . . . .

July 20,1956

Dr. Mitchell:

Did you want to do something about this?

It was in your out-box.

NO!

Cable Address:
JEWLABCOM

Telephone: LEhigh 5-3700

Jewish Labor Committee

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July 12, 1956

RECEIVED JUL 14 1956

Mr. George Mitchell, Exec. Dir.
Southern Regional Council
Rm. 432, 63 Auburn Ave. N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Mitchell :

Mr. Muravchik, who is in the field at present, has asked me to send you the enclosed re-draft of the questionnaire on race relations and unions in the South. He hopes to draw up the final questionnaire on the basis of revisions to this draft.

Since plans are almost ready now to start with the gathering of the information, he would appreciate it greatly if you could look this material over within the next few days so that he may receive your comments or suggestions by July 19 or 20 at the latest.

Sincerely yours,

Gretl Steinberger

Gretl Steinberger
Secretary to
Mr. Emanuel Muravchik

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COVERING LETTER

To the Survey Representatives:

Purpose. This is a survey of the effect of current race relations and civil rights developments on local labor organizations and their membership. Its purpose is to provide information for union officials who are responsible for implementing union policy. It is not an attempt to "check up" on anyone. It is known and understood that some problems have developed as a result of the clash between segregationist traditions and practices in many areas and the position taken by the AFL-CIO and its affiliates in support of integration.

The questions to which we seek answers are: "What is really happening?" and "What can be done to help the local union leadership implement labor's civil rights position?"

Sponsorship. This survey is being conducted by the Jewish Labor Committee with the full cooperation of the AFL-CIO and a number of the international unions which have a specific interest in th situation. The results will be made available initially only to the trade union organizations concerned.

Confidential Nature of the Material. All information is completely confidential. The identity of the specific locals on which reports are prepared will never be made public. The decision as to whether the general conclusions will be published will be made by the AFL-CIO and the cooperating international unions after the survey is completed. If certain local union officials will cooperate only if assured of anonymity, you may tell them that the name and number of their local will not be recorded on the questionnaire. In such cases, you may identify the locals simply as "A", "B", "C", etc.

The Questionnaire

We have prepared a set of standardized questions to cover the factual information desired. This was done both in order to avoid relying on general personal impressions, and also to make it easier to draw conclusions by matching up the information from one area with that from another. You will be able to answer most of the questions briefly. However, where incidents have occurred or situations exist which are of special significance to this study, please record the full details on the blank pages included for this purpose.

At certain points in the questionnaire, the opportunity is provided for individual leaders to indicate their impressions, suggestions and views.

You will note that the attached questionnaire consists of several parts:

Local union,and organizing drive questionnaires. These are the core of the survey. The questions have been designed to serve as a guide for collecting all available information pertaining to the race relations problem in the unions, ranging from general membership information to white-Negro attitudes. You will be able to see at a glance which questions apply to a given local or drive, and which do not. Add supplementary information wherever you think it necessary.

State council, city council, and community background questionnaires. These are much briefer. They help round out the overall civil rights picture of the labor movement in your area.

How to Gather the Information.

It is not necessary to go to the offices of the union concerned for the answers to the questions, although you may do so if you wish. What is important for the survey is to be sure your information is correct--that your informant is reliable. Where you know the situation thoroughly you may be able to fill the questionnaire out yourself without any further consultation.

If you do ask others for information, do not give them the questionnaire to fill out, and preferably do not fill it out in their presence. Collect the data and then fill out the questionnaire from your notes. If the source of the information is someone who is not known to you personally and whose objectivity you do not wish to rely on completely, seek information on the same points from another person. If the facts do not agree, attempt to check further and,if necessary, record all the versions. In the latter case, please indicate which you consider most reliable.

Narrative material

In the course of this survey you may run across many stories about what is happening or what has happened in the past. Write these up and attach them to the report if 1) they contribute to the understanding of some current development you have reported; or 2) they illustrate a characteristic development or situation about which this survey is concerned.

Whenever, in your local union surveys, you come across a trouble spot, please give as much detail as you think we will need for a complete picture of the situation. In addition, any

pertinent material you may collect--union newspapers or leaflets, White Citizens Council statements or leaflets, etc.--wil be appreciated.

Finally, we would like you to give us a general summary of your impressions of the material collected in your surveys, and your opinions on what can or should be done in the area you have covered.

Fraternally yours,

Emanuel Muravchik
Survey Director

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LOCAL UNION QUESTIONNAIRE

This is the form for the survey of local unions. It should be used for:

1) locals of 1,000 or more members
2) a few typical medium and small locals
3) those locals in which the race issue has come up currently.

You will notice that this questionnaire consists of several parts. For every local surveyed it will be necessary to fill out Section 1, and either Section 3 or 4. For most locals it will be necessary to fill out Section 5 and either 6a, 6b or 6c. For some it will be necessary to fill out Section 2.

The questions are phrased so as to cover a broad variety of situations, only a few of which will in all likelihood be present in any given local. Hence we have tried to arrange it so that where the question is not significant for the local situation, it can be answered in a word or two and will require little of your time. Where, however, the question is of importance in that local, we would like you to reply fully. In order to provide sufficient space for these replies we have listed the questions on the left-hand pages only, leaving the right side for your replies. Please attach additional pages as needed, and send along any related material available, such as leaflets, newspaper clippings, resolutions, minutes, etc.

Section 1 : This provides general information and is to be filled in for all locals surveyed.

1) Local name, number and International (if necessary in order to obtain information, just list by name of International and then Local A, B, C etc):

_____

2) City_____ State_____

Number of members _____ Year chartered _____

3) This local is included in the survey because: (Check) It has over 1,000 members____; it was chosen as a typical medium or small local____; the race issue has currently arisen in it____.

4) Within the trade or plant(s) covered by this local, the workers are:
____All white. If so, disregard pages 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 & 20.
____All Negro. If so, disregard pages 8, 12, 14, 16, 18 & 20.
____Both white and Negro.

5) If both white and Negro work in this trade or plants, then indicate whether the workers are organized in:
____One local. If so, disregard pages 18 & 20.
____Two locals--one white & one Negro. If so, disregard pages 16 & 20.
____Only one race is organized. If so, disregard pages 16 & 18, and either 6 or 8.

6) Has the local ever taken stands in behalf of Negro rights outside of the shop or participated in community efforts in this direction. This would include such things as backing the Southern Regional Council, adopting resolution on minority questions, etc. ____Yes. ____No. If yes, give the details below or on opposite page.

7) Has the race issue played any role in the local within the last two years: ___ Yes. ____No.
If No, disregard pages 4 & 6.
If Yes, list below or on opposite page what issues have arisen. Space for a full exposition of this is provided in pages 4, 5, 6 and 7.

Section 2 : This is to be filled in for locals where the race issue has come up

Important

What is desired in this section is a full description of any events which have taken place in this local as an outgrowth of the current racial developments. Hence, a description of these events with major emphasis where you believe it should be placed is more important than the precise answers to a number of the questions raised. Therefore it is suggested that you first write on the opposite page or on an insert the full narrative story on what happened, and then proceed to go through the numbered questions below. If any of the questions which call for narrative have already been answered in your top statement, simply refer to it. If they have not, then add the information called for.

8) If pro-segregation views are being expressed in the local, what points do they emphasize, e.g. opposition to AFL-CIO support of school integration, economic competition from Negroes, opposition to financial support by unions of the NAACP, etc?

9) Who is raising the race issue in the local, e.g. an individual or a few individuals, many members, an organized group? Are they from one department, one geographical background, one faction in the local? Are they leadership people, union officers?

10) Where have they raised it? At local meetings, executive board, in the plant, etc? What happened when it was raised?

Section 2 - continued

11) Have there been any proposals or moves to "do something" against the position of the labor movement, i.e. send letters or resolutions to higher bodies, disaffiliate or seek other affiliation, endorse the idea of a Southern Federation of Labor, adopt public statements opposite to labor's position. Describe what happened when these proposals were made.

12) Has any "outside" source tried to stir up this issue in the local, e.g. employer, local press, White Citizens Council, etc?

13) Is there a White Citizens Council type group which has membership or following among members of the local? If so, indicate its strength among union members, how the leadership and membership line up on this organization, what it has attempted to do in the local, and related developments.

14) Has this issue affected attendance at union meetings, payment of dues, revocation of union membership under the right-to-work laws, allegiance of Negro and white members, etc?

Section 3 : To be filled in for all locals having white members

15) How would you characterize the attitudes of the white members towards Negroes generally: ___antagonistic; ____paternalistic; _____equalitarian; ____indifferent. Do they feel differently about Negroes on the job or in the union?

16) How do they feel about these issues:
   a) School integration
   b) Negro economic rights on the job
   c) Negroes voting
   d) Segregation in general
   e) White Citizens Councils
   f) Closing the public schools

   Try to give some indication as to whether a given attitude is held be all, most, some, a few, etc. Try to evaluate how intensely a view is held.

17) Describe the white members' attitude toward their union; the degree to which there are feelings of loyalty vs. apathy; whether they feel differently about their local, their international and the AFL-CIO; whether they feel differently about their local leadership than about the national leadership.

18) Is there strong feeling against the labor movement for having taken a position against segregation? If members had to choose between their ties to segregation and its organizations and the labor union, how many do you think would choose each?

19) In preparing the answers to the questions on this page, did you consult anyone? If so, what position does he hold in the union? Did you seek to use any other method?

9

Section 4 : To be filled in for all locals having Negro members.

20) How would you characterize the attitude of the Negro members on segregation and integration. Try to indicate the intensity of the attitude and the proportion of the Negro members which it represents.

21) Indicate which race issue the Negro members would give top priority to.

22) Do the Negro members have significant ties to certain Negro organizations or leadership, e.g. NAACP, local groups, certain Negro papers, Roy Wilkins, A. Philip Randolph, A. Clayton Powell, Dr. T. R. Howard?

23) How do the Negro members feel about what the labor movement has done on civil rights?

24) In preparing the answers to these questions, did you consult with anyone? If so, what position does he hold in the union or among the Negroes? Did you use any other method?

11

Section 5 : This deals with the relative economic position of the races in the shop, and is to be filled out for all locals in whose trade or plant(s) both white and Negro workers are employed.

26) The union contract is:
___National. If so, is it: ___Industry-wide; ___Company-wide; ___Other. If "other", explain.
___Local. If so, is it: ___Single employer; ___Employer's association. ___Other. If "other", explain.

27) Does the contract in reality provide for complete equality of races or does it have separate lines of progression by races, seniority lists by race, pay differentials, etc? Does it provide for segregation or non-segregation? Is there a non-discrimination clause in the contract? Have there been any changes in the last two years?

28) At what jobs are Negroes employed? ___Menial; ___Unskilled; ___Semi-skilled; ___Skilled; ___White collar; ___Professional; ___Supervisory. If supervisory, do they also supervise whites? ___. Have there been any changes lately?

29) Where does management stand on more economic equality for the Negro in the plant? Does it have a definite policy? What has it done on the matter of upgrading? On opening new categories of employment to Negroes? Are there any changes in company policy or attitude lately?

30) How do the foremen and supervisors act on matters involving Negroes and their advancement within the plant? Are there current changes in foremen's attitudes? If there is great variation, indicate this and give what you believe is the "typical" foreman's role on this matter.

Section 5 - Continued

31) Has the local fought for or won rights for the Negro which he did not have previously, e.g. equal pay, seniority rights in upgrading, layoffs, etc? If so, specify which rights and describe the events surrounding the victory. Give in detail if a) it happened within the last two years, or b) it involves significant information about white-Negro relations, the attitudes of the membership or leadership and methods of handling these problems.

32) In what areas in which Negroes do not have equal economic or other rights in the shop has the local, so far, taken no action, e.g. employment in production jobs, in skilled jobs, application of seniority to upgrading, segregation in the job, segregation in plant facilities, etc. Please list fully.

33) Why have these matters not been taken up by the local so far, e.g. because the leadership or the membership would be opposed, because the bargaining position of the local is not strong enough to fight these issues, etc? Is it easier or harder to fight for these things now? (If your reply to this question is taken from an officer of the local, indicate his office thus: "The President of the local says...")

34) How would the handling of Negro grievances compare with the handling of white grievances? At the shop stewards level? At the top shop level? At the local union level? Has this changed within the last two years?

Section 6A : This deals with the role of the Negro in integrated locals and is to be filled in for all integrated locals surveyed.

35) Number of white members_____ Male_____ Female _____

Number of Negro members_____ Male_____ Female _____

36) Is there in fact segregation practiced within the local? At local meetings? Other activities or functions? Describe.

37) Has there been any pressure to break up the local into a white and a Negro local? Has this pressure been aggravated by current developments? Has there been pressure to introduce segregation within the local in areas in which it did not previously prevail? Has there been pressure to desegregate activities within the local which were previously segregated? Describe fully any developments in this area.

38) Describe and characterize the Negro participation in the local as compared with the white.

39) What is the average attendance at local meetings?_____
What is the average white attendance?_____Negro?_____
Have the proportions changed in the last two years? Comment on any difference in the percentage of attendance or on any changes in the past two years.

40) Do Negroes participate in other local union activities?
___Yes. If so, indicate which. Is this new?
___No. If not, indicate why.

41) Are there Negro officers in the local? If so, indicate what positions they hold and how many are on the local executive board out of a total of how many? Has this changed lately?

42) Are there Negro shop stewards? Do they service any white members?

43) What is the relation between white and Negro officers and shop stewards? Any change within the last two years?

44) What are the relations between white and Negro rank-and-file membership? Do they discuss freely and informally with each other? How has this changed in the last two years?

Section 6B : This deals with relations between white and Negro locals existing in a single trade and is to be filled out where there are separate locals for the workers of the two races.

45) Membership of white local_____ Male_____ Female_____
Membership of Negro local_____ Male_____ Female_____

46) What is the relation between the two locals on dealings with the employers? What is the role of each in contract negotiations, in the handling of grievances? Do they work together or independently on these matters? Are their roles in dealing with the company equal and are they fully represented on committees which deal with matters of concern to both?

47) Does the Negro local have a charter identical with that which the white local has? Does it elect all its own officers? Does the local and its officers have the same status and rights in the international, the joint board, etc. as the white local and its officers?

48) Give the background of the organization of two separate locals and the history of relations between them, e.g. conflicts, attempts at merger, etc.

49) Are there any changes in relations between them in the last two years? In attitudes toward each other? Any proposals for merger? If there are changes, give the details.

50) Which activities other than the economic activities described under question 46 do the two locals carry on jointly?

51) How do the two locals compare as organizations? Consider such matters as attendance at meetings, regularity and businesslike character of meetings, handling of grievances, outside activity, size of treasury, etc.

52) What is the informal relationship between the members of the two locals, if any? How has it changed in the last two years?

Section 6C : This seeks to find out why only one race is organized in certain trades,and is to be filled in only for locals in which this is the case.

53) Whis race is organized?_____. How many members in local?_____ How many unorganized of same race in jurisdiction?_____How many of other race?_____

54) The race that is not organized is excluded by
____The constitution of the international
____The terms of the local charter
____The by-laws of the local.
____Tradition in the international
____Tradition in the local
____Other. If so, explain

55) Is the unadmitted group excluded from employment in certain crafts or geographical or other subdivisions?

56) Are the members of the inadmissable group allowed to work on certain union jobs? Are they expected to have working permits from the local?

57) Explain the history of the exclusion of one race from the union.

58) Have there been any new developments on the admission of the excluded group or any indications of a change in attitude? Has a member of the excluded group holding a card in another local tried to transfer into this local? If so, what happened?

ORGANIZING DRIVE QUESTIONNAIRE

This form should be used for all organizing drives:

a) Involving more than 500 workers, or
b) In which the race issue has come up.

1) Trade, company or plant being organized

_____

City_____ State _____

2) Union doing the organizing_____

3) Has the race issue been raised in opposition to the drive? ___Yes ___No. If yes, tell what issues have come up. Who has raised them, e.g. the boss, non-union workers, the press? In what way was it raised? What did the union do about it, if anything? What effect did it have on the situation? Please attach all relevant leaflets, newsclips, etc.

4) In canvassing new contacts and undecideds, how often is the race question raised? How does it rate as compared with other question?

5) Among the union loyalists, has the race question come up as a serious problem? What happened?

6) Are there both white and colored workers in the work force being organized? ___Yes ___No. If not, disregard the rest of this page. If so, how many white males_____white females_____; colored males_____; colored females_____

7) On the job, which jobs are held only by workers of one race?

Do the white and colored workers have informal day-to-day contact on the job? How are relations between them currently?

8) Are both white and colored being organized into the same local? ___Yes ___No. If not, explain.

9) How does the success of the drive among colored compare with its success among the white?
Are colored organizers being used?

10) Have civil rights issues been raised by the colored workers in dealing with union organizers? How important did this seem as compared with other questions?

Obtain the opinions of the leaders of the organization drive on these questions:

11) Is the race issue being used more now than it was before the desegregation decision?
Is it more effective?

12) What kind of answers to these attacks work best? Describe, if possible.

13) What could the national organizations do that might help the unions meet these situations?

-+-

STATE COUNCIL QUESTIONNAIRE

1) State_____ This questionnaire is for an:
___AFL state federation. ___CIO state council.
___ Merged council.

2) Number of union locals in its jurisdiction _____.
" " " members " " " _____.
In what cities or regions is main concentration of union membership?

3) Has the race issue come up in your state-wide organization, e.g. at the last convention or at your state executive board meetings? ___Yes; ___No. If so, give all the relevant facts.

4) Where among the unions in this jurisdiction has the race issue arisen? Indicate geographical regions, locals, organizing drives, etc.

5) Estimated number of all-colored locals _____. Of these, about how many are the counterparts to white locals covering the same crafts or companies?_____
Estimated number of integrated white-colored locals_____.
Estimated colored union membership._____

6) How many colored delegates attended last convention?_____
Total delegates_____.
Are there any Negro officers or members of the Executive Council of the state organization? ___Yes; ___No. If yes, specify.

7) Has the state organization done anything on the questions of segregation, discrimination, White Citizens Councils, etc? ___Yes; ___No. Are there any ties with other groups concerned about these issues, e.g. Southern Regional Council? ___Yes; ___No. If the answer to either part is "Yes", give further facts.

8) In political action, has there been any relationship or alliances established with Negro organizations? __Yes ___No Any effort to encourage Negro voting? ___Yes ___No. If answer to either part is "Yes", give further facts.

9) Has there been any effort to educate the union membership on the current race situation, e.g. through union press, through workers' education institutes? ___Yes ___No. If "Yes", give further facts.

CITY COUNCIL QUESTIONNAIRE

1) City_____ State_____

This questionnaire is for a: _____Central Labor Union
_____Industrial Union Council
_____Merged Council

2) Number of union locals in its jurisdiction_____

" " " members " " " _____

3) Has the race issue come up in this central labor body?
____Yes ____No. If so, give relevant facts.

4) In which locals or organizing campaigns has it arisen?

5) Estimated number of all-colored locals_____. Of these, about how many are the counterparts to white locals covering the same crafts or companies_____ _.
Estimated number of integrated white-colored locals_____.
Estimated colored union membership_____.

6) How many colored delegates in this central body?_____
Total delegates_____. If no colored delegates, explain.

Are there any Negro officers or members of the Executive Board of the central body? ___Yes ___No. If "Yes", specify.

7) Has the city organization done anything on the questions of segregation, discrimination, White Citizens Councils, etc? ___Yes ___No. Are there any ties with other groups concerned about these issues, e.g. Southern Regional Council? ___Yes ___No. If the answer to either part is "Yes", give further facts.

8) In political action, has there been any relationship or alliances established with Negro organizations? ___Yes ___No. Any effort to encourage Negro voting, etc? ___Yes ___No. If answer to either part is "Yes", give further facts.

9) Has there been any effort to educate the union membership on the current race situation, e.g. through union press, through workers' education institutes? ___Yes ___No. If "Yes", give further facts.

Cable Address.
JEWLABCOM

Telephone: LEhigh 5-3700

Jewish Labor Committee

Atran Center For Jewish Culture

25 EAST 78th STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

ADOLPH HELD, *Chairman*
DAVID DUBINSKY, *Treasurer*
ISIDORE NAGLER, *Secretary*
JACOB PAT, *Executive Secretary*
N. CHANIN, *Chairman, Office-Committee*
B. TABACHINSKY, *National Campaign Director*

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E. JESHURIN
B. KAPLAN
J. KESSLER
CH. KREINDLER
I. LEVIN-SHATZKES
M. LEWIS
A. MILLER
I. MINKOFF
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S. RIFKIN
J. ROBERTS
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M. VLADECK-BROMBERG
O. WALINSKY
M. WEINSTEIN
W. WOLPERT
M. ZARITSKY
CH. ZIMMERMAN
J. ZUKERMAN

September 12, 1956

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Thanks very much for your note of the 6th. I am very grateful to you for taking the responsibility of seeing to it that the Georgia job is completed with Mort's help.

I wish you would let us know how Mrs. Via is doing.

Best wishes.

Cordially,

Manny

Emanuel Muravchik

EM:gs
oeiu-153

M. MERLIN, Atlanta
S. CAPLAN, Baltimore
H. TURK, Baltimore
P. BLOCK, Boston
J. GREENFIELD, Boston
P. KRAMER, Boston
M. BIALIS, Chicago
D. SCHIER, Chicago
J. SIEGEL, Chicago

S. HOLLAND, Chicago
I. AXELROD, Cleveland
L. FRIEND, Cleveland
N. KIRTZMAN, Cleveland
S. WEISBERG, Cleveland
J. BERNSTEIN, Detroit
DR. S. KLEINMAN, Detroit
A. SCHECHTER, Grand Rapids
S. OSHRY, Los Angeles
S. OTTO, Los Angeles

I. STENZOR, Los Angeles
M. WEINTRAUB, Los Angeles
T. MAISEL, Mexico
J. ZACHARIAS, Mexico
J. DUNTOV, Miami
S. RIVIN, Missoula
M. RUBINSTEIN, Montreal
B. SHANE, Montreal
M. SILCOFF, Montreal
H. BERNSTEIN, Newark

H. BERGER, Philadelphia
H. DORDICK, Philadelphia
J. SCHWARTZ, Philadelphia
M. SIEGEL, Philadelphia
N. MALYN, Pittsburgh
S. STARK, Pittsburgh
B. TOPOLSKY, Pittsburgh
D. DWORKIN, Toronto
A. KIRZNER, Toronto
J. CHERNIAK, Winnipeg

RECEIVED DEC 17 1956

Cable Address:
JEWLABCOM

Telephone: LEhigh 5-3700

Jewish Labor Committee

Atran Center For Jewish Culture

25 EAST 78th STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

ADOLPH HELD, *Chairman*
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O. WALINSKY
M. WEINSTEIN
W. WOLPERT
M. ZARITSKY
CH. ZIMMERMAN
J. ZUKERMAN

December 12, 1956

Mr. George Mitchell
Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

PERSONAL

Dear George:

I am writing to you to ask whether you think it would be both proper and worthwhile for me to come to the meeting you are planning on January 23 and 24.

As I think I may have mentioned to you, we have been working for sometime on a plan which would make possible a Jewish Labor Committee operation in the South. This would be an essentially confidential operation, working through the apparatus of the trade union movement. As a matter of fact, I think I told you that the initiative of our survey of the southern unions came about in an attempt to develop a modus viviendi for such a trade union and Jewish Labor Committee southern operation. I do not know how much longer it will be before the operation will actively get underway. I do know that in a remote way we are already dealing with individual situations in the South on which labor leaders have sought our assistance.

It is for these reasons that we are interested in keeping in close touch with whatever planning is going on for work in the South.

In light of the above, do you feel it would be inappropriate for myself - a "Northerner" and also a national office person - to come to the meeting? Do you feel that what will be handled at the meeting will be of real help to us in developing our plans for this work? If, on the basis of your reply, I should decide to come I will tie it in with the cleaning up of the last "pockets of resistance" to our Southern survey.

Sincerely,

Manny

Emanuel Muravchik

EM:sp

M. MERLIN, Atlanta
S. CAPLAN, Baltimore
H. TURK, Baltimore
P. BLOCK, Boston
J. GREENFIELD, Boston
P. KRAMER, Boston
M. BIALIS, Chicago
D. SCHIER, Chicago
J. SIEGEL, Chicago
S. HOLLAND, Chicago
I. AXELROD, Cleveland
L. FRIEND, Cleveland
N. KIRTZMAN, Cleveland
S. WEISBERG, Cleveland
J. BERNSTEIN, Detroit
DR. S. KLEINMAN, Detroit
A. SCHECHTER, Grand Rapids
S. OSHRY, Los Angeles
S. OTTO, Los Angeles
I. STENZOR, Los Angeles
M. WEINTRAUB, Los Angeles
T. MAISEL, Mexico
J. ZACHARIAS, Mexico
J. DUNTOV, Miami
S. RIVIN, Missoula
M. RUBINSTEIN, Montreal
B. SHANE, Montreal
M. SILCOFF, Montreal
H. BERNSTEIN, Newark
H. BERGER, Philadelphia
H. DORDICK, Philadelphia
J. SCHWARTZ, Philadelphia
M. SIEGEL, Philadelphia
N. MALYN, Pittsburgh
S. STARK, Pittsburgh
B. TOPOLSKY, Pittsburgh
D. DWORKIN, Toronto
A. KIRZNER, Toronto
J. CHERNIAK, Winnipeg

February 26, 1957

Mr. Emanuel Muravchik
National Field Director
Jewish Labor Committee
Twenty-Five East Seventy-Eighth Street
New York 21, New York

Dear Mr. Muravchik:

This is to acknowledge and thank you for your letter of February 20th and the enclosed check for $15.00 to complete payment for fifteen subscriptions to the Petal Paper.

In Mr. Fleming's absence, I am today sending a check for $45.00 and your list to Mr. P. D. East. Upon Mr. Fleming's return on Monday, March 4th, your letter will be called to his attention.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth A. Brantley
Secretary

eab/
Encl. the original receipt $15.00

February 26, 1957

Mr. P. D. East
P. O. Box 349
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Dear Mr. East:

In accordance with Mr. Fleming's letter to you of February 5th, I am in his absence sending you a check for $45.00, to cover the fifteen subscriptions to persons on the attached list, as sent by Mr. Emanuel Muravchik.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth A. Brantley
Secretary

eab/
Encls.

Cable Address.
JEWLABCOM

Telephone: LEhigh 5-3700

Jewish Labor Committee

Atran Center For Jewish Culture
25 EAST 78th STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

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O. WALINSKY
M. WEINSTEIN
W. WOLPERT
M. ZARITSKY
CH. ZIMMERMAN
J. ZUKERMAN

February 20, 1957

RECEIVED FEB 23 1957

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Mr. Muravchik asked me to send you the enclosed check for $15 to complete payment for fifteen subscriptions to the Petal Paper.

Sincerely yours,

Gretl Steinberger

Gretl Steinberger
Secretary to Mr. Muravchik

oeiu-153 gs
enclosure

M. MERLIN, Atlanta
S. CAPLAN, Baltimore
H. TURK, Baltimore
P. BLOCK, Boston
J. GREENFIELD, Boston
P. KRAMER, Boston
M. BIALIS, Chicago
D. SCHIER, Chicago
J. SIEGEL, Chicago

S. HOLLAND, Chicago
I. AXELROD, Cleveland
L. FRIEND, Cleveland
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J. SCHWARTZ, Philadelphia
M. SIEGEL, Philadelphia
N. MALYN, Pittsburgh
S. STARK, Pittsburgh
B. TOPOLSKY, Pittsburgh
D. DWORKIN, Toronto
A. KIRZNER, Toronto
J. CHERNIAK, Winnipeg

393

Dr. Samuel Neistadt
Jewish Labor Committee
2356 Eutaw Place
Baltimore 2, Maryland

Julius Bernstein
Labor Committee for Human Rights
27 School Street
Boston 8, Massachusetts

Leonard Bright
Labor Committee to Combat Intolerance
83 Fairfield Avenue
Bridgeport 3, Connecticut

Aaron Aronin
Jewish Labor Committee
127 N. Dearborn Street
Chicago 2, Illinois

Don Slaiman
Labor Committee for Human Rights
163 Madison Avenue
Detroit, Michigan

Max Mont
Jewish Labor Committee
590 N. Vermont Avenue
Los Angeles 4, Cal.

Louis Lerman
Labor Committee for Human Rights
2639 University Avenue
St. Paul 14, Minnesota

Stephen Remsen
Jewish Labor Committee
1242 Commercial Trust Building
Philadelphia 2, Pa.

William Becker
Labor Committee to Combat Intolerance
2940 16th Street
San Francisco 3, California

Kalmen Kaplansky
Jewish Labor Committee of Canada
4848 St. Lawrence Boulevard
Montreal, Quebec, Canada

Adolph Held
ILGWU
1710 Broadway
New York 19, N. Y.

Charles S. Zimmerman
Local 22, ILGWU
218 West 40th Street
New York 18, N. Y.

Harry Gersh
113 West 57th Street
New York, N. Y.

Emanuel Muravchik
Jewish Labor Committee
25 East 78th Street
New York 21, New York

Jacob Sheinkman
ACWA
15 Union Square
New York, New York

March 2, 1957

Muravchik
JLC.

Dear Manny:

'Tis Saturday, so forgive the quality of typing,etc.

I have a note on my Miami folder(put there by me) which indicates that it contained no copies of questionnaires for local 1260 State, County etc., nor did it have a one for local 133 of Hotel, Rest. Wks.

I'm sorry not to be more helpful. Perhaps these two were just projected as possibles and actually never showed in your office.

It was good to see you in N.Y. even though such occassions begin to get a little hectic.

With best personal wishes.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

Labor - JLC - Maravchik

May 1, 1957

Mr. Emanuel Maravchik
National Field Director
Jewish Labor Committee
25 East 78th Street
New York 21, New York

Dear Manny:

Thanks for letting me know about the questionnaires from Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas. I would like to see them very much and would appreciate your sending me copies when you get a chance.

Trust all goes well with you. We stay busy but never get done all that we would like.

Best personal wishes.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm

Labor Related Agencies
JZC

October 28, 1957

Mr. Aaron Aronin
Jewish Labor Committee
127 N. Dearborn Street
Chicago 2, Illinois

Dear Archie:

It was good to see your article in the October Butcher Workman. I'm still listed among those who are appreciative of your efforts to bring increased understanding of democracy to Chicago and environs.

Keep plugging.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:fcl

Chicago Officers
JACOB SIEGEL
Chairman
ALBERT IZENMAN
Recording Secretary
MORRIS GITLITZ
Treasurer
▼
AARON ARONIN
Field Director
▼
Vice Chairmen
Morris Bialis
Rose Gale
Samuel Glassman
Samuel H. Holland
Philip Holzman
Samuel Levin
Morris L. Polin
Hyman Shneider
Frank Skolnik
Samuel Smith
Nathan Wagman
Samuel Winn
▼
Office Committee
Irving S. Abrams
Joseph A. Brumberg
Frank Altschul
Barnet Axelrod
Leonard Axelrod
Bernard Friesler
Alex Gale
D. B. Gertler
A. Glickstein
I. L. Horecker
A. Kalish
Morris Kamlin
H. Lapinsky
Morris Levin
A. I. Lurya
M. Melamdovich
Max Potovsky
Morris Prager
Nathan Quateman
Leon Ramis
Dr. Bernard Rodin
David Rubin
B. Schneiderman
A. Schwartz
Morris Seskind
David Shier
I. Shipkovitz
B. Silverman
M. Silverman
Edwin Wasserman
A. M. Weinberg
M. Weprinsky
L. Wolpoff

Jewish Labor Committee

127 NORTH DEARBORN STREET — SUITE 1017
Telephone ANdover 3-1394-5
CHICAGO 2, ILLINOIS

National Officers
ADOLPH HELD
Chairman
ISIDORE NAGLER
Secretary
DAVID DUBINSKY
Treasurer
JACOB PAT
Executive Secretary
B. TABACHINSKY
Nat. Campaign Director
N. CHANIN
Chairman Office Comm.

December 4, 1957.

Mr. Emory F. Via, Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Emory:

Not only was I happy to hear from you, but also pleased that some one read and approved my article in the October Issue of the Butcher Workman.

I also received a letter from Mayor Frank Zeidler of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, who was impressed by the presentation.

Enclosed are two stories from the Federation News which tells of our highly successful Conference on Civil Rights.

My family is fairly well, with the usual ups and downs. I hope that your wife is making steady progress.

With warm regards,

Sincerely yours,

Archie

AA:S

AARON ARONIN, Field Director.

JEWISH LABOR COMMITTEE

25 EAST 78th STREET, NEW YORK 21, N. Y. • LEhigh 5-3700

Memorandum

TO: JLC National Trade Union Council and Workers Education Directors

FROM: Jacob Schlitt

SUBJECT: New Publication

DATE: Feb. 5, 1958

We are pleased to send you the enclosed copy of "In Freedom'c Cause", the biennial report of the Anti-Discrimination Department.

The report features the addresses delivered at the Convention of the Jewish Labor Committee in Atlantic City. In addition to describing the civil rights activities of the JLC, it raises questions of concern to both the American Jewish community and the American labor movement.

Among the questions considered are - what should be the responsibility of Jewish organizations where manufacturers in the South use racism to combat union organization; and what is the distinctive philosophy of the JLC regarding the relation of Jewish problems to general social and economic problems.

We trust that this report will be of interest to you and will stimulate constructive thinking in these areas of concern.

* * *

oeiu-153
Encl.

JLC

In Freedom's Cause

ANTI-DISCRIMINATION DEPARTMENT
JEWISH LABOR COMMITTEE

REPORT: 1957 BIENNIAL CONVENTION, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

ADL

SOUTHEASTERN OFFICE
41 Exchange Pl., S. E., Atlanta 3, Ga.

For your information

Emory Via

From the JLC Outlook

for Feb. 1958.

Regards

Art Levin

Can We Achieve Integration in Our Time?

Based on an address to the Metropolitan Detroit Teachers Institute, Oct. 25, 1957.

By EMANUEL MURAVCHIK

MANY people believe that integration is not possible in the Deep South today. I feel that this viewpoint, that in the Deep South we are up against a stone wall, is fundamentally wrong—despite all the evidence of opposition and strong feeling that can be marshaled to support it.

The error of those who think that the change is not coming or cannot come except through force is best met by examples of how smoothly integration has taken place in some parts of the South where only ten years ago it was unthinkable.

Of the 30 largest cities which had legally segregated school systems at the time of the Supreme Court decision, 13 are already integrated or have begun the desegregation process. Among these are the three largest previously segregated school sytems: Baltimore, St. Louis and Washington, D. C.

Almost two and a half miliion white and Negro children now attend schools which were segregated before the Supreme Court decision. About one-eighth of the school districts which were then segregated have been integrated in the three years since the first Supreme Court decision.

Nor is it true that whites and Negroes are always segregated in the South. Army posts are desegregated. (And no sharp drop in the number of white Southern volunteers has been noted.) It appears from a study on the Southern trade union movement and the race question, which the Jewish Labor Committee has just completed, that two-thirds of all trade union locals in the South are integrated. Segregation is not a matter of set, consistent, community practices and attitudes, but are rather a haphazard, accidental, crazy-quilt pattern rationalized by an over-all doctrine of white supremacy.

That changes in attitudes on race can take place quite rapidly is shown in a study done by the National Opinion Research Center. Striking attitude changes on the part of white Southerners occurred in the 14 years from 1942 to 1956. The proportion of Southern whites who agreed that "Negroes are as intelligent as white people" jumped in those 14 years from 20 per cent to 58 per cent. The percentage of white Southerners who would not object to Negroes' living on the same block with them went from 12 per cent to 38 percent. Those who approved of integration in buses went from 4 per cent to 27 per cent, and of school integration, from 2 per cent to 14 per cent.

The underlying misconception in the entire situation is that desegregation is a Southern problem. It is an American problem.

Concurrent with the school crisis in Little Rock, we were also facing a residential crisis in Levittown, Pa. Very similar attitudes and acts were involved in both situations. They developed differently not because of regional differences in attitudes, but because of the action taken by the authority figure in each case: the Governor of Arkansas engaged in a series of acts designed to encourage and magnify the importance of racist forces, and the Governor of Pennsylvania acted to discourage the racists and place the prestige and police power of the state against such elements.

The fact is that there has been school segregation by law throughout the North at some periods in American history, and that segregation by the gerrymandering of school districts can be found today in all parts of the country. Race discrmination and segregation are to be found throughout the United States.

For our sections are not sections: we are a nation of nomads—urban nomads. Of the residents of the South today, well over 10 per cent are not Southern-born, and almost 35 per cent are not white native Southerners. Forty-five per cent of the white people born in Arkansas, and 31 per cent of those born in Mississippi, no longer live there.

The means of mass communication are national, not regional—national TV programs, radio programs, motion pictures, magazines, newspaper supplements and book distribution.

The white Southerner who moves North encounters the same new patterns that his brothers will encounter as desegration moves forward in the South. What happens when this Southerner moves North? He gets into a bus and there is an empty seat, next to one occupied by a Negro. In the South, either he or the Negro would stand. In a Northern or Western city, perhaps he stands the first, second or third time—the fourth time, he sits down. And the pattern has changed. What has happened, psychologically to this man? We may not know. But we do know that the man has adjusted to the community pattern, and not the pattern to the man.

We are, in the South, going through problems which we have long been strugglling with in the North. Psychological attitudes encountered among individual Southerners can be found among individual Northerners. There may be a difference in the degree of feeling, and there may be a difference in the proportion of people who feel strongly about this issue—but the basic differences are not in deep individual attitudes, but in the community patterns, which sanction or censor those attitudes. And that is why, when the best-intentional people in the world speak of "changing the hearts before we change the patterns," they do not realize that equal rights, even if some or most people don't like it, are the rights of every American. Nor, I am afraid, do they unduerstand how attitude adjustments are made. Attitude changes follow changes in community practices more often than they precede them.

There might have been disruption and confusion and possibly too much resistance to handle if we had sought simultaneously and instantaneously to integrate all the schools of the South. But if we recognuize that patterns are changed first, then we can make a prompt and reasonable start.

As the Federal courts throughout the South assume their responsibilities and require of every school district the preparation of a careful plan involving a set of specific steps and the determination of dates on which they are to be taken—pursuing, as the Supreme Court has said, "deliberate speed"—the wall of opposition will in most places crumble and in some places have to be overthrown, but in the relatively near future we will see the accomplishment of full integration in the publilc schools of all the regions in thte United States.

JLC Conference At Unity House

The Third JLC National Trade Union Conference on Civil Rights will be held during the Memorial Day weekend, May 30 to June 1st at the ILGWU's summer resort Unity House, Forest Park, Pa.

Arrangements and program are now being prepared.

July 16, 1958

Mr. Emanuel Muravchik
Director
Jewish Labor Committee
25 East 78th Street
New York, New York

Dear Manny:

This is a belated note of appreciation for your speech, "The Responsibility of the North in the Integration Crisis in the South." This was a very perceptive and helpful analysis, and I hope it got the distribution it deserves.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

August 14, 1958

Mr. Jacob Schlitt
Jewish Labor Committee
Atran Center for Jewish Culture
25 East 78th Street
New York 21, New York

Dear Mr. Schlitt:

Many thanks for the speech given by Harry Golden at the Third National Trade Union Conference on Civil Rights of the Jewish Labor Committee. Harry Golden is an old and good friend of mine. He is a person of whom I am personally fond and whom I professionally respect. Speaking for the Goyem - I am glad he's on our side.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls

Cable Address:
JEWLABCOM

Telephone: LEhigh 5-3700

Jewish Labor Committee

Atran Center For Jewish Culture
25 EAST 78th STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

ADOLPH HELD, *Chairman*
DAVID DUBINSKY, *Treasurer*
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JACOB PAT, *Executive Secretary*
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B. TABACHINSKY, *National Campaign Director*
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CH. ZIMMERMAN
J. ZUKERMAN

August 12, 1958

Mr. Fred Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Routh:

We thought you might be interested in seeing the enclosed address by Harry Golden, editor of The Carolina Israelite, delivered at the recent National Trade Union Conference on Civil Rights of the Jewish Labor Committee.

Sincerely yours,

Jacob Schlitt

Jacob Schlitt
Field Representative

JS:ej
oeiu-153
Encl.

M. MERLIN, Atlanta
S. CAPLAN, Baltimore
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P. BLOCK, Boston
J. GREENFIELD, Boston
P. KRAMER, Boston
M. BIALIS, Chicago
S. HOLLAND, Chicago
M. POLIN, Chicago
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T. MAISEL, Mexico
J. ZACHARIAS, Mexico
J. DUNTOV, Miami
S. RIVIN, Missoula
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N. MALYN, Pittsburgh
S. STARK, Pittsburgh
B. TOPOLSKY, Pittsburgh
D. DWORKIN, Toronto
A. KIRZNER, Toronto
J. CHERNIAK, Winnipeg

August 20, 1958

Mr. Philip Heller
Jewish Labor Committee
25 East 78th Street
New York 21, New York

Dear Mr. Heller:

Please send me one copy of the tape of Harry Golden's address, "A Southerner Looks at Integration", and bill me accordingly.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls

JEWISH LABOR COMMITTEE

25 EAST 78 STREET, NEW YORK 21, N. Y. • LEhigh 5-3700

E.F.V.

Memorandum

TO: Workers Education Directors,
JLC Field Staff

FROM: Philip Heller

DATE: August 8, 1958

SUBJECT: Tape of Harry Golden Speech

The name of Harry Golden, Editor of the Carolina Israelite, needs no introduction. His newspaper is probably the last individually edited and written publication in the country. His readers in all sections of the country find it a "must" because of its warmth, originality and its richness. The various Golden Plans to end segregation (the Golden Vertical Plan, the Golden out-of-order plan, etc.) have been widely reprinted and have struck a responsive chord for their originality and humor.

Mr. Golden recently addressed the Third JLC National Trade Union Conference on Civil Rights at Unity House, Forest Park, Pa. His subject was "A Southerner Looks at Integration." His address with its perceptive approach to the difficult problem of integration was a highlight of the conference.

Delegates from major international unions as well as local unions who heard the address, immediately asked the Conference Committee for a copy of the tape recording.

We have therefor prepared a 14 minute tape recording of the Golden address especially suitable for labor audiences. This recording would be most useful in conjunction with labor education programs, institutes, civil rights meetings and union meetings. You might also wish to use it for local radio programs. We believe that you will find this tape a valuable addition to the resources at your disposal. It is available at the cost of $2.50 per copy.

If you wish to have one or more tapes for your organization, please order them immediately, so that we may know how many to prepare.

* * * * * * *

PH:dk
oeiu-153

Ordered 8/20/58
E.F.V.

Cable Address:
JEWLABCOM

Telephone: LEhigh 5-3700

Jewish Labor Committee

Atran Center For Jewish Culture

25 EAST 78th STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

R.A.

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N. CHANIN, *Chairman, Office-Committee*
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September 5, 1958

Mr. Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Via:

Under separate cover we have forwarded to you the tape recording of the Harry Golden address at the JLC National Trade Union Conference on Civil Rights at Unity House.

The narrator is Al Hamilton, UAW Radio Representative who prepared this tape.

Enclosed please find a mimeographed copy of the full text of the Golden address.

We should be very much interested in any comments as well as any audience reaction to this address.

The cost of this tape is $2.50 and we would appreciate receiving your check as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Philip A. Heller

Philip A. Heller

PH:dk
oeiu-153
Enc.

CR# 4592 9/8/58
Rha

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Atran Center For Jewish Culture

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M. ZARITSKY
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J. ZUKERMAN

February 5, 1959

Dear Friend:

We deeply regret that due to unforeseen circumstances the dedication of the William Green Human Relations Library, scheduled for Monday, February 9th, has been postponed to a later date. We hope this will not cause you any inconvenience.

We will advise you subsequently of the new date for the dedication.

Sincerely yours,

Adolph Held

Adolph Held, Chairman

Charles S. Zimmerman

Charles S. Zimmerman, Chairman
JLC National Trade Union Council

oeiu-153

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JACOB SCHLITT
EDITOR

ADOLPH HELD
CHAIRMAN • CHARLES S. ZIMMERMAN
CHAIRMAN, ADVISORY COMMITTEE

LABOR REPORTS

ISSUED IN THE INTERESTS OF ORGANIZED LABOR

25 EAST 78TH STREET • NEW YORK 21 • N. Y. • LE 5-3700

APRIL 1959
VOLUME XVII No. 133

"WANNA HITTIN' BAT?"

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LABOR REPORTS articles may be reprinted with or without credit

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TEST YOUR LABOR I.Q.

ANSWERS
(Test on Page 5)

1. a) civil rights 2. b) unemployment
3. b) Taft-Hartley Act 4. c) Franco
5. a) federal aid to education bill

UAW LOCALS TAKE LEAD IN EQUAL RIGHTS EFFORT

Wilmington, Del.--With an assist from the United Automobile Workers, equality made further progress in two events involving discrimination in the Wilmington area.

The first encounter involved a carefully planned demonstration for service at a leading Wilmington restaurant which practised discrimination. Twenty-six Negro members of Local 1183, UAW entered the Eagle Restaurant shortly before noon and took seats in the main dining room. Instead of serving lunch, the management called the police. Seventeen UAW members were arrested as trespassers, and it is expected that the charges will be heard sometime in June. In the meantime, the restaurant's discriminatory policy is being challenged by a civil suit under the Equal Protection clause of the fourteenth amendment.

The demonstration was organized by the local's anti-discrimination committee of which Earl Henderson, UAW's East Coast Fair Practices Director, is chairman. It was explained by Henderson that local union anti-discrimination committees are created to obtain equal rights for its Negro and minority members both in the plant and in the community.

The arrival of a Negro family in the all-white Collins Park development in Wilmington touched off the second incident. Mr. and Mrs. George Rayfield had purchased a two-story brick house on Bellanca Lane, making it clear that nobody was behind them and that they were going to stay.

Crowds started gathering the night the Rayfields moved into their new home, and a dozen Delaware State Troopers were required to keep the more than 300 people under control.

Immediately following the near-riot, presidents of seven UAW locals in Delaware adopted a resolution calling for "decency, fair play and respect for law and order" in the Collins Park situation. The statement urged "UAW members (to) refrain from any participation in mob demonstrations" and to use their "influence to dissuade fellow citizens from participating in these un-American demonstrations." Copies of the resolution were distributed to some 7,500 UAW members at plants in the Wilmington, Newark and Dover areas.

The resolution was signed by John B. Colbert, Pres., Local 1183; Al Moore, Pres., Local 435; Gilbert W. Dancy, Pres., Local 404; J. Robert Daly, Pres., Local 1100; Francis T. Monaughan, Pres., Local 1212; Chester Cooper, Pres., Local 123; and Fred Busher, Pres., Local 1104.

In addition to the UAW, which was the first organization to take a public stand on the Collins Park incident, the Catholic Interracial Council of Delaware, the Jewish Community Relations Council and the Social Relations Committee of the Council of Churches issued a joint statement. They called upon all groups to work together to welcome new residents to the community, and reaffirmed their beliefs in "equal rights for all, regardless of race, color or creed."

JLC Labor Reports

SHARES IN INTEGRATED HOUSING FOR SALE

Princeton, N.J.--Union members concerned with ending discrimination in housing can now invest in a corporation aimed at doing just that. Modern Community Developers, Inc., which was formed last year to assist the development of open occupancy housing, is offering 15,000 shares of common stock at $100 per share. The money will be used to extend loans to builders of integrated housing as well as to finance MCD open occupancy projects. For more information contact Morris Milgram, president, Modern Community Developers, Inc., 84 Nassau Street, Princeton, New Jersey.

JLC Labor Reports

LABOR URGES PASSAGE OF STRONG RIGHTS BILL

Washington, D.C.--Representatives of labor called upon Congress to pass the comprehensive and effective civil rights legislation embodied in the Celler bill, now under consideration by the House.

Testifying before the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Civil Rights, Andrew J. Biemiller, AFL-CIO Legislative Director pointed out that the Celler bill (similar to the bill introduced in the Senate by Paul Douglas and Jacob K. Javits) provides "education, technical and financial assistance, negotiation and conciliation... within the framework of the obedience to law...needed at this crucial and delicate stage."

Biemiller recommended that the Celler bill be amended to require elected officials to preserve Federal election records for three years and make them available to the Attorney General. He also suggested that the President's Committee on Government Contracts which has jurisdiction over the enforcement of non-discrimination clauses in employment, be given statutory authority.

Speaking for the Industrial Union Department of the AFL-CIO, Director Albert Whitehouse urged that a strong civil rights bill be passed "if further progress is to be made." He praised the Celler bill for placing proper responsibility on the federal government and for explicitly approving "the Supreme Court school desegregation decision as expressing the 'moral ideas' of the United States and its Bill of Rights."

In his testimony supporting the Celler bill, Paul Sifton, National Legislative Representative of the United Auto Workers cited the fact that chronic large-scale unemployment makes imperative the need for early enactment of an effective federal fair employment practices law. Sifton declared that if the 86th Congress does not take action on effective civil rights legislation, the enemies of school integration will interpret this "as acquiescence in and consent to their campaigns and devices for promoting resistance to the (Supreme) Court's decisions, not only in school integration but across the whole civil rights front, including the right of workers to organize and to bargain collectively..."

Al Hartnett, Secretary-Treasurer of the International Union of Electrical Workers, declared that IUE supports the Celler bill for the simple reason that "we believe that it is right" and that the function of the labor movement is impaired when the rights of individuals are limited. Hartnett insisted that in the field of civil rights there is little room for bargaining, since trading human rights is unacceptable to the conscience of our country.

JLC Labor Reports

N.Y.C. INTERGROUP DIRECTOR WARNS OF HOUSING BIAS

New York--Dr. Frank S. Horne, executive director of the New York City Commission on Intergroup Relations, warned in an address before the National Housing Conference that public housing and urban renewal is being increasingly regarded as more of a threat than a promise (because of segregation) to the very people who would seemingly have most to gain from it. "Every floundering attempt to appease the rapidly growing demand for housing by minorities with programs geared to the discriminated market", said Horne, "has served essentially to prove that it simply cannot be done".

The federal government was urged by Dr. Horne to end racial discrimination in public housing either by anti-discrimination riders in federal housing legislation or by administrative measures which would completely remove the sanction of government from the racially discriminative housing market.

JLC Labor Reports

"THE BIG BAD BLOUSEMAKERS"

If you were put in charge of anti-trust enforcement, where would you begin?

There are, of course, the industrial monopolies in steel, auto, oil, rubber, electronics and in most of the basic industries where one or a few concerns wield control. In addition, monopoly control exists in the consumer and distributive fields. A casual glance at America's network of monopolies, duopolies and oligopolies would start your head swimming.

We were therefore surprised to learn that the Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice has initiated proceedings against the Blouse and Waistmakers Union Local 25 of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, together with the three employers associations in the blouse industry.

What a short memory the Anti-Trust Division has! The blousemakers are part of the needle trades industry which was once dominated by sweat shops, unsanitary working conditions, long hours, low wages and cut-throat competition at the expense of the workers and legitimate employers. The organization of the workers in this industry was one of the great achievements of the American trade union movement. It put an end to sweatshops and replaced jungle warfare with collective bargaining and arbitration.

The blousemakers as part of the ILGWU were pioneers in the fight for workers' education, social security, unemployment insurance, equal rights and equal opportunities for all workers -- goals which certainly cannot be considered monopolistic, or even selfish. Together with the manufacturers they created the American garment industry, unequalled anywhere in the world and benefitting not only labor and the employer, but also the American consumer who is the world's best dressed citizen.

Apparently the Justice Department, having satisfactorily solved the problem of monopoly in the steel, auto and oil industries, has turned its attention to the big bad blousemakers of New York; but the Justice Department is not satisfied with simply charging the blousemakers with monopoly. In its attack, it lumps together the union with certain racketeering elements. The implication, which was picked up by newspapers throughout the country, is that there must be some tie-in between racketeers and the ILGWU. Actually, the racketeer named in the incident had nothing whatever to do with the union.

AFL-CIO President George Meany characterized the Justice Department's action as "obvious headline grabbing" and warned that "the timing and nature of this indictment... fully confirms the concern of the labor movement as to the real intent of those forces attempting to revive the use of the anti-trust laws against unions." Meany pointed out that the Attorney General is prosecuting a union which is engaging in the traditional practices of protecting union wages, hours and working conditions.

Interestingly enough, the agreement on which the indictment is based, has been upheld in the courts and by the Federal Trade Commission and only recently the FTC upheld similar garment industry agreements as legal under the anti-trust laws.

This indictment is clearly a threat, not only to labor, but to all Americans and to our free democratic society.

Dear Editor: TEST YOUR LABOR I.Q. appears as a regular monthly LABOR REPORTS feature. A mat of the masthead is available free upon request.

This month's quiz is based on action taken by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its recent meeting in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

1. Support was given to the Douglas-Celler bill as the "clearest and timeliest of the major proposals" in the field of:

   a) civil rights ✓
   b) foreign aid
   c) urban development

2. Plans were laid for a mass conference to be held in Washington, D.C. on April 8th to dramatize:

   a) inflation
   b) unemployment ✓
   c) atomic fallout

3. The Senate was urged to adopt the Kennedy-Ervin labor reform bill which also provides for changes in the:

   a) Wagner Act
   b) Taft-Hartley Act ✓
   c) Holmstead Act

4. The Executive Council condemned the "totalitarian oppression" of the Spanish dictatorship. Spain is ruled by:

   a) Trujillo
   b) Bolivar
   c) Franco ✓

5. The 86th Congress was called upon to meet the crisis in education by allocating money for schools and teacher salaries through a:

   a) federal aid to education bill ✓
   b) special tax for education
   c) international education project

SOME LIKE IT HOT
by Harry Gersh

Now that the fire started by Chet Huntley of NBC (a network) and the backfire set by Roy Wilkins of the NAACP (not a network) has cooled down, it is possible to examine the real issue raised by Mr. Huntley. It happens to be an important one.

What Mr. Huntley said at the close of his TV program on school desegregation was that "present Negro leadership cannot make the opening approach because it will not be accepted... The NAACP may have outlived itself (in this issue) ... I also suggest that if militant Negro leadership is removed, militant white leadership will in time atrophy..."

First, it must be made clear that Mr. Huntley is in strong favor of full obedience to the law requiring desegregation of the schools. He is worried about how to get this done in the face of Southern intransigence. So he suggests that the people identified in the Southern mind as leaders of the desegregation movement retire, so as not to excite or incite the Southern die-hards.

The people who offer this suggestion - always as a tactical withdrawal, never as a surrender - generally are people of good will. As often as not, they are on the side of the good guys. But the problem is not one of heat or excitement. It is whether the ends they seek can be achieved by the tactics they offer.

For example, how would this tactic have worked in a number of historical situations in which a man or a group of men were also the focus of the opposition's hatred?

In the 1930's Roosevelt's name was enough to rouse illness or apoplexy among the leaders of the opposition. Would the victories of the New Deal have come more easily, or been more extensive, if Roosevelt had retired in favor of a more reasonable man?

During the same period the hatred of employers focused on such names as Reuther, Lewis, Murray, Dubinsky, etc. Would we have organized more workers, or had fewer strikes, if they had stepped back?

In 1775 men of good will in England said that if only Sam Adams and his hotheads would quiet down and allow the sensible men of the colonies to decide things, we could arrive at a reasonable settlement. Would we have?

Looked at from the other side, would our opposition to Soviet expansionism lessen if they replaced Khruschchev with Mikoyan or even some guy named Smith?

And when some pitiful jerks bombed synagogues in several cities in the South last year, there were voices suggesting - just keep quiet and they'll go away. Would they?

The point is that every forward movement by society raises moral issues and endangers old social patterns. This causes people to get hot. But there's nothing wrong with heat in this area. Sometimes, out of this heat we get a good deal of light. The leaders who have the vision and the fire to evoke this heat are the leaders with the vision and the courage to effect the reforms they seek. To ask them to retire from the battle in an effort to placate the opposition is a tactical, a strategic, and a moral mistake.

JLC Labor Reports

NOTE TO EDITORS: The LABOR REPORTS feature column will be written alternately by Harry Gersh and Alton Levy.

PHILADELPHIA METROPOLITAN AREA

Jewish Labor Committee

Labor Educational Centre
924 WALNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA 7, PENNSYLVANIA
WAlnut 5-3380

September 6, 1960

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I would appreciate it if you would send me one hundred (100) copies of the reprint from the Atlantic Monthly of May, 1960, entitled "A Southern Point of View" by Eliza Paschall, for distribution to key union people and others in this area.

Our last monthly Activities Bulletin (copy enclosed) refers to this reprint and you may receive other requests.

The mail from your Council to this office is addressed to Stephen Remsen who is no longer here. Can you change your mailing list to read Ben Stahl, 924 Walnut Street, Philadelphia 7, Pa. Thank you for your cooperation.

Very truly yours,

Ben Stahl

Ben Stahl,
Area Director

BS/adk
Enc.

Order submitted 9-13-60

MONTHLY ACTIVITIES **REVIEW**

from BEN STAHL, Area Director
Jewish Labor Committee
924 WALNUT STREET • PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.
WAlnut 5-3380

July - August 1960
Issued September 6, 1960

Summer is over. Schools are opening, and court cases and demonstrations will attempt to halt the slow but steady progress of enforcement of the Supreme Court decision on school integration now over six years old. Organizations will resume a full schedule of meetings and activity. Despite the summer heat, JLC activities of some import were carried on; this report summarizes items of interest.

LABOR DAY PROGRAMS

Bernard Levinson, Building Service Employees, discussed "Jews in the Labor Movement" on a radio program, "Jews in America", sponsored by the American Jewish Committee on September 4th over Station WIP..... A special AFL-CIO TV program, "Land of Promise", featured Melvyn Douglas. Also on the same day, National Field Director Manny Muravchik appeared on a panel discussion on the labor movement, together with Father Philip Carey of Xavier Institute and John Ramsey of the Steelworkers Union, in the TV presentation, "Lamp Unto My Feet".

Speaking for the Synagogue Council of America, Rabbi Max D. Davidson stated Labor Day's message for all peoples - "That in an abundant world, no one need lack the necessities and the comforts of mind and body; that those who do the world's work ensure the world's welfare and are entitled to their just reward."

AFL-CIO President George Meany's Labor Day message said, "Whichever Presidential candidate wins, there must be a bi-partisan drive in the next Congress for effective action to terminate the evils of racial discrimination. More than anything else, such action will serve to restore the luster of the American image in the eyes of the entire free world."

ON THE POLITICAL AND LEGISLATIVE FRONTS

Civil rights was the major interest at both Republican and Democratic conventions. The Jewish Labor Committee testified before both platform committees through the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights..... George Meany made specific recommendations on civil rights at the platform hearings, copies of which were mailed by our local JLC office to trade union and community leaders in the area..... Many of us are beginning to receive anti-Catholic literature, anonymously distributed, as the campaign gets underway.

The Phila. Jewish Community Relations Council has established a Fair Elections Practices Committee, headed by Attorney Arnold Ginsburg, and has re-endorsed Fellowship Commission's Fair Election Practices Code. JLC's co-chairman, Herman Selcovitz, serves on the committee. Copies of the Code - "To prevent election campaigns from becoming racial or religious battlegrounds" - may be obtained from JLC office.

JLC urged Senators Clark and Scott to initiate bipartisan efforts to pass civil rights legislation in the recent special session. Unfortunately, civil rights was made a political football, and Congress took little action on that or any other social issue. The Presidential campaign certainly will revolve to a large extent around this issue.

Changes in the Refugees Act, effective as of July 14th, provide for the admission to the U.S. of up to 25% of the number of United Nations mandated refugees admitted to other countries between July 1959 and July 1961. This will permit us to open our doors during the next two years to about 5,000 refugees needing homes - a step toward improvement of our immigration laws.

JLC worked with senior citizen groups for passage of adequate medical aid for the aged. An effective delegation from the Phila. area combined with New York and New Jersey delegations to visit Senators from these three states in a last minute effort to obtain adequate legislation. The delegation is probably responsible for Senator Case's vote for the Kennedy-Anderson amendments. The campaign being waged by these groups will continue.

GOVERNOR"S COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

JLC sent in testimony to the Guidance and Counseling Task Force on four aspects of the Committee's work: 1. Guidance on the labor movement, 2. Basic laws, 3. Changes in American industry, 4. A fair employment philosophy.

SIT-INS

Phila. JCRC endorsed the sit-in movement and is distributing a fact sheet to its constituents..... The Texas AFL-CIO convention also endorsed the movement. The Phila. Coordinating Committee on Civil Rights is planning a student conference at the Univ. of Penna. Friday and Saturday, Oct. 21 and 22. Recipients of this bulletin are invited to participate and especially to get student contacts to attend.

The opening of school will certainly see an intensification of the sit-in movement, perhaps into fields other than lunch counters. Funds are required for: 1. Legal defense, 2. Scholarships for expelled students, 3. Training institutes, 4. The October conference. Individuals, unions and organizations desiring to give financial aid can send it to the Coordinating Committee on Civil Rights, c/o Fellowship House, 1523 W. Girard Ave., Phila...Those of you who met Priscilla and Patricia Stevens when they were here, will be interested to know that they were recently in jail in Miami for participation in sit-ins there. They and sixteen other students were placed on a year's probation. Both sisters will return to Florida A&M to complete their education.

IN THE COMMUNITY

The Committee on Equal Job Opportunity is developing a program for broader representation on public and quasi-public boards..... Commission on Human Relations is assisting in developing an education program for Puerto Rican union members..... Greenfield Center on Human Relations will carry material on JLC in their library..... Harry Dordick was reelected chairman of the Workmen's Circle District, which plans to put on an organizer to coordinate the work of this fraternal organization now celebrating its 60th year as a force in the labor and Jewish community..... Bucks County Community Relations Council is conducting a fund drive aimed at maintaining a staff person.

ON THE LABOR FRONT

The Phila. Negro Trade Union Leadership Council will be officially established at a banquet Monday evening, September 26th, at the Sheraton Hotel. President of the Council will be James Jones, Steelworkers Union International Representative. Tickets, at $7.00, may be obtained from George D. Johnson, Recording Secretary, 1529 N. 55th St., Phila. George Morris, Window Cleaners, is Financial Secretary. Vice-Presidents to be installed are Matt Adams, UAW; Charles Walker, Building Trades;

Ed Davis, Rubber Workers; Ethel Paul, ILGWU; James Shorter, Musicians; L. D. Robinson, Sleepingcar Porters; Walter Reeder, Steelworkers, and Joseph Thourbourne, Transport. We look forward to this group playing a constructive, forceful role in the civil rights field.

The Newspaper Guild's convention voted to establish a Human Rights Committee, and requested locals to do likewise. The AFL-CIO Civil Rights Department was commended by ANG for its support of the desegregation lunch counter sit-ins. Locals were urged to fight for fair employment clauses in their contracts..... The AFL-CIO Executive Council voted a $10,000 contribution to JLC's work..... On Saturday, October 8th, an area COPE conference will be held at the Warwick Hotel to discuss issues and organization of the Presidential campaign. Plan to attend.

PERSONALITIES

Mary DiSilvestro was installed as a member of the Phila. Commission on Human Relations ..... TV and stage star Arlene Francis reports she was turned down from buying a new cooperative apartment when "they discovered that I was married to a Jew and therefore the apartment was unavailable"..... Penna. labor is taking the lead in fighting for a State Fair Housing Bill..... JLC's Chairman Joseph Schwartz served as a member of the minimum wage panel for Puerto Rican dress and knit goods industries..... Manny Muravchik will speak at JLC's September Steering Committee meeting..... We mourn the death of Max Dauer, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and our JLC Steering Committee, and of Fred Grossman, Phila. Director of the Anti-Defamation League..... Our June issue of Monthly Activities Review incorrectly stated that Mark Allen was the first Negro elected as Vice-President of the Meatcutters and Butcher Workmen Union. Hoffer Harris, before his death early this year, served as Int'l Vice-Pres. since 1948. This union is known for its democratic principles, one of which is that elections to office and appointments should be made on the basis of qualificationsrather than of an artificial quota or political system. Such a policy results both in strength and in democracy.

RECOMMENDED READING

"A Southern Point of View", by Eliza Paschall; Atlantic Monthly, May 1960. A Southern woman community leader's bold and stirring comment on school desegregation in Georgia. Reprints available from the Southern Regional Council, Inc., 63 Auburn Ave., N.E., Atlanta 3, Ga. .... The Council's "Report on School Desegregation" - 1960-61, gives the current factual picture.

FOR YOUR CALENDAR

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 25th - Testimonial Dinner for Harry Dordick, Wynne Restaurant, 2005 N. 54th St. Tickets at Cloakmakers Union, 1200 Walnut Street.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4th - JCRC Installation Dinner, 6:30 P.M., Warwick Hotel; reservations at JLC office.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8th - COPE Conference - Warwick Hotel

FRIDAY (evening) and SATURDAY (day), OCTOBER 21 & 22 Student Conference on Civil Rights - University of Penna.

November 5, 1959

Mr. Jacob Schlitt
Field Representative
Jewish Labor Committee
25 East 78th Street
New York 21, New York

Dear Jake:

We are glad to have the list of your field staff and will see that they are put on our mailing list.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

February 15, 1961

Mr. Irving Panken
National Field Secretary
Jewish Labor Committee
25 East 78th Street
New York 21, New York

Dear Mr. Panken:

Thanks for your welcome letter of February 8. I am glad to know that you found your Southern trip encouraging. There is a great deal to justify an optimistic view, and I shall look forward to hearing more about the progress of JLC in stimulating leadership in this field among Southern unions.

Our report on The Federal Executive and Civil Rights is a relatively expensive document, and consequently our supply is somewhat limited. I am enclosing one copy with our compliments and would be delighted to have you make use of its contents in any way you think useful.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1.

JEWISH LABOR COMMITTEE

ATRAN CENTER FOR JEWISH CULTURE
25 EAST 78th STREET • NEW YORK 21, N. Y. • LEHIGH 5-3700

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Chairman
DAVID DUBINSKY
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NATHAN CHANIN
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MARTIN GERBER
DAVID GINGOLD
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MURRAY GROSS
DR. LOUIS HENDIN
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SAUL RIFKIN
JACOB ROBERTS
GEORGE RUBIN
ELEANOR SCHACHNER
JOSEPH SCHLOSSBERG
MATTHEW SCHOENWALD
DR. SAMUEL SILVERBERG
ABRAHAM SNYDER
WILLIAM STERN
LOUIS STULBERG
JOSEPH TUVIM
JUDAH TYBERG
MAY VLADECK-BROMBERG
OSSIP WALINSKY
MEYER WEINSTEIN
WILLIAM WOLPERT
CHARLES ZIMMERMAN
JACOB T. ZUKERMAN

February 8, 1961

Mr. Harold Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Avenue
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Fleming:

This is the first opportunity I have had to write to you and to thank you for seeing me and for spending so much time with me.

I found what you had to say most informative and most helpful toward an understanding of the real situation today in the South.

It may interest you to know that the remainder of my trip turned out to be most fascinating and I left the South very encouraged for its future. I trust that this does not strike you as being patronizing towards the South. It is not meant that way at all. I was astounded at the number of truly idealistic individuals, both white and Negro, that I met during my trip.

One of our staff members brought to my attention a release of the Southern Regional Council to the press that was issued on January 30. It concerns a report that urges the use of executive action in the field of civil rights.

I wonder if it is possible for you to send me ten copies of the report. If you cannot send the ten, then possibly you could me a single copy and I will reproduce it and send it to our field offices.

Once again, many thanks for the kindness that you showed me.

Sincerely yours,

ANTI-DISCRIMINATION DEPARTMENT
Irving Panken
Irving Panken
National Field Secretary

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ISIDORE AXELROD, Cleveland
HARRY BERGER, Philadelphia
JOSEPH BERNSTEIN, Detroit
MORRIS BIALIS, Chicago
PHILIP BLOCK, Boston
J. A. CHERNIAK, Winnipeg
HARRY DORDICK, Philadelphia
JOSEPH DUNTOV, Miami
DOROTHY DWORKIN, Toronto
JACOB EDELMAN, Baltimore
MAX FEDERMAN, Toronto
JOSEPH GREENFIELD, Boston
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NICHOLAS KIRTZMAN, Cleveland
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ARTHUR SCHECHTER, Grand Rapids
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DAVID STEIN, Toronto
ISIDORE STENZOR, Los Angeles
BESS TOPOLSKY, Pittsburgh
MEYER WEINTRAUB, Los Angeles
SAM WEISBERG, Cleveland
MAX WOHL, Cleveland
JOSEPH WOLMAN, Baltimore
JOSEPH ZACHARIAS, Mexico City

October 4, 1961

Mr. Jacob Schlitt
Jewish Labor Committee
Atran Center for Jewish Culture
25 East 78th Street
New York 21, New York

Dear Jake:

Thank you for your letter of September 26 and the enclosures. Mike Quill really poured it on.

Thank you too for making sure that we received Labor Reports. Maybe we are not on your mailing list but as a matter of fact we have been getting Labor Reports pretty steadily, and if we keep getting two copies we can use them.

I hope we will be able to be represented at the meetings of the Mass Media Committee. New York is a bit far off but whenever we can work the committee meetings in we shall certainly do so.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:mbb

JEWISH LABOR COMMITTEE

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25 EAST 78th STREET • NEW YORK 21, N. Y. • LEHIGH 5-3700

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WILLIAM WOLPERT
CHARLES ZIMMERMAN
JACOB T. ZUKERMAN

September 26, 1961

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Les:

Enclosed is the reprint of Mike Quill's editorial in the August issue of the TWU Express in the form of an open letter answering the condemnation of the union's support of the Freedom Riders. As I mentioned, it is about the most outspoken piece I have ever seen (Mike isn't too dependent on his Southern locals for support).

It was a pleasure meeting you at the last meeting of the Mass Media Committee. I hope that you can make the next meeting on October 17 though I realize it is a little more difficult for you than for most of us.

I just checked and found that the Southern Regional Council does not receive Labor Reports which is our free monthly news service to the labor press. I think you might be interested in getting it, so I am taking the liberty of placing your name on our mailing list.

Sincerely,

Jake

Jacob Schlitt

Encs.
OEIU-153
afl-cio

ISIDORE AXELROD, Cleveland
HARRY BERGER, Philadelphia
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18- Johnson, Guy B - Articles

Reprinted from The Annals of The American Academy of Political and Social Science,
Philadelphia, September, 1941
Printed in U. S. A.

The Negro and Crime

By Guy B. Johnson

MOST discussions of Negro crime have been concerned with the biases and the inadequacies of criminal statistics as a measure of the actual criminality of the Negro, or with an "explanation" of the Negro's high crime rates. Sellin has aptly said:

> It is unfortunate that the belief in the Negro's excessive criminality has made students of Negro crime expend so much energy in attempts to verify the charge. Attention has thus been diverted from much more fundamental matters, such as the causes of crime and the relationship of the Negro to our agencies of justice.[1]

The present discussion proposes to deal with the problem primarily from the standpoint of the causation of Negro criminal behavior and the relation of the Negro to the administration of justice.

Some Assumptions

We shall assume in this discussion that the most fruitful approach to the question of why social groups may differ in the number or distribution of criminal acts which they commit is to inquire into their social interrelations and into the ways in which their social environments differ. We shall assume, further, that the fundamental causes of crime in the Negro are the same as in any other group and that the simple fact of race is not sufficient in itself to explain any important group differences in criminal behavior. We readily grant the possibility that the Negro differs from the white man in temperament or *psyche,* but we assume that by no stretch of the imagination can such a factor be a primary determinant of the amount or nature of crime. Still further, we shall assume that, in view of the advanced stage of the process of acculturation in the United States, culture conflict arising from the clash of the Negro's African heritage with his European heritage is not vital enough to be regarded as an important causative factor in Negro crime.

The most important fact about the relation of the Negro to American society is his subordinate social status. In the South his social position is so rigidly defined as to constitute a caste position, and even in the North and the West, in spite of a certain amount of equality with respect to "civil rights," the Negro is generally subjected to social ostracism and economic discriminations. An analysis of the role of the Negro's social status in the causation of Negro crime will therefore form the burden of our discussion.

Caste and Historical Factors

Of all the ethnic groups that have come to this country, the Negro is the only one to experience the degradation of slavery and a persistent status of subordination. Slavery in a sense dehumanized the Negro. It disrupted his native culture and taught him the rudiments of white civilization, but it did not permit him to develop as a whole man. It prevented the development of three things which are generally considered essential for normal group life: stable family relations, stable economic organization, and stable community life. Furthermore, slavery nurtured a set of habits and attitudes which still afflict many thousands of Negroes. Among these are lack of self-respect, lack of self-

[1] Thorsten Sellin, "The Negro and the Problem of Law Observance and Administration in the Light of Social Research," in Charles S. Johnson, *The Negro in American Civilization* (New York, 1939), p. 451.

confidence, a distaste for hard work, a habit of dependence upon white friends, lack of regard for the property of others, a feeling that "the white folks owe us a living," a distrust of the white man's law, and a tendency to "let tomorrow take care of itself."

Emancipation did not mean the end of caste relations, nor did it mean the beginning of an opportunity for the Negro to compete on even terms with other men in the struggle for existence. His cultural retardation, his social and economic disabilities, must be attributed in large measure to historical factors reinforced by the continuing vicious circle of caste barriers. The difference, then, between the experience of the Negro and the experience of other ethnic groups in American society is not merely one of degree but is actually a difference in kind—a fact which certainly has some connection with the incidence of social conditions which are associated with crime.

CASTE AND ECONOMIC FACTORS

The exact relation of economic factors to crime causation is still in dispute, but there is general agreement that they play an important role either as primary or associated factors. Certainly there is a general expectation that the underprivileged economic classes will contribute unduly to the total amount of delinquency.

Economic factors must not be considered merely in the restricted sense of their relation to crimes against property. Their ramifications extend into every sphere of life. There is the whole question of the effect of being born into a barren, dull, underprivileged, lower-class household, of the effect of this upon the choices which a child can make, of the relation of this sort of environment to the personality, attitudes, and philosophy of life which he will develop.

If economic factors have something to do with crime, it is obvious that the force with which they impinge upon the Negro's behavior is much greater than for any other large group in the population. It goes without saying that the Negro is the Nation's Economic Problem Group Number One. The bulk of Negro wage earners scarcely accomplish the satisfaction of the elemental needs for food, shelter, and clothing. In all sections of the country race prejudice or caste attitudes have conditioned the Negro's jobs and wages, his working conditions, his relation to labor unions, his vocational training, his choice of a place to live, and his use of political power as a protection against exploitation. Comfort, home ownership, job security, and the enjoyment of "the finer things of life" are absolutely out of the realm of possibility for the majority of Negro families. On any scale of economic adequacy or inadequacy—measured, e.g., in terms of number unemployed, number on relief, number in unskilled occupations, number in professional work, income levels—the Negro would have to be rated as from two to four times worse off than the white man.

CASTE AND SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION

If it were possible to compute some sort of objective index of social disorder as a basis for predicting probable crime ratios, there can be little doubt that the index for the Negro would be higher than that for any other large group in the Nation. Economic factors and cultural retardation play their part in Negro personal and community disorganization just as they do for other groups, but there are certain ways in which caste status differentially affects the relation of the Negro community to the larger society. For example, there is the well-known fact, almost as true of the North and the West as of the South, that the Negro cannot live where he pleases. Various immigrant groups have come in,

lived a "ghetto" existence for a time, and have "graduated" from these areas. Not so with the Negro. Race prejudice tends to make of him a *permanent* "ghetto" dweller. There is the further fact, particularly true in the South, that the Negro community is virtually without political power and thus cannot obtain an equitable share of the benefits and protection of government.

Since the highest Negro crime rates occur in urban areas, the relation of the city to Negro social disorder is a subject which merits much closer study than it has yet had. Ecological studies have demonstrated the relation of "delinquency areas" to the structure and the growth processes of the city.[2] Disorganized areas are selective in that they are populated by people who occupy the lowest social and economic level, and their relation to the larger urban configuration makes it impossible for them to stabilize, to achieve a moral order or a sense of community *esprit de corps*. Vice, crime, and social disorder become traditional. The Negro is our greatest slum dweller, and because of race prejudice his slums have persisted with little change. When one remembers that nearly 90 per cent of all Negroes in the North and the West are urban dwellers and that in all probability about 90 per cent of these live in or adjacent to disorganized areas, the implications for crime causation are rather startling.

CASTE AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Let us bear in mind that the process of the administration of justice is not merely a process which by its unevenness may distort the statistics of crime, but is also an aspect of the caste relationship itself and may therefore have a direct bearing on the causes of Negro crime. In this brief article we can do little more than outline the problem and suggest types of relevant data.

Caste definition of crime

There are many acts which are rarely if ever considered crimes when done by white persons but which are frequently defined as crimes when committed by Negroes. In the South the caste definition of crime has the sanction of both law and custom. Numerous laws concerning segregation, vagrancy, labor, etc., create a wide range of possible "crimes" which Negroes can commit. Capital punishment is applied to Negro offenders with relatively greater frequency than to whites, and it is common knowledge that "first degree burglary" is defined as a capital crime in several states as a threat to Negro offenders who enter a white residence after dark.

Quite aside from specific law, every conflict situation between a white person and a Negro has the possibility of being defined arbitrarily as a Negro crime or of leading up step by step to the commission of an actual offense. Forgetting to say "Mister" to a white man, "looking at" a white woman, entering the wrong waiting room, "sassing" the landlord, disputing a white man's word, taking the wrong seat on a bus or street car,[3] riding in a Pullman car—

[2] See, for example, Clifford R. Shaw, *et al.*, *Delinquency Areas* (Chicago, 1929), pp. 204–6; and Shaw and McKay, "Social Factors in Juvenile Delinquency," National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, *Report on the Causes of Crime* (Washington, 1931), Vol. 2.

[3] Motor buses and street cars are especially productive of unpleasant incidents because the color line is movable. The law usually provides that Negroes shall fill seats from the rear forward, and drivers may take it on themselves to try to see that no Negro moves forward one row until the rear seat or row is filled. For an example of an offense growing out of this kind of situation in North Carolina, see Charles S. Mangum, Jr., *The Legal Status of the Negro* (Chapel Hill, 1940),

these are some of the things which may define a dangerous situation. If the Negro persists in being "insolent" or aggressive, anything from abusive language to homicide may occur, but whatever occurs is likely to be to his own disadvantage. The exact amount of "crime" arising from violations of caste etiquette is a problem which future research will have to determine. Inspection of southern crime statistics shows relatively few offenses booked under "violation of segregation laws," but the writer is convinced, from years of observation and from illustrative cases obtained from Negro acquaintances, that in the South such cases considerably swell the number of Negro offenses booked under "creating a disturbance on a public vehicle," "resisting arrest," "assault," "felonious assault," "manslaughter," and "murder."[4]

Scapegoats and frame-ups

The status of the Negro, particularly in the South, exposes him to the danger of being blamed for crimes committed by whites and of being framed by white criminals. The following types of situations are known to occur:[5] (1) A white person may commit a crime under such circumstances that suspicion will likely fall upon *some* Negro. A special variety of this is the white man's trick of blackening his face before committing his crime. (2) A white person may deliberately arrange a situation so that the guilt of a *particular* Negro will almost inevitably be taken for granted. Sometimes the scheme includes slaying the Negro so as to clinch his guilt and to keep him from talking. (3) A white woman may try to avoid the consequences of sexual delinquency by raising the cry that she has been raped by a Negro.[6] A man-hunt ensues and a Negro is "identified." The Negro may be lynched or legally convicted, while the woman obtains a legal abortion and thus saves her "honor." Sometimes her paramour is a Negro. (4) A neurotic woman may "imagine" that she has been raped by a Negro, or she may interpret some innocent action as an insult or "attack" by a Negro.

The exact incidence of these situations will probably never be known, because they come to light only when they *fail* to work. It is significant, however, that such things do happen, and to the extent that they succeed they are an absolute exaggeration of the Negro's *actual* criminality.

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pp. 212–13. For a detailed account of a Virginia episode leading to the arrest of a young Negro couple, see Harold Garfinkel, "Color Trouble," *Opportunity*, Vol. XVIII (May 1940), pp. 144–52. Incidentally, this "story" was selected for inclusion in O'Brien's *Best Short Stories of 1940*. Perhaps truth is *stronger* than fiction!

[4] Such cases do occur in the North, but probably with much less frequency. Last year the writer encountered an instance in an Ohio city. A young Negro woman was standing in line to try to purchase theater tickets to "Gone with the Wind." A young white man approached her, saying, "Why don't you get out? You know you are not wanted here," and gave her a shove. She tried to stand her ground, but in a moment was arrested for "creating a public disturbance." Our investigation convinced us that the theater manager, wishing to impress upon Negroes the fact that they were not welcome, deliberately provoked the affair.

[5] For various examples, see Monroe N. Work (Ed.), *Negro Year Book* (1931–32), pp. 289–92; (1938–39), p. 147; and "Burnt Cork and Crime," a pamphlet issued by the Southern Commission on Interracial Co-operation, Atlanta, n. d. (copyright, 1935).

[6] The notorious Ben Bess case is a good example of the injustice which can be done to Negro men by white women. In 1928 a South Carolina white woman confessed that she had sent an innocent Negro, Ben Bess, to prison on a false charge of rape. Her confession was itself a violation of caste patterns, and pressure was put upon her to get her to repudiate her statement. Finally, in 1929, Bess was pardoned. He had served thirteen years in prison! See *Negro Year Book* (1931–32), p. 292.

The police

The police have an especially strategic position in the administration of justice. Variations in their activities can produce fluctuations in arrest statistics which have no relation to the number of offenses actually committed. By mistreatment or brutality toward any group or class of people they can even provoke or stimulate the commission of crime. The Negro is more exposed to the misuse of police power than any other group.

The police custom of arresting Negroes on slight suspicion or of staging mass "roundups" of Negroes is definitely related to the Negro's lack of security and his inability to exert pressure against such abuses. Police pretty generally feel that in making arrests, handling witnesses, and obtaining confessions they can use brute force against Negroes with impunity. In some places in the South, law officers and magistrates are engaged in a sort of "racket" which involves the rounding up of Negroes on trivial charges for the sake of earning fees. More commonly, however, the police wink at a good deal of petty crime and disorder in Negro communities. Their attitude is: "We can't attempt to control everything that goes on among the Negroes. As long as they keep their hell-raising to themselves and don't let it get too noticeable, we'd rather leave them alone."

In the interplay of behavior between the police and Negro suspects, there is a reciprocal expectation of violence.[7] The police too quickly use gun or club, and Negroes—especially those with reputations as "bad niggers"—are keyed to a desperate shoot-first-or-you'll-get-shot psychology. Thus what starts out to be merely a questioning or an arrest for a misdemeanor may suddenly turn into violence and a charge of murder against the Negro.

The experiences of Negroes as victims of police mistreatment or as victims of unpunished depredations within the Negro community must give rise to considerable bitterness and a feeling that the law is unjust. These experiences and attitudes deserve careful study, for they are undoubtedly contributory to both the real and the apparent criminality of Negroes.

The courts

The faults and the weaknesses of our courts are well known, particularly with respect to the functioning of juries and prosecutors and the existence of class differentials in the disposition of criminal cases. It is further well known that the Negro's chance of access to bail, to efficient legal counsel, to payment of cash fines instead of jail terms, to appeals, and to all other legal advantages, is on the average very much lower than the chance of the white man. When a Negro goes into court he goes with the consciousness that the whole courtroom process is in the hands of "the opposite race"—white judge, white jurors, white attorneys, white guards, white everything, except perhaps some of the witnesses and spectators. Moreover, in the lower courts, especially in the South and in Negro intraracial cases, Negro defendants and witnesses are frequently subjected to gross insult and are made the butt of various sorts of horseplay and coarse humor. Conditions such as these undoubtedly affect the statistical picture of crime, the efficiency of law enforcement, and the attitudes and motives which enter into the causation of crime.

Discussions of Negro crime almost inevitably get around to the question of whether Negro offenders are more readily convicted and whether they are given

[7] In this connection, see H. C. Brearley, *Homicide in the United States* (Chapel Hill, 1932), pp. 65–68, 101–2.

longer sentences than whites. It is impossible to obtain a clear-cut answer from judicial statistics at present, for these statistics are especially weak for the southern states and they rarely present us with the necessary data, namely, the details of dispositions by offense, race, and sex. Furthermore, the evidence drawn from such compilations as have been made is sometimes confusing and contradictory. For example, if a national compilation [8] of length of sentences by race for ten important offense categories shows that the average definite sentence for Negroes is actually lower than for whites in six of the ten categories, what is one to think when one feels positively that there *are* racial differentials in the dispositions of cases in the courts? The answer, we believe, is not as difficult as it might seem at first glance, and at this point we wish to present a hypothesis and some supporting data.

Our hypothesis is simply that differentials in the treatment of Negro offenders in southern courts do exist but are obscured by the fact that conventional crime statistics take into account only the race of the *offender*. If caste values and attitudes mean anything at all, they mean that offenses by or against Negroes will be defined not so much in terms of their intrinsic seriousness as in terms of their importance in the eyes of the dominant group. Obviously the murder of a white person by a Negro and the murder of a Negro by a Negro are not at all the same kind of murder from the standpoint of the upper caste's scale of values, yet in crime statistics they are thrown together. Therefore, instead of two categories of offenders, Negro and white, we really need four offender-victim categories, and they would probably rank in seriousness from high to low as follows: (1) Negro versus white, (2) white versus white, (3) Negro versus Negro, (4) white versus Negro. It is our contention that, in the South at least, the Negro versus Negro offenses are treated with undue leniency, while the Negro versus white offenses are treated with undue severity. There are complicating factors, of course, such as sex, age, "goodness" or "badness" of the Negro offender, and the interest of white persons for or against the offender, but on the whole, if our hypothesis is correct, the differentials which we have suggested should show up in mass statistics based on offender-victim categories.

The probability that Negro intraracial offenses are treated with greater leniency than Negro interracial offenses has been mentioned by numerous writers, but no one has offered any definitive quantitative data on the subject. A thorough test of the hypothesis which we have sketched involves tremendous difficulties, because ordinary judicial statistics are of no use for this purpose. However, we have been able to secure some data which serve to check the hypothesis in a preliminary way with respect to one very important offense, namely, homicide. Table 1 presents data by offender-victim groups on the dispositions of murder indictments [9] in Richmond, Virginia, 1930–39, in five counties in North Carolina, 1930–40, and in Fulton County, Georgia, for the twenty-month period from February 1938 through September 1939.[10]

[8] See, for example, *Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories, 1931 and 1932,* Bureau of the Census (1934), Table 19, p. 21.

[9] Cases of "manslaughter by automobile" have been excluded.

[10] Detailed analysis of these and other data will be presented in a forthcoming article on the Negro and homicide, to be published in *Social Forces.* Collecting data of this sort is an arduous task involving use of trial records, indictments, warrants, and sometimes newspapers, as well as interviews with court clerks and police. I am deeply indebted to the fol-

TABLE 1—DISPOSITIONS OF MURDER INDICTMENTS, BY RACE OF OFFENDER AND VICTIM
(Abbreviations: N = Negro; W = White; N–W = Negro versus White, etc.)

Place and Offender-Victim Category	Total Indictments	Nol Prossed or Acquitted	Convicted		Sentences					Per Cent of Total Convicted		
			Number	Per Cent	Death	Life	20 Years to Life	10 to 19 Years	Under 10 Years	Life or Death Sentence	Less than 20 Years	Less than 10 Years
Richmond, Va.												
N–N	194	53	141	72.6	0	8	31	43	59	5.6	72.2	41.8
N–W	5	0	5	100.0	0	5	0	0	0	100.0	0	0
W–W	20	5	15	75.0	1	3	3	1	7	26.6	53.3	46.6
W–N	1	0	1	[a]	0	0	0	0	1	0	[a]	[a]
Total	*220*	*58*	*162*	*73.6*	*1*	*16*	*34*	*44*	*67*	*10.5*	*68.5*	*41.3*
Five N. C. Counties												
N–N	247	46	201	81.4	11	1	38	46	105	5.9	75.1	52.2
N–W	19	2	17	89.5	6	2	4	0	5	47.0	29.4	29.4
W–W	61	19	42	68.9	8	2	8	2	22	52.6	57.1	52.4
W–N	3	1	2	[a]	0	0	0	1	1	0	[a]	[a]
Total	*330*	*68*	*262*	*79.4*	*25*	*5*	*50*	*49*	*133*	*11.4*	*69.5*	*50.7*
Fulton County, Ga.												
N–N	87	21	66	75.8	Details omitted because of small number of cases							
N–W	1	0	1	[a]								
W–W	5	0	5	100.0								
W–N	2	2	0	[a]								
Total	*95*	*23*	*72*	*75.8*								

[a] Per cent not shown because of small number of cases.

Feb. '38 through Sept. '39

One thing which stands out in Table 1 is the preponderance of Negro in-group murders and the relatively small number of interracial murders. Computing percentages from the first column, one sees that Negro versus Negro cases account for 88 per cent of the murder indictments in Richmond, 91 per cent in Fulton County, Georgia, and 75 per cent in the North Carolina counties. The differences in the per cent convicted in the N–N and the W–W groups are not consistent, for in the North Carolina series the per cent convicted in the N–N group is actually higher than in the W–W group. However, the conviction rates in the N–N groups are consistently lower than in the N–W groups. Perhaps the most striking thing as far as sentences are concerned is the tendency not to apply the death or life sentences to the N–N convictions. Thus in Richmond, of 141 N–N slayers convicted, not one received the death penalty and only 8 (5.6 per cent) received life sentences. In the North Carolina series, of 201 N–N slayers convicted, 11 received the

lowing persons for the collection of the basic data: Dr. Olive Stone, William and Mary College, Richmond, Virginia, for the Richmond material; Dr. Arthur Raper, Atlanta, Georgia, for the Fulton County material; and Mr. Harold Garfinkel, graduate student at the University of North Carolina, for the North Carolina material. The North Carolina counties used are Alamance, Caswell, Orange, Durham, and Guilford. The first three are "rural" counties, the other two are "urban," containing the cities of Durham and Greensboro respectively.

TABLE 2—DEATH SENTENCES AND EXECUTIONS FOR MURDER IN NORTH CAROLINA, 1933–39 [11]

Offender Group	Sentenced	Commuted	Executed	
			Number	Per Cent
Race of Offender Only:				
Negro	81	23	58	71.6
White	42	13	29	69.0
Race of Offender and Victim:				
N–N	45	16	29	64.4
N–W	36	7	29	80.5
W–W	41	13	28	68.3
W–N	1	0	1[a]	—

[a] This was a very exceptional execution. It created much comment and was said to be the first such case in the state since Reconstruction days. It involved a particularly brutal murder of a respectable old Negro by a low-class white man, and there was strong public sentiment in favor of the execution.

death penalty and one a life sentence, or a total of 5.9 per cent for these two types of sentences. The contrast between these sentences and the sentences given to the N–W slayers is striking. If the per cent receiving death or life sentences is a good index of severity, the data fit neatly into our ranking of offenses as stated above, with the exception that in North Carolina the proportion of W–W slayers receiving these penalties is a bit higher than the proportion of N–W slayers receiving them. If the per cent receiving sentences of less than 20 years is a fair index of general leniency in sentences for murder, the data again tend to bear out our hypothesis. If the per cent receiving sentences of less than 10 years be used as an index of extreme leniency, the picture is not so clear-cut. The differences between N–N slayers and N–W slayers remain, but the W–W group apparently has as good a chance as the N–N group of drawing these extremely light sentences. However, the fact cannot be disputed that the number of Negro in-group slayers is relatively very large and that the majority of them escape the more severe sentences and thus have a high expectation of regaining their freedom. To a considerable extent they can literally "get away with murder" if they kill other Negroes.

Table 2 pursues the problem a bit further. It deals with death sentences for murder in North Carolina for the period 1933–39 and the extent to which they are actually executed. When the data are tabulated merely by race of offender they show that 71.6 per cent of the Negroes and 69 per cent of the whites get executed.[12] But when they are tabulated by offender-victim groupings the picture is different, for 80.5 per cent of the Negro versus white offenders are executed, as against only 64.4 per cent of the Negro versus Negro offenders.

The data presented here point toward

[11] I am indebted to Mr. G. K. Brown, formerly connected with the North Carolina State Prison Department, now at St. Lawrence University, for the collection of the data in this table.

[12] In this connection, see also the execution data for nine southern states collected by the writer for Charles S. Mangum, Jr., and published in Mangum, *op. cit.*, p. 369. The data are not shown according to offender-victim categories, but they show some striking racial differentials in the ratio of executions to death sentences.

a partial confirmation of our hypothesis, at least in so far as the crime of murder is concerned. Certainly they point toward a fruitful area for further research, and they suggest very strongly that judicial statistics would be far more interesting as well as more useful if a number of courts could be persuaded to experiment with racial offender-victim records.

Studies of less serious offenses than murder would probably show more clear-cut evidence of extremes of leniency in Negro in-group offenses. The implications with regard to the relation of the courts to the causation of Negro crime are clear. The courts, like the police, are dealing out a double standard of justice. Numerous Negro intraracial offenses probably go unpunished or are punished so lightly that offenders feel a real contempt for the law, while the certainty of severe punishment in Negro versus white cases cannot help but make the Negro feel that justice is not entirely color-blind. Undue leniency gives comfort to the disorderly and criminal element, promotes recidivism, and nurtures careers of crime. There is the further implication that if these differentials are very slight in the North, as seems likely, then northern statistics of Negro crime reflect actual Negro criminality in the North better than southern statistics reflect actual Negro criminality in the South, and the statistics are therefore not safe indices of regional differences.

Prison experience

There can be no doubt that jails and prisons are to some extent breeding places for crime. Prison systems in the South are especially backward, and the caste position of the Negro exposes him to the worst which prison experience has to offer. Segregation of prisoners opens the way for all sorts of differentials in accommodations and treatment.[13] The lack of institutions for women and juvenile Negro offenders, the herding together of youthful offenders and hardened criminals, and the turning loose of numerous defective or insane prisoners because of lack of accommodations are all directly related to the crime potential of the Negro group. If there is hard, backbreaking work to be done, it is taken for granted that Negro prisoners will do it. The chain-gang system, which is still used in most of the southern states for highway work, is particularly hard on Negro prisoners. Terrible "accidents," such as the burning of twenty men in a truck cage because they were trying to warm themselves by setting fire to some gasoline, or two convicts' suffering the amputation of their feet after they were frozen during solitary confinement in a cage on a cold night, have a way of happening to Negro convicts almost exclusively. Guards are white, of course, and they share the prejudices of their race. Most of them in their dealings with Negro prisoners are all too quick to use the lash, to use solitary confinement on starvation diet, and to shoot to kill.

There is every reason to believe that the prisons "graduate" an unusually high proportion of Negroes who have been brutalized and have become hopelessly embittered toward society in general and the white man in particular. In this connection it is important to remember that relatively more Negroes than whites get exposed to the "educative" influences of jail, chain gang, and prison for the simple reason that they are unable to escape this experience by paying cash fines.

Release from prison

Aside from execution, death in prison, and escape, prisoners may be released by serving out their time, by being par-

[13] For a recent survey of institutional facilities, see Mangum, *op. cit.*, Chap. IX, "Charitable and Penal Institutions."

doned, and by being paroled. Most Negro prisoners probably serve out their time, with certain allowances for good behavior. But since many Negroes who have committed serious crimes are serving light sentences because their crimes were against other Negroes, there is a quick turnover, so to speak, of prisoners who are potentially dangerous. This would be a factor making for recidivism among Negroes.

As for pardons, Negroes do not share equitably for the simple reason that as a rule they cannot exert the amount of political pressure which all too frequently is needed in obtaining a pardon. There is some evidence that Negroes are discriminated against in the use of parole as a method of release and rehabilitation. This fact, of course, might actually tend to reduce recidivism by reducing the span of freedom of individual offenders. Much more important for our present purposes is the question of the *selection* of such Negro prisoners as *are* given the benefit of parole. Are they selected with a view to the best interests of the parolee and of society? Our general observations point to a decided negative answer. Too many cases fit into the following pattern: The sporty Negro butler for a wealthy white man is circumspect in his work but is considered something of a "menace" by his fellow Negroes. He deliberately murders a Negro girl who has spurned his attentions. Being ably defended by his employer, he receives a light sentence for manslaughter, and he has scarcely begun to serve this when his employer obtains his parole because he is anxious not to lose the Negro's services.

A recent study of parole in Alabama reveals something of the workings of the system in that state. Letters such as the following are "samples of many received by the Parole Bureau":

> I can use a Negro full time . . . will see that he has something to eat, and can keep him at work all the time clearing land, cutting wood, and helping cultivate the land. . . .
>
> I am in need of a Negro farm hand and I am depending on one from you. And if you have one for me, you may write what prison I can get him and when. . . .
>
> I understand that the state is letting out prisoners on parole, if so I would like to get a Negro named G—— W——.[14]

It seems highly probable that the dominant factor is not the best interest of the individual offender or the welfare of society, but the immediate interest of some white person.

CASTE IN RELATION TO ATTITUDES AND MOTIVES

Criminal conduct, except for accidental or unintentional crimes, is ultimately a matter of personal attitude and motivation. What are the implications of caste status for the motivation of Negro offenses against white people? First, it is well to emphasize the point that many Negro offenses are unintentional in that they get defined as crime only because there is an upper caste to define them as such.

It is scarcely necessary to prove that the frustrations involved in being a Negro in a white-dominated society put the Negro under severe emotional strain and give rise to impulses of hate and revenge. These impulses are undoubtedly related to the causes of crime. Most of the sudden and violent attacks by Negroes on white persons—landlords, bosses, police, prison guards, etc.—are explicable only as the final explosion of emotional tensions which have accumulated over a period of time. But it is not only in violent attacks that hate and revenge play a part. Arson, burglary, injury to livestock, petty thieving, etc., may be

[14] J. Herman Johnson, "Parole in Alabama," *Social Forces*, Vol. 18 (March 1940), pp. 388–89.

direct expressions of revenge; and it is altogether probable that some of the sexual assaults of Negro men on white women have definite overtones of revenge.[15]

No doubt much of the crime of Negroes against whites is merely crime which is motivated in the ordinary way and which happens to involve white persons. However, we would adopt the tentative conclusion that hate and revenge play a dominant role in some of the crimes of Negroes against whites and are contributory motives in many other offenses.

After all, a very large proportion of Negro crime takes place within Negro communities and involves the persons or interests of Negro victims. What role does caste status play in the motivation of such offenses? Let us outline our thesis briefly. First, the frustrations involved in being a Negro bear most heavily upon the members of the Negro lower class. Here one finds people who are utterly hopeless and degraded. They have nothing and know that they will never have anything. Their style of life fits very well into the common white stereotypes of Negroes—shiftless, lazy, impulsive, hypersensual, etc. They contribute the bulk of Negro crime, and their personalities and motives are inseparably tied up with their roles as lower-class members of a subordinate race. They let off most of the "steam" of their frustrated desires among their own group.[16]

Second, social institutions and community controls do not operate with sufficient strength in the Negro lower class to repress the disorganizing influences or to inhibit the rather free letting off of emotional "steam." Violence, for example, becomes almost a positive value and has a high expectancy. The "bad man," the bully, the gambler, the "pistol toter," the pimp, the rowdy woman—all thrive because there are so many of them that they constitute a veritable society of their own. Naturally they thrive best of all in the great Negro "ghettos" of our large cities.

Third, there is lacking, in the South certainly and perhaps to some extent elsewhere, a tradition of strict and impartial justice in Negro versus Negro offenses. The double standard of justice lends positive sanction to violence and other misconduct within the Negro community. The saying that "Negro life is cheap" is tragically real, for even murder is sometimes condoned—one might almost say blessed—by the white man's machinery of justice.

CONCLUSION

The position of the Negro in American society, with all that this means in terms of subordination, frustration, economic insecurity, and incomplete participation, enters significantly into almost every possible aspect of Negro crime causation. Indeed, it is so important as to constitute virtually a special and major set of sociological and psychological factors which can "explain" Negro crime in so far as it needs special explanation.

The administration of justice itself is from beginning to end so much a part of the whole system of Negro-white social relations that it must be viewed not only as a process which discriminates against Negroes and thus biases the statistics of crime, but also as a direct and indirect causative factor in the production of Negro crime.

Our survey of the factors which might be expected to affect Negro criminality lends strength to the presumption that the Negro crime rate is actually considerably higher than the white. We have

[15] Cf. John Dollard, *Class and Caste in a Southern Town* (New Haven, 1937), Chap. XIV, "Negro Aggression Against Whites."

[16] *Ibid.*, Chap. XIII, "Aggression Within the Negro Group."

taken note of several ways in which caste factors bias the statistics to the disadvantage of the Negro, but we have pointed out that compensating factors probably operate, in the South at least, so that it may be that crime statistics, as bad as they are, do not grossly exaggerate the actual criminality of the Negro.

In so far as certain special conditions or characteristics in the usual statistical picture need explanation—for example, that Negroes have higher crime rates than whites, that Negro offenders are younger than white offenders on the average, that Negro women have a relatively high criminality, that Negro crime distributions emphasize petty offenses against property and crimes of personal violence, that Negroes are more likely than whites to be recidivists, etc.—they would all seem to find sufficient explanation in the implications of the caste factors which have been discussed here.

Guy B. Johnson, Ph.D., is research associate in sociology in the Institute for Research in Social Science, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, where he has been located since 1924. He has served as instructor in sociology, Ohio Wesleyan University; professor of social science, Baylor College for Women; member of the staff for the study of the Negroes of St. Helena Island, South Carolina (1928); and member of the staff of the Carnegie Foundation's study of the Negro in America (1939–40). He is co-author (with H. W. Odum) of "The Negro and His Songs" (1925) and "Negro Workaday Songs" (1926); author of "John Henry" (1929), "Folk Culture on St. Helena Island" (1930), and of various articles on Negro dialect, folk songs, musical talent, leadership, and race relations.

THE MARCH OF TIME Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia Tuesday, April 4, 1944 Glenn

DR. GUY B. JOHNSON, Executive Director, Southern Regional Council

THIS IS A MOST OPPORTUNE TIME FOR LAUNCHING THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL.

HERE IN THE SOUTH DEMOCRACY HAS BEEN LEADING A DOUBLE LIFE.

SINCE THE LAST WAR EDUCATION BY PAMPHLET AND CONFERENCE HAS GREATLY IMPROVED THE ATTITUDE OF THE SOUTHERN WHITE MAN TOWARD THE NEGRO.

BUT --

THE TIME HAS NOW COME FOR NEGRO AND WHITE WORKING TOGETHER TO TAKE THE NEXT STEP --

BEYOND MERE IMPROVEMENT OF ATTITUDE.

WE MUST EMBARK UPON AN ACTION PROGRAM,

WORKING THROUGH STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS,

THAT WILL INSURE FOR THE NEGRO SUCH BASIC THINGS

AS HIS RIGHT TO VOTE,

EQUAL EDUCATIONAL APPROPRIATIONS,

THE RIGHT TO JOIN LABOR UNIONS,

IMPROVEMENT OF HIS POSITION IN INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE,

THE PROFESSIONS AND SERVICE OCCUPATIONS,

AND ATTENTION TO THE PRESSING PROBLEMS

OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND HEALTH.

IT IS FUTILE TO IMAGINE OR ASSERT THAT THE RACE PROBLEM WILL SOLVE ITSELF.

POSITIVE ACTION IS NEEDED -- AND NEEDED NOW.

Richards Hancock Reid Johnson McNamara Clement Young

The Herald, May 1944
Vol. X, No. 4

Addresses

Pioneering For The New South

Address to the Georgia Teachers and Educational Association
Sisters Chapel, Spelman College
Atlanta, April 13, 1944

By GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director, Southern Regional Council

Our forefathers pioneered by coming to America, or by moving to Texas, California, or some other place on the American frontier. Finally the country was all settled, and we said, "There is no frontier any longer." But there is a frontier—a frontier of planning and building a more democratic, a more abundant America—and the South is the Number One Problem as well as the Number One Challenge and Opportunity on this new frontier.

The South is still a problem to all of us. It is a problem because of the waste and misuse of our natural and human resources. The rich top soil of the region is annually washed wastefully away into the sea, until the South has 61 per cent of the nation's eroded lands. A wasted land means a wasted people, and the region with less than a third of the population has more than fifty per cent of the excess of births over deaths in the nation. Potential human wealth becomes actual human waste because there are inadequate schools and meager occupational opportunities, while the North and East drain off the more aspiring and energetic.

Again, the South is a problem because of the misuse of its cultural and institutional resources. The political structure imposes discriminating poll taxes and permits undemocratic white primaries; the religious structure too often fosters dogmatism rather than tolerance, and attempts only half-heartedly to prevent racial and social injustices; and the educational structure trains only a select segment of the population in the skills needed to effect optimum resource use and regional development.

The South is also a problem because of the role it must play in the national economy. National freight rates siphon Southern wealth into the great financial and industrial centers, and national tariff restrictions impose a heavy differential against Southern farmers, until the South must assume the role of a "colonial possession."

Wasting and misusing its vast natural and human resources in an outmoded institutional framework, and forced into the necessity of maintaining a colonial economy, it is only natural that the South should come to be characterized as the nation's No. 1 problem region.

Yes, the South is still a region of problems, but the South is also the number one region of challenge and opportunity on the new American frontier. Things are on the move. The depression stirred the whole nation to its depths and forced it to sit up and think and plan for the saving of its human and natural resources. The New Deal brought relief, rehabilitation, and constructive economic reform on a scale never before dreamed of in our history, and nowhere were these things more needed or more appreciated than in the South. The war has brought new industries, new demands for mechanical and administrative skills, and a tremendous increase in purchasing power to the people of the South. From the New Deal and from the war effort, the South has gained a feeling of vigor and a new dream of social and economic progress.

Strange, isn't it, that the South, which is as old as New England and the Northeast, should now be waking up and becoming in a real sense the "youngest" region? Yet that is exactly what is happening. Many parts of New England are definitely "on the down," and there is evidence that the day of dominance by the great metropolitan areas of the Northeast is drawing to a close. Already since the 1940 census was taken, several of the great cities of the Northeast have actually lost in population, while the South has gained nearly two million. In the North, one frequently hears the advice: "Go South, young man. It is the coming region of the nation."

Yesterday Mr. Donald Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, made an address in Atlanta. He said, "The South is no longer America's Economic Problem No. 1, but America's Economic Opportunity No. 1." Mr. Nelson added that "the level of per capita purchasing power is rising more rapidly in the South than in any other great region, and I say flatly that the South cannot be prevented from moving swiftly into an era of industrial and social development that will astound the world and add enormously to the strength of this virile democracy of ours."

Mr. David E. Lilienthal, Director of the Tennessee Valley Authority, also made a speech in Atlanta yesterday. Mr. Lilienthal, too, stated that the South is clearly the "land of opportunity" in its abundant manpower and natural resources, and predicted a continuous industrial and agricultural expansion for many years to come. "We are poised here on an historic moment of opportunity that will open immediately in the postwar world, and we can expect unlimited new chances for employment and the building of a substantial new social and economic state of well-being," said the TVA Director.

But it is not only in industrial and economic development that the South is on the march. It is also building slowly but surely a more democratic social order. Yes, progress is slow, but it *is* the trend. When we look forward to the ideal we feel sad and impatient at the gap between the practice and the ideal; but when we compare the practice of 1884 or 1914 with the practice of 1944, we *know* there has been progress, we know that democracy and human tolerance are the wave of the future.

This South—our South—belongs to all of us, and we must continue to build it together. The Negro, as well as the white man, must be a pioneer in the New South, for in some respects his stake in the New South is even greater than the white man's stake. He needs democracy, goodness knows, and a democracy needs him. But democracy is not exactly *thrust* on a people. It is something to be earned, to be striven for, to be fought for with all the wisdom and intelligence that a people can muster, and to be guarded with the strictest vigilance.

Next to the influence of the home comes the influence of the teacher in building the attitudes and personalities of the citizens of tomorrow. You, as teachers of the Negro youth of the South, bear a responsibility which I am sure sometimes makes you want to cry, "Nobody Knows the Trouble I've Seen," or "Lord, Keep Me From Sinking Down."

We are entering on a critical era in education and race relations as we approach the close of the war and the coming of the post-war period. You will recall that after the first World War we had what has been called a "lost generation." This was the age of jazz, bootleg liquor, "flaming youth," cynicism, and rebellion. I hope that after the present war we do not have another such "lost generation," and I believe that you, as teachers of the youth of Georgia, can help to prevent that calamity.

There are certain danger signs already in evidence, and among Negro youth there are some trends which need particular attention. I want to mention some tendencies which I have observed from time to time and which seem to me to represent potential dangers to the usefulness of the Negro in the building of a better South. These tendencies are not

typical, by any means, and it is very important that they do not become so. Let me mention briefly the following tendencies: (1) a tendency to throw off the influence and values of the older generation, to be ashamed of poverty, of one's parents and one's background; (2) a tendency to compensate for frustration and discrimination by adopting and exaggerating some of the worst values of American civilization, such as the pursuit of sensational pleasures, living beyond one's means, extreme styles of dress, and cynicism about life in general; (3) a tendency to blame *everything* on the white man and to give up in despair instead of having faith in one's own mental and spiritual powers; (4) a tendency to set up a stereotyped "White man" or "Southern white man" which is just as bad in its way as the stereotyped idea which some white people have about Negroes; (5) a tendency to believe in easy or magical solutions of the race problem, such as revolution, or "let the federal government do it," or "pass some new laws."

I may be wrong, but I believe that if these tendencies became characteristic of the rising generation, Negro youth would not be prepared to meet the challenge of planning and co-operation for a better South. You as teachers of Negro youth can play a vital role in shaping their philosophy of life. All of us are educators, whether we are teaching in the classroom or not. A teacher of the cold facts of physics and chemistry is shaping the life philosophy of a student almost as much as if he were teaching social science or ethics. Show me a teacher who loves youth, loves his work, understands human nature, and has a devotion to democracy and fair play, and I will show you a teacher who has a wholesome influence on the personalities of his pupils regardless of what subject he teaches.

I want to suggest now some things which teachers can do through their own examples and through the spirit as well as the content of their teaching to mold and reinforce a wholesome philosophy of life on the part of the Negro citizen of tomorrow. (1) Teach him not to hate people, but to hate the evil things which people do; (2) teach him to believe in himself and in his people, and to be proud of his cultural heritage—not belligerently proud, but just genuinely and unapologetically proud; (3) teach him to think habitually about his great-grandchildren, what he will leave them to be proud of or ashamed of; (4) teach him to study people, to see through their outer shells and to find out ways of winning their friendship; (5) encourage him to keep a sense of humor and not to take himself too seriously; (6) try to give him a thirst for good literature and a critical taste to go with it; (7) teach him that all is not race, that in spite of prejudice and discrimination, the Negro is still master of his soul; (8) encourage him to make contacts with white people, to keep up the contacts, and to remember that he can have a good educational influence on white associates; (9) urge him to get the habit of participating in civic affairs at every possible opportunity; voting, attending public meetings, interracial forums, and keeping himself informed even when these things seem to be futile and insignificant; (10) tell him not to think so much of all the things that he *can't* do, but to think of all the things he *can* do, and to try to do them better than anyone else.

If the schools can produce a new generation of citizens who are clever on matters of strategy, persistent on matters of principle, informed and wide-awake on the problems of the day, and who are sincerely interested in the general welfare, they will have done their part in pioneering for the New South. Agitators and demagogues, white or black, are not going to help. The New South can come only through the co-operation and mutual tolerance of the white and colored citizens of the South. Co-operation is still in its infancy, and its results are only beginning to show. Give the South twenty-five years of co-operation between its rising Negro leaders and its rising white leaders for constructive social action, and you'll hardly recognize the old place!

GEORGIA TEACHERS AUTHORIZE A SPECIAL FUND

The following letter has been sent to key people throughout the state for distribution to our teachers:

GEORGIA TEACHERS AND EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

250 Auburn Avenue, N. E.

Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Teachers:

The Representative Assembly of the Georgia Teachers and Education Association authorized the Board of Directors to seek immediately a one-salary schedule for the teachers of Georgia. To carry out the mandate of the Assembly it will be necessary to raise additional funds. The Executive Secretary has been directed to raise a fund of $5000.00 to meet whatever expense may be incurred in the effort to have the salaries of Negro teachers placed on par with those of other teachers and otherwise to obtain for Negro people of the state educational opportunities guaranteed them by Federal and State laws.

In order to carry out the wishes of the Association I am making the following requests:

(1) That each teacher contribute a minimum of $1.00 to this Special Fund through his or her organization;

(2) That teachers seek financial contributions from interested citizens;

(3) That special projects such as programs and contests be sponsored to supplement individual contributions;

(4) That monies so collected be sent to the office of the Executive Secretary, who will forward receipt for same immediately.

(5) That you act speedily in order that as many of our teachers as possible may be reached before the close of schools, and that the Board of Directors may be in position to lay your case before the proper authorities without delay.

Most respectfully yours,

C. L. HARPER

Executive Secretary

THE 1944 - 1945 BUDGET

April 19, 1944

The following budget was submitted and approved by the Board of Directors and Trustees on Saturday, April 15, 1944:

I	II		III
Comparisons wtih 1943-1944	*Budget Estimate 1944-1945*		*Deviations*
$2,713.03	The Herald	$3,000.00	$286.97
17.00	Other Printing	25.00	8.00
90.00	Office Rent	75.00	— 15.00
474.00	Clerk's Salary	520.00	46.00
68.28	Phone	75.00	6.72
18.75	Bonds—Ex. Sec. and Treas.	18.75	.....
328.72	Travel	500.00	171.28
155.00	Convention	150.00	— 5.00
27.70	Office Supplies	25.00	— 2.70
34.25	Petty Cash Fund	50.00	15.75
1,500.00	Ex. Secretary's Salary	1,500.00	.....
$5,426.73		$5,938.75	$512.02

(Signed): AARON BROWN

Dr. Aaron Brown, Chairman
Budget Committee
Georgia Teachers and Educational Association

The Home Front Must Back the Battle Front; Buy WAR BONDS and STAMPS

Familial Status And Child Behavior

By W. J. LYDA
Dept. of Education, Paine College

If teachers are to aid pupils in developing well-rounded, integrated personalities, it is necessary that they have some knowledge of the forces affecting child personality. Teachers should keep in mind the fact that the ways in which the individual child adjusts himself in the classroom are often influenced by forces outside that classroom. We know that there are great individual differences in pupils' intelligence, special interests and abilities and the like. Not only do pupils vary in these attributes but they also vary as to their age-place in their respective families, as to the encouragement or repressions they experience in their homes, and the degree to which they are involved in their parents' struggles to maintain their home and to escape from intolerable situations; in short, as to their familial status. Since the ways in which a child reacts to various problem-situations are partially dependent upon his familial status, we shall attempt to describe the influence of this potent factor on child behavior.

Before discussing such elements of familial status as home environment as determined by social and economic factors, parent relationships ,parent-child relationships, sibling relationships, and parents' and family's attitudes, allow us to show rather graphically some of the effects of familial status on child behavior by citing the following two cases which are reported by Brooks:

Case I: "A boy eight years of age, Stanford-Binet, I.Q. 112, in excellent health and well-developed physically, was in the high third grade in a city public school. His scholastic work was very good. His difficulties lay in other directions. He pouted, cried easily, was very egotistical, was greatly dependent upon his parents, and was very unpopular with other children. He was the only child. The mother was very nervous and erratic, the father highly excitable. Neither of them had any patience with the boy and whipped him for the slightest offenses. He had no chance to play with other children. After school he was taken to his father's store. He did not know how to play and did not want to do so. He usually preferred to stand against the wall at recess. The boys called him a "sissy" because he cried so easily, and they did not want to play with him. When he entered first grade he was very shy and felt inferior to the other children. His good mind enabled him to do good scholastic work, and he began to be egotistical and very patronizing toward other children, probably as a compensatory adjustment because of his inferiority in play. The father not only brought the boy to school, but brought him to his room, helped him put away books and coat, and stood beside him until school began. The mother called for him at lunch time, brought him back in the afternoon, and called for him at the close of the afternoon session. The teachers suggested that the boy be given a chance to do things for himself and develop independence and self-respect before it was too late. The parents refused to modify their treatment of the boy, and the situation became worse. He was exceedingly unhappy, highly sensitive, overbearing in his egotism, and readily resorted to tears. Fortunately for him, the boys nicknamed him "Marie," much to his humiliation and his father's indignation. Again it was pointed out that the nickname was the logical outcome of their treatment; that no other boy in his room was brought to school by his parents and treated as if he were a baby. The teacher explained to the boy that he would have to prove to the other boys that he was not a sissy and did not deserve the nickname. Finally, one day the most abusive boy in the class called him "Marie," when he was in a bad humor. At recess a fight ensued in which "Marie" won. This was the beginning of his overcoming the handicaps his parents had placed about him. Other boys began to respect him, and his nickname was dropped. The teacher tried to make many opportunities for him to learn to take his place in the world of other children. She asked the boys to teach him to play games. In afternoons he went on walks with the boys. He was allowed to invite friends to the house and to visit them in their homes. He took charge of group assignments in socialized lessons and assisted in guiding the boys' line in the school yard. Within six months, a marked change had taken place. The children began to like and respect him. His attitude toward the class was completely changed, and the parents did not bring him to school or call for him. Now he goes downtown (in a large city) on the street car alone and plays a great deal with other boys among whom he has many friends. Six weeks in a boys' summer camp brought still further improvement in his becoming a normal, happy, social being."[1]

Case II: "Robert C., now eleven years old, is a very bright, capable boy. He is full of energy and has always been active and vigorous. Both his father and mother have considerable force of character and are much above the average in intelligence, personal integrity, initiative, leadership, and co-operativeness. Both are college graduates. The father is very successful in business and is well-liked by his associates who know how honest and dependable he is. Both parents have a keen sense of humor and enjoy life greatly. They bear their share of responsibility in various social, charitable, civic, and church undertakings in the city in which they live. Each seems to be ideally adjusted to life and its problems as well as to his or her own personal problems. From the foregoing account one can easily fill in the description of their control of Robert. It has been rational. As a little fellow, he has always known the reasons for many of the things which he should or should not do. He has had his own room, his own possessions, and has had adequate time to do things on his own account. Like any other chid, he has made many mistakes. When he has failed in some attempt, his father often has said in a friendly manner, "Well, son, it didn't go so well that time, did it? What's the matter, can't you do it? Better watch your step next time," or other similar remarks. If the boy tried to do a task a little too hard for him, the father might ask, "Want some help? That's pretty hard for a fellow your size." He has had bumps, cuts, bruises, scratches, and the thousand and one other mishaps a normal healthy boy should have. He has learned self-reliance, self-control, and persistence, is free from unusual emotional quirks, and is happy. What the father has said to his boy, and what he has done, are of much less significance than the spirit in which he has spoken and acted. He shows a love for the boy as strong as anyone could wish for, but he has recognized that the youngster has his own life to live. This wise father knows that the boy must learn to live according to his own standards and that the father's business is to help and guide him, but to keep out of the lad's way and give him a chance. Nor could one question the parents' moral and social standards. They want their son to achieve the same high standards of conduct, but they believe that the best way to accomplish this result is by exemplifying these principles and standards in their own living. Problems of conduct are discussed with the boy from time to time, but in concrete fashion, and his opinions are allowed to enter into the discussion. The boy does not serve as an emotional outlet for his parents. Instead, they guide him thoughtfully for his own ultimate good, rather than to fit their own moods or convenience.,

With these actual cases in mind, let us turn our attention to the following elements of familial status and the effects of each of them upon child behavior:

1. Parent relationships.
2. Parent-child relationships.

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[1]Brooks, F. D. *Child Psychology*. pp. 498-9.

18 Johnson, Guy
Articles (correspondence)

SOUTHERN OFFENSIVE

By Guy B. Johnson

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A REPLY TO MR. REDDING AND MISS SMITH

SOUTHERN OFFENSIVE

GUY B. JOHNSON

IN THE Spring issue of COMMON GROUND there appeared two articles under the title of "Southern Defensive," whose contents range from mild criticism to caustic denunciation of the recently organized Southern Regional Council. One was contributed by Mr. J. Saunders Redding, professor at Hampton Institute and author of *No Day of Triumph*; the other by Miss Lillian Smith of Clayton, Georgia, editor of South Today and author of the current best-selling novel *Strange Fruit*.

Miss Smith wrote briefly and with restraint, willingly conceding that "It is stupid to accuse the leaders of the Southern Regional Council of evil motives as some cynics have done." Mr. Redding wrote at some length and with a seeming compulsion to find fault. Although I shall have occasion to make several references to Miss Smith's remarks, my chief quarrel is with Mr. Redding because, in my opinion, (1) he has misstated several factual points, (2) his interpretation of the background and the program of the SRC is inadequate and unfair, (3) his value premises, which are never stated but which permeate his whole article, are unsound, and (4) he has given no indication whatever of any concern with the basic problems of strategy.

II

The reader may recall that Mr. Redding begins with some remarks about the interracial front, "defensive holding action," and the "dangerous potentials" of the Southern Regional Council as an expression of "a southern habit of thought." He then discusses the Durham-Atlanta-Richmond Conferences which led to the formation of the SRC, quotes certain excerpts from the conference statements (with italics which reveal some interesting value judgments of his own, and with some quibbling over who attended which conference and who signed what), and states that the SRC had begun to function "with the chief purpose of solving the race problem."

To tell the story of the conferences fairly and completely would take a great deal of space. If the reader will get the statements and resolutions and judge them for himself, I think he will wonder whether they are the same documents which Mr. Redding has quoted (available, together with more recent material on the structure and program of the Council, for 10 cents in stamps from the SRC, 710 Standard Building, Atlanta 3, Georgia). He will probably find the Durham statement in particular to be a courageous and inspiring document. As in any movement, there were in these conferences conflicts of personalities and of ideas, there were mistakes and limitations; but, considering the unusual variety of persons and interests represented, there was a remarkable spirit of unanimity. The important thing was that southern Negro leaders had spoken out courageously, that white leaders had accepted the challenge, and that the two groups had covenanted to take the offensive for constructive social action in the South.

It is a bit unusual for an organization to be attacked before it is full-born, but as a matter of fact Mr. Redding's article was written before the SRC had even held its charter meeting, before it was ready to make any official announcement as to its structure, program, and personnel. It is quite in order, then for me to bring the record up to date.

Following the Atlanta Resolution of August 1943, there was much necessary committee work on procedure, finance, incorporation, etc. On January 6, 1944, the Southern Regional Council was chartered as a corporation by the State of Georgia "for the improvement of economic, civic, and racial conditions in the South, . . . to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all people in the region; . . ."

Afterwards the Incorporators met and designated charter members: all persons who had participated in one of the preliminary conferences and all members of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation residing in the Council's area (Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas). Of the 215 thus elected to charter membership early in February, 95 per cent had accepted membership by the time of the charter meeting on February 16-17. At this meeting in Atlanta about 100 were present, many of them from long distances at their own expense. I have been in many interracial meetings in various parts of the country, but I have never seen anything that equaled this one for whole-hearted participation by all the members. For two days they discussed, they worked over by-laws, they elected officers, board members, executive directors, and executive committee. When they had finished, they had constructed a thoroughly democratic structure and government for their Council. I wonder how many councils and organized agencies can match it. Sovereignty is vested in the members, and the membership can be increased indefinitely if the members desire to do so. At the annual meetings every member is entitled to vote, either in person or by proxy. The only requisites for membership are: (1) residence in the Council area, (2) an affirmation of belief in the purposes of the Council, and (3) payment of dues of $1.00 a year.

Incidentally, I do not know the reason for Miss Smith's failure to receive an invitation to the Atlanta Conference of white Southerners, since I myself had no connection with the Council until January 8, 1944, but I think the omission was deplorable. I am glad to say that at the charter meeting of the SRC there were nominations of additional charter members, and her name was among the first to be nominated. If Miss Smith wants to contribute her part to the SRC, the door is open. Furthermore, I hope she will help us find those "thousands of . . . Southerners" who stand for "the basic human rights of every man," and who "are not asked to become members of the Southern Regional Council." The SRC is no better, no worse, than the members who own it.

The Council has a Board of Directors of 56 persons, of whom 22 are Negro and 34 are white. The composition of the Board may be summarized briefly as follows: education and related interests, 14; business and law, 9; religion, 7; public office and civic work, 7; labor, 4; journalism, 4; miscellaneous, 11. In order to prevent the usual ills of aging and in-growing, the by-laws provide that no Board member may serve more than two consecutive terms of four years each.

The officers for the present year are: president, Howard W. Odum; vice-presidents, P. B. Young, editor of the Norfolk

Journal and Guide, Homer P. Rainey, president of the University of Texas, and Carter Wesley, editor of the Houston Informer. These, together with seven elected members, make an executive committee of eleven (five Negro and six white), and the chairman of the committee is Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University. The executive staff is at present composed of myself as Director and Ira DeA. Reid of Atlanta University as Associate Director, but the staff will be enlarged as soon as suitable personnel can be found.

There will be a National Advisory Committee, whose function will be the co-ordination of the work of the SRC with the work of similar organizations in other parts of the nation. There will also be one hundred Honorary Fellows of the Council, drawn from the ranks of young Southerners who show promise of progressive leadership, whose function will be to assist the Council as observers, correspondents, and special investigators.

The SRC's functions are as follows: (1) clearing-house and co-ordinating work with numerous agencies working on southern problems; (2) research and survey to determine the facts and the state of public opinion as a basis for sound social action; (3) educational and propaganda activities through a monthly paper (The Southern Frontier), pamphlets, press, radio, conferences, and private contacts; (4) consultative services to private or official agencies; (5) constructive action at every possible point on the social, economic, political, and racial problems of the South.

I do not know where Mr. Redding got the idea that the Southern Regional Council's chief purpose is "solving the race problem." Certainly there has been no such claim in any of the statements or resolutions issued by the preliminary conferences or by the Council since its organization. The members of the Southern Regional Council are ordinary people who do not believe in miracles, and they are not so stupid as to think that this organization, or indeed all of the organizations in the nation, could "solve the race problem." The SRC simply represents the combined efforts of liberal and progressive people of both races to do their best to give democracy a chance in the South.

At this point let me refer also to one of Miss Smith's criticisms. "It is a pity," she said, "that the Southern Regional Council was given so much publicity in race-relations terms. If they had only said in the beginning frankly, 'We are not working for racial democracy. This is not our purpose. Our purpose is to improve the economic life of our region, to help raise, wherever possible, the levels of our people's life (black and white) whenever it can be done without upsetting the basically undemocratic and inhumane patterns our demagogues, our economic exploiters, our own fears and guilts have imposed upon us. This pattern, we think, is here to stay. We have no intention of trying to change it. But whatever we can do within this pattern to ameliorate unhappy conditions, to bring more prosperity to our people, we want to do.' If they had said this, *and seen to it that the movement was not advertised as a race-relations movement*, then the Southern Regional Council might have been accepted for what it basically is, and not evaluated in terms of what it is not." To put it bluntly, Miss Smith has "loaded the dice." If I may speak for the SRC, I would put the matter this way: "Our goal is democracy and equality of opportunity. We are striving to improve the social, civic, and economic life of our region in spite of a deep-seated and undemocratic pattern of segregation. This pattern, we think, will be with us for a long, long time regardless of what any of us might think or say or do, and we believe that someone has to do

the very things that we are doing before the dissolution of this pattern can even enter the realm of possibility." With this amendment, the SRC is quite glad to be "accepted for what it basically is, and not evaluated in terms of what it is not."

III

Mr. Redding outlines what he calls three basic contradictions—and he obviously uses the word rather loosely—with respect to the proposed program of the SRC. "In the first place," says Mr. Redding, "the formation of the Southern Regional Council was a duplicating action. There was already in the field the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Inc." Mr. Redding then asks us to believe that the leaders of the Commission have repudiated it, since some of them are also active in the SRC. He assumes that the Commission has failed and that the SRC proposes simply to duplicate the failure of the Commission. Let it be noted that he attributes to the Commission "the idea of solving the race problem by the conference method."

Here Mr. Redding's discussion is so badly muddled that one wonders whether he knows anything about the Commission. Let the following facts speak for themselves:

1. Nowhere in any of the pamphlets or public statements of the Commission can Mr. Redding find any claim that it was "solving the race problem." Indeed its officers always made it clear that they were doing an educational job by striving to promote greater mutual understanding and tolerance. If Mr. Redding presumed to speak at all about the Commission, he owed it to himself and to his readers to know such simple facts as this.

2. No one contends that the Commission did a perfect job, but no one who has observed its work over a period of years can say flatly that it failed. In its 25 years of operation, the Commission has made interracial conferences and forums respectable almost everywhere in the South, has marshalled thousands of the church women of the South in opposition to lynching and other injustices, has sponsored significant researches on race relations, has issued over two million copies of pamphlets and leaflets, and has symbolized the awakened conscience of the southern white people. In these days of widespread race tension, hundreds of interracial committees are being organized in the North and West, committees which are following the pattern set by the Commission 25 years ago. The SRC has lately been swamped with requests for advice and for literature. And, believe it or not, the greatest number of requests for the Commission's pamphlets during the past year has come from New York!

3. Five years ago the Commission leaders, feeling that the educational program which it started out to do had become thoroughly established, and recognizing the need for new blood and new ideas, began to explore the possibility of broadening the scope of the organization and improving its techniques. In October 1940 the Commission instructed its executive committee to "take whatever steps are necessary to carry out the plans for the formation of a council on southern regional development," which would include in its program "the work of the Commission and other activities connected with the economic, educational, and social development of the South." Accordingly, an evaluative study of the Commission was made and a plan for expansion was drawn up. In the meantime, the Durham-Atlanta-Richmond conferences matured to a similar purpose, and the outcome was that on the day of the charter meeting of the SRC, the Commission met and formally merged its program with, and

transferred its assets to, the Southern Regional Council.

4. The main efforts of the Council in its first few months of existence are being directed toward conserving and stimulating the state and local interracial committees throughout the South, because it believes they can play an important role in implementing the program of the Council.

In the light of these facts, Mr. Redding's comments seem somewhat vaporous. There is no contradiction, no repudiation, and Mr. Redding could have known all of these facts by talking to any member of the Commission or by addressing a letter to the Secretary, for the "secrecy" which he refers to is a figment of his imagination.

As for techniques, the Council has no illusions about brand-new ones lying around like hidden Easter eggs, waiting to be found. We shall indeed use the old, old methods of propaganda, conference, personal pressure, etc., but we do believe there is a lot of room for the exercise of insight, cleverness, and common sense in questions of *strategy*. We shall not pretend that we have a big stick when we haven't got a big stick. We shall not rely on "mass protests," denunciations, and big headlines, for we believe that the test of any technique is *what it gets done* and not the amount of ego satisfaction which it gives to its users.

The second contradiction, says Mr. Redding, is that the SRC is "enslaved by one big, common thing. . . . Segregation." Apparently, Mr. Redding means that no one can honestly say that he is doing any good in race relations unless he has first denounced segregation. Of the southern leaders who "recognize"—as any anthropologist might do—the existence and strength of "legal and customary patterns," he says that "by their own utterances they cancel out the very measures that would bring the solution." Likewise Miss Smith thinks that little progress is possible until the leaders "acknowledge *publicly* the basic truth that segregation is injuring us . . . ," and the editor of COMMON GROUND adds that there is not much hope until we "come clean on ultimate goals and acknowledge that segregation is wrong. . . ."

If the authors mean to imply that segregation *is* the race problem, or that the race problem is to be "solved" by attacking segregation, one of its major symptoms, then they are talking nonsense. Or perhaps the assumption underlying their statements might be that if enough people would "come clean" and "acknowledge publicly" that segregation is wrong, the race problem would soon be on the way to solution. It makes sense, in a way, because it would signify that people had already given up the attitudes which create race problems, but there remains the strategic problem of how to get people to give up the basic attitudes which produce segregation. The SRC, I repeat, belongs to its members. By majority vote they can "acknowledge publicly" anything they wish, but I think that the feeling of the majority at present is as follows: "We believe that it is more realistic to base a movement on the support of thousands who are willing to do *something* than on the support of a few lonely souls who denounce segregation and are powerless to do anything about it." Personally, I should rather help to capture the foothills which have to be captured sooner or later than merely to point out the distant peak and urge my comrades to storm it at once! I, too, can see the peak, but I see no particular virtue in starting an association of peak-gazers.

Speaking of contradictions, Miss Smith presents us with one which is indeed puzzling. She opens her article by likening a people's life to "a knotted skein of yarn," and makes this very sensible observation:

"If someone said, 'There is only one right way to untangle these knots; here—take this thread and work only on it until the whole is untangled,' we would think the adviser downright silly." After that warning, she seems to be saying through the remainder of the article that the only way to untangle the knot is by pulling out one thread, segregation.

"The third basic contradiction in the proposed program of the Southern Regional Council," says Mr. Redding, "is to be found in the avowed intention to solve sectionally (that is, in the South) a problem that is admittedly national." (There is that word "solve" again. Interesting, isn't it, how it keeps cropping up in Mr. Redding's vocabulary?) Here the author strains at some length to make the SRC a sinister thing of "potential danger" to the Negro, all because the Council is a "sectional" effort. Lacking any clear conception of the structure, spirit, and membership of the SRC, and arguing from an extremely shaky assumption, he strays into such ludicrous statements as: ". . . it is not hard to imagine the unscrupulous using the Southern Regional Council. . . ." and that "It is not hard to imagine appeals to the Southern Regional Council to speak out against the program of the NAACP and the FEPC."

The shaky assumption is obviously this: that since the race problem is national, there is something inherently wrong or dangerous in the effort of people living in a particular region to work on the problem within their region. Against that, let me set the following propositions: (1) The race problem is national—yes, international, universal—but it does not follow that the problem will therefore be solved at every point at the same time and by the same methods. (2) There is nothing innately sacred or superior about a program or organization merely because it is "national" or "federal," and nothing innately dangerous or inferior merely because it is regional. (3) Every region has a certain amount of pride and self-consciousness and is certainly entitled, if not obligated, to take the initiative in dealing with the problems which affect its people. (4) In a region such as the South—a region which has been the object of sympathy, contempt, ridicule, philanthropy, exploitation, and free advice—"outside influences" can and actually do sometimes retard progress by provoking defensive attitudes and providing alibis for inaction. The statement that "the South must work out its own salvation" is sound psychology and sound psychiatry. I believe that these propositions are practically self-evident, and that the burden of proof would be upon anyone who denies them.

The Southern Regional Council apologizes to no one for being a regional organization, for it has posted no "keep out" signs, has attacked no national organizations, and has declared its willingness to co-operate with other organizations—state, regional, or national. It is in fact rather proud that it has put the South in a position to take the offensive at home by undermining that hoary alibi, "outside agitator."

Let us set the record straight on one more point, namely, the appeal at the close of the Atlanta resolution of August 4, 1943: "It is also respectfully urged that the President of the United States appoint a National Committee such as is suggested above." Mr. Redding mentions it at least three times and assures us that it was an "incidental second thought." He does not tell us that the resolution referred to "a national committee" three times and that it twice affirmed its desire to work "with a similar national group when established."

The President was duly requested to appoint a national committee, but he has

not yet done so. I have been told, though I cannot vouch for the statement, that he had been approached with so many conflicting proposals by so many groups, most of them from the New York area, which had not taken the trouble to get acquainted and to co-ordinate their efforts, that he concluded it was not feasible to appoint such a committee. In the meantime, the SRC did not sit idly by, waiting for the President to do something. It proceeded to organize, and it has reason to believe that the pattern which it set is going to be followed in one or two other regions. Perhaps a national committee will finally come as a capstone to the regional councils.

IV

Ward Shepard's article on "The Tools for Ethnic Democracy" in the same issue of COMMON GROUND gives the reader a lift. Here is a man who has faith in the possibilities of co-operative social action, and who knows the ins and outs of strategy. He knows that "No miracle of organization can swiftly change deep-seated habits and prejudices," and he takes it for granted that "The process will be gradual, it will be highly variable as to time and place; . . ." Mr. Redding contents himself with condemnation, but has nothing to offer by way of program or strategy. Does he know where he is going, and how? Mr. Redding's premises on strategy are never expressed, but they are lurking in the background. Let the reader note the frequency of some such phrase as "solving the race problem," the erroneous attribution of the "solving" idea to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation and to the Southern Regional Council, the occurrence of phrases like "powers of enforcement" and "federally delegated powers," "solid Negro front," and in the peroration those words "hold the line," "push ahead," and "no retreat," and the reader will probably detect the symptoms of a compulsion to believe that there must be some easy, miraculous way to solve the race problem.

Yes, Mr. Redding, "it is extremely doubtful that the Southern Regional Council can even hold the line against the reaction that is bound to set in. . . ." We have no more power than the combined will, moral conviction, and integrity of our members, and we do not believe in miracles. We do believe that in spite of obstacles there is a range within which hard work and intelligent strategy can induce social change. We neither wallow in the comfort of laissez-faireism nor in the smug illusion that we are solving the race problem, but we are on the offensive!

Dr. Guy B. Johnson left a professorship of sociology at the University of North Carolina to take over the direction of the Southern Regional Council in January of this year. Born in Texas, schooled at Baylor, the University of Chicago, and the University of North Carolina, he has specialized in research on Negro folk music and race relations.

COMMON GROUND agrees with Dr. Johnson that it is important "to capture the foothills." It would insist, however, that the purpose of taking the foothills be made clear—the ultimate taking of the peak beyond. For a mere program of amelioration within the framework of segregation is only a palliative, and the times are tense for palliatives.

We ask again, with Lillian Smith, "Do we want human equality for the Negro or only a better reputation for the white man?" CG stands firm for human equality.—Ed.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

the conscience of the South

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director, Southern Regional Council Atlanta, Ga.

THE Southern Regional Council, which began its existence as a formally organized body in February 1944, is the product of many factors but primarily it is the outgrowth of two parent movements. One of these was the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. The other was the Durham - Atlanta - Richmond series of conferences.

In 1919, during the dark days of racial conflict and Ku-Kluxism which followed World War I, the Commission on Interracial Cooperation was born. It represented a new idea in race relations, the idea that white people and Negroes should come together and strive to reach "a meeting of minds" on their mutual problems. This idea spread until there were scores of interracial committees operating in the South and elsewhere.

Idea of Council Is Born

In 1939 the commission leaders, feeling that the educational program which it started had become thoroughly established and recognizing the need for new blood and new ideas, began to explore the possibility of broadening the scope of the organization and improving its technics. In October 1940 the commission instructed its executive committee to "take whatever steps are necessary to carry out the plans for the formation of a council on southern regional development," which would include in its program "the work of the commission and other activities connected with the economic, educational and social development of the South."

Accordingly, an evaluative study of the commission was made and a plan for expansion was drawn up. In the meantime, the Durham-Atlanta-Richmond conferences matured to a similar purpose.

On Oct. 20, 1942, a group of Southern Negro leaders met at Durham, N. C., and participated in what has become known as the Durham Conference. This conference was an outstanding event in the history of the South. It was a product of the rising tide of racial friction and it was also in a sense a product of both the successes and the failures of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. These Negro leaders expressed their purpose as follows:

"We are proposing to set forth in certain Articles of Cooperation just what the Negro wants and is expecting of the postwar South and nation. Instead of letting the demagogues guess what we want, we are proposing to make our wants and aspirations a matter of record, so clear that he who runs may read. We are hoping in this way to challenge the constructive cooperation of that element of the white South who express themselves as desirous of a new deal for the Negroes of the South."

On April 8, 1943, a group of southern white leaders met in Atlanta to consider the statement which had been issued by the Durham Conference. They agreed that ". . . the need is for a positive program arrived at in an atmosphere of understanding, cooperation and mutual respect."

Resolution Is Passed

The third conference was held June 16, 1943, in Richmond when a collaboration committee, composed of representatives from the Durham and Atlanta conferences, met to work out further details. A continuing committee of white and Negro delegates came together in Atlanta on Aug. 4, 1943, to draw up specific plans for implementing the Durham statement. They passed a resolution urging the South ". . . to pool its efforts and set up a strong, unified Southern Regional Council constituted of representatives of both races and of private and public groups . . . ."

The Southern Regional Council was chartered on Jan. 6, 1944, by the state of Georgia as a corporation "for the improvement of economic, civic and racial conditions in the South . . . to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region . . . ." It represents the forward-looking conscience and efforts of liberal Southerners to give democracy a chance in the South. It is bi-racial but is not exclusively a "race relations" organization.

The Southern Regional Council is a membership corporation. Membership is open to any person who endorses the purposes of the organization and pays dues of $1 a year. Voting members reside in the council's area which includes the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. Persons living elsewhere may become associate members.

At the annual meetings, the members determine program and policy and elect new members and directors. The board of directors, composed of 60 members plus officers, holds two regular meetings each year. The board has an executive committee which meets bimonthly and five standing committees. The executive staff is elected by the board and is directly responsible to it.

The council believes that sound information, honest discussion and cooperation, rather than agitation, are the best methods for promoting social progress.

Functions of the Council

Its functions are: (1) research and survey to find the facts and to determine the possibilities of constructive action; (2) educational work through its own publications and through the press, radio, exhibits, conferences and personal contacts; (3) cooperation with other agencies which have liberal and humanitarian aims; (4) consultative services to private or public agencies, and (5) formulation of constructive plans and proposals for "the South that could be."

"Federal-State Relations in Education"

A critical evaluation by 11 educators of the views contained in the report of two educational commissions on the matter of federal aid to education

C. L. CRAWFORD
Superintendent, Council Bluffs, Iowa

Some of the assumptions put forth in "Federal-State Relations in Education," a report issued jointly by the Educational Policies Commission of the National Education Association and the American Association of School Administrators and the Problems and Policies Committee of the American Council on Education, are open to serious question.

To grant federal aid without restrictions as to its use would tend only to entrench and nourish the thousands of small uneconomical and poorly taught and administered school districts now in existence in many states.

The release of federal funds to the various states without restrictions or guidance as to expenditure would also tend to strengthen politically those state departments of public instruction which in too many cases still are on a politically elective basis. Department heads in those states might be inclined to distribute nonregulated federal grants in such manner as would pay off most satisfactorily at the polls.

Even where state departments and state boards are nonpolitical and intellectually honest, is it fair to put them on the spot by making the funds "available for use in schools which the state itself recognizes as eligible to be supported from public funds"? To do so immediately opens them to pressures and prejudices which would not follow if federal funds were earmarked for public school programs only. To earmark funds, however, would be the first probable step in federal control.

If federal aid is to come, let it be for capital outlay costs. Here, federal control would be less dangerous and far-reaching. Let our local and state governments continue to support all operating costs and thus retain their inviolable right to self-determination in public education.

Our states can support their own programs. As a prominent business man recently said: "We have to expect to pay more local taxes. If we don't pay more in local taxes, the federal government taxes it away from us anyway, so it will cost us little to contribute more for the support of our local schools and keep them from becoming involved in federal control."

W. F. CREDLE
Director of Schoolhouse Planning
State Department of Public Instruction
Raleigh, N. C.

"Federal-State Relations in Education" is a well-written pamphlet but is wholly unconvincing if it is an attempt to maintain the thesis that we can have federal aid without federal control.

While one must admit that the principles of organization and administration advocated by the authors of this bulletin "are now clearly established" in the opinions of most school administrators, there may be a minority of school officials that would not wholly agree with the seven listed essentials in this respect. Indeed, while federal control is decried throughout the statement of the Educational Policies Commission and the policies committee, the decrial is conditioned upon the states' conforming to a rather uniform pattern. The Federal Education Commission would be charged with the responsibility for setting up these uniform policies. This board of laymen, in addition to including members who have had experience on state and local boards of education, would almost certainly include members who would be sympathetic to the policies and procedures followed by the Federal Works Agency.

This noneducational agency has disavowed any need of advice or recommendations with regard to school facilities from the Federal Security Agency in which the U. S. Office of Education is located. There is undoubtedly a growing feeling in America that persons other than those trained in educational administration are the ones best prepared to determine the quality and quantity of education.

It is admittedly the states of the South that are in the greatest need of federal aid. It is unreasonable to believe that federal aid will be granted to these states unless there is full assurance that there would be no discrimination against minority groups. Sectarian schools would constitute another problem which would affect all of the states.

I frankly admit that federal aid to education may be necessary in the South; however, it is a cruel necessity and we do not fool ourselves by saying that there will not be federal control. It is ridiculous to think that the federal government will give away $300,000,000 a year without some kinds of control; and once we have some kinds we are almost certain to have all kinds. The lamp of experience casts not a single ray in any other direction.

Reviewed for Social Forces
Sent Feb 18, 1947

COLOR BLIND. By Margaret Halsey. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1946. Pp. 163. $2.50.

Miss Halsey, author of With Malice Toward Some and Some of My Best Friends Are Soldiers, has some pointed things to say in this little book, the sub-title of which is "A White Woman Looks at the Negro". During the War Miss Halsey had some very interesting experiences working in a servicemen's canteen in New York which operated on an interracial basis. These experiences are the spring-board for her book, which is written in her usual clever and provocative style.

The author tells of the various problems which developed in the canteen where service men and hostesses of both races associated under a policy of no discrimination. Her main purpose, however, is to explore the causes and treatment of the prejudices, guilt feelings, and fears which go into the making of the "race problem". She believes that the basic causes on the white side are economic--i.e., the desire to maintain a subservient cheap labor supply--and sexual. The latter phase she handles without asbestos gloves, in chapters entitled "Sex, Jealousy and the Negro" and "Would You Want Your Daughter to Marry One?"

As for solutions, Miss Halsey is wise enough to realize that "there isn't any 'solution' to [the race problem], any more than there is a 'solution' to marriage". Certainly the interracial canteen experiment in New York is not an answer to the South's gigantic racial problem. However, in her concluding chapter, Miss Halsey does offer several simple suggestions and cautions for those who want to work toward better ways of getting along together, and some of these are practicable in the South.

"It is not my job, or anybody else's," says the author, "to convert Southerners. Any converting of Southerners that gets done will have to be done by the Southerners themselves."

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Guy B. Johnson

October 20, 1947

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Box 652
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Dear Guy:

Here is the way the revisions shook out. I do hope they are all right. If not, let me know, and I will try to catch the changes in proof:

Page 1, from paragraph 1: ".... For various reasons it was impossible for the Executive Committee to consider this matter until late in February, and it was not settled until the first week in March. These uncertainties delayed receipt of our largest donation. Consequently we opened the year with a small deficit, which increased as the months went by...."

Page 2, from paragraph 4: ".... However, during the debate on the "white primary" bill in the Senate, we were a useful source of informational material, and in cooperation with the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation we were of assistance to a number of the people throughout the State who came to express their views in the Senate hearings...."

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

articles

IF I WERE A NEGRO

If I were a Negro, I would probably view life quite differently from the way I view it as a white man. I know that the Negro's struggle for survival and security is complicated by race prejudice, and I know that the Negro has experiences which I will never have.

I hesitate to say, then, that if I were a Negro, I would do this or I wouldn't do that. However, as a student of human relations I can observe certain trends and, I hope, offer some constructive comments. In doing so, I am well aware that advice is easier to give than to take.

First of all, if I were a Negro, I would certainly strive in every fair and peaceful way to promote the cause of democracy and human brotherhood. In all this I would try to be guided by the Golden Rule.

I would resist the temptation to "get even" with white people for the injustices and discriminations which they practice. If I yield to that temptation, my moral position is as weak as theirs.

I would try hard to remember that white people are individuals and never let myself get into the habit of lumping them together in a stereotyped way or of imagining that <u>all</u> whites are prejudiced against <u>all</u> Negroes.

I would avoid attributing all of the problems of my group to discrimination and segregation. The removal of these barriers will make life fairer and pleasanter, but it will not work miracles in the hearts of men or eliminate conflicts between the races.

I would not advertise the problems and handicaps of my group so much. Sometimes after I have read certain Negro newspapers or heard certain Negroes speak I am disturbed by the thought that grievances and problems can be emphasized to the point that they damage morale instead of helping it. One is tempted to say despairingly, "If things are this bad they must be hopeless, so I'll stop struggling and just

drift along." I suggest that the Negro might well take a strategy lesson from the Jew on this point.

Finally, I would try to keep my sense of humor. It has helped to pull the race through trials and tribulations, and it would be unfortunate indeed if that sense of humor is ever overshadowed by bitterness or despair.

Guy B. Johnson,
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council

For Negro Digest
10-5-45

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RACE RELATIONS IN THE SOUTH -- A CHALLENGE TO CHRISTIANS AND CHRISTIAN AGENCIES*

By Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council, Inc.

For nearly 2,000 years we have had the doctrines of Christianity to live by. For 325 years white people and colored people have lived together here in America, and for more than 150 years we have enjoyed the blessings of the American democratic Constitution.

The ideals of Christian living are clear enough. The Golden Rule, the Sermon on the Mount, the story of the Good Samaritan--any of these alone would be enough to guide us in the way of Christ, for all are based on the idea of love, neighborliness, and reciprocity. And the American Declaration of Independence and the Constitution are firmly rooted in the ethics of Christianity. "All men are created equal and are endowed with certain inalienable rights" is a political statement of the Christian principle of the sacredness of the individual and the brotherhood of man.

But how far we are from practicing Christianity and democracy! What is wrong? How does it happen that we have arrived at the year 1947 and have not solved the basic problem of justice in human relations? There are many factors involved in the explanation, but I believe that the main fault lies in the realm of personal morality--a way of life, if you will. A way of life which is characterized by selfishness and carelessness, a way of life which exalts individual privilege above individual responsibility, a way of life which sets one's own class or race above other classes or races.

It was such a philosophy that made us willing to fasten the curse of slavery about our necks when we could have chosen otherwise. It led us here in the South to hold on to slavery (longer than any other civilized nation, except Brazil) until a terrible war ended it at a terrible price. It is this philosophy that continues to hold a question mark over our religion and our democracy, that keeps the South--white and black together--in the ditch, that obstructs the processes of democratic government by the Congress, that damages our good name and our influence in the court of world opinion.

Oh, we have made a great deal of progress, we have muddled through somehow. But what a price! Who knows what wars might have been prevented, what progress toward international justice might have been achieved, if we in America had had clean hands? We cannot go on forever playing the role of protector of democracy abroad while we give it only lip service at home. If we do not learn our lesson soon, we may not be so fortunate if we have to face another world war. We may see our civilization go down in chaos. If it does, history will say that we were stupid to muff such a great opportunity. That is why I think that the next 25 years are crucial for us as Christians and Americans.

Now let us try to analyze this problem of race relations for a moment. It is, as I see it, a moral problem first of all; that is, a question of personal and social moral values. Second, it is a problem of the social structure--i.e., the sort

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*An address delivered on the observance of Race Relations Sunday, First Presbyterian Church, Greensboro, N. C., February 9, 1947, under the auspices of the Guilford County Committee on Interracial Cooperation.

of social, economic, and political rules under which we live. Of these two fundamental factors, I consider the first to be the more basic. Indeed, I do not see how the second factor can be changed very much unless there is change in the first one.

There is, of course, a constant interplay between social values and social structurs. The sort of structure we live under determines to some extent the kind of values which we hold, but in the long run it is the values that shape our social structure. Let us ask ourselves, for example, how we came to the point of permitting American women to vote. On the one hand our social structure was changing so that women were less and less dependent upon men. On the other hand, our social values were changing, and even though women, being voteless, lacked the power to put over this reform through the use of the ballot itself, the reform was accomplished because the majority of men had concluded that it was only fair and just that women be allowed to vote. The same process may be seen in many other political and economic reforms which have taken place in our history.

The relation between values and structure may also be illustrated by the problem of segregation. Segregation is not simply a legal institution, it is also an extra-legal matter--in other words, a problem of attitudes and opinions rooted in our social values. Thus the absence of legal segregation does not necessarily mean that we have no problem of race relations, as we can readily see when we look at the situation in the Northern and Western states.

Now, I am convinced that there is no real solution of the race problem until our moral values have changed to the point that we are willing to look upon one another as human beings and brothers and to obey good laws both in letter and in spirit. I am quite aware of the fact that there are people who would go at the problem of race relations in the opposite way. For example, there are the people who have a blind faith in legislation. They would cure every ill by legislative changes, such as passing the FEPC law or repealing the segregation laws. Then there are the people who would cure all of our ills by revolution. They contend that the only way out is to wipe out the present social structure and force moral values to fall in line. The proponents of this view contend that social attitudes have become so enmeshed in our vested economic class interests that the only possible way of achieving social and economic democracy is to wipe the slate clean and start over. I believe that those who argue in this fashion are slavishly following the outworn doctrines of Karl Marx with respect to economic determinism and the inevitability of revolution. The sort of revolution which they believe in and hope for is, of course, contrary to our Christian and democratic heritage. I do not believe that it would solve any problems that cannot be solved in peaceful ways.

If we are agreed then that the primary problem in race relations is the problem of social attitudes and values and that the secondary problem is one of changing the social structure, we are able to see more clearly the nature of the strategy which must be pursued. First, there is the strategy of the educational processes which will change personal attitudes and behavior. Second, there is the strategy of the political process by which we change the structure and the rules under which we live. The better we do the first job, the easier the second becomes. Now, let us discuss approaches with particular reference to the part which Christians and Christian agencies can play.

First, let us discuss the process of education. I am using the term in the broadest sense. I mean the process by which we learn everything that we learn--our manners, our habits, our moral values, as well as "facts" and "information" and professional skills.

Education begins at home, and it begins the moment the child is born. Parents have an overwhelming responsibility in trying to bring up children to believe in justice and fair play, to practise the Golden Rule. The power of example is the greatest power of all. In many ways, some of them very subtle--a gesture, the tone of voice, a joke, what is unsaid as well as what is said--the parent teaches the child attitudes toward people of other races and other faiths. It is probably not going too far to say that children absorb most of their social values unconsciously.

Education continues in the neighborhood group, the school, the church, the daily round of life, and it never stops. Every minute, each of us is educating and being educated by someone else. What we do or say, or don't do, may have a powerful effect on the attitudes of a lot of people.

We should want our schools to teach tolerance and understanding between races and faiths. They can do a lot more than they are doing. Even simple factual information would help to dispel some of the fear and misunderstanding that now exists.

I recently spoke to a group of high school boys in Fulton County, Georgia. I began by giving them a simple information test about American Negroes. On half of these simple questions, their answers were from 80% to 95% wrong! Yet, on the basis of their misinformation and lack of information, they were building certain definite opinions about colored citizens. Certainly there is a need for better education on the facts about Negroes.

Now, what about the church's responsibility in this matter of education for better moral values? Well, for one thing, the minister can set an example of Christ-like behavior and thus guide his flock into a better appreciation of people of other races. We should thank God for the increasing number of preachers who stand up publicly for what they know is right.

A few days ago we witnessed an inspiring thing in Georgia. From all over the state ministers, veterans, housewives, and others flocked to Atlanta to testify, in a Senate Committee hearing, against an iniquitous "white primary" bill which would strip all legal safeguards from the primaries and deprive Negroes of their vote. Among these was a young Baptist preacher from McRae, Georgia.* He made an eloquent appeal in the name of democracy and Christianity. Since he is pastor of the church to which the Talmadge family belongs, he is going to be under fire. You may have seen a story about this in your paper this morning. I think it would be a fine thing if christian people would write to this man and express appreciation for his courageous stand.

The church-school teacher, no matter what age group he or she teaches, also has an opportunity as well as a responsibility to inculcate attitudes of fairness and good will.

Today many young people in our churches are eager to learn about and to understand people of other faiths and races. This is a wholesome attitude and it should be encouraged. I recently learned of a young people's group in an Atlanta church which wanted to invite a Negro to speak to them. The Negro is a teacher in a local college. He is known for his fine Christian spirit and his ability to promote better understanding. When the young people asked the advice of the older folk, they were told, "We'd rather you wouldn't do this. The time is not ripe." If your young people show a desire to get a better understanding, please don't stand in their way.

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* The Rev. Joseph A. Raybun, McRae Baptist Church.

The church as an institution has a crucial role to play in the great moral issues which face the world and which will have to be worked out soon. For one thing, the church is going to be challenged more and more by the question of segregation in its own membership. Once its moral position on this point is cleared up, the church's moral power on other issues will be greatly increased.

Let me emphasize that what I am saying about the educative process applies with equal force to both races. In every contact that we have, we are "educating" and influencing other people concerning ourselves and our group.

In short, I am trying to say that if we, as persons and as Christian agencies, did the sort of educational job through thought and deed that we ought to do, we would have little need for laws to tell us what we must or must not do.

Now let us turn to our second process: the political process through which we control the structure and rules under which we live. Where we have bad laws we should change them, and where good laws are unfairly administered, their administration should be improved. What are our obligations?

First, we should keep informed on civic issues and personalities, local, state, national, so that we know what it is and who it is we are supporting or opposing.

Second, we should qualify to vote and exercise our vote at every possible opportunity. One of the tragedies of politics, especially here in the South, is the gross indifference of so many "good" people toward their right of suffrage. That is one reason why Georgia finds itself in such a mess today. Now the people see clearly and are up in arms! Are they too late to avert a whole era of misrule?

Third, if there are barriers to your voting because of your race, join in the movements to get rid of those barriers by judicial or legal processes. If there are qualifications which you can meet with some extra effort, then meet them by all means, even if they seem unfair to you. Then you can use your vote to help eliminate unfair qualification rules.

Fourth, we should concern ourselves with the administration of laws. Much of the discrimination which Negroes suffer is not the fault of the laws themselves, but the carelessness or prejudice with which they are administered. Patient and dignified pressure on responsible parties will frequently bring about better administration.

Fifth, let us encourage our best young people to think of politics as an honorable career. It is a shame that politics has sunk to the point that many people say,"Few honest men go into politics, and if an honest man does happen to go in he doesn't stay honest very long." Let's change that. Let's encourage more young people to think of politics as an opportunity for statesmanship, and let's prepare them to discharge political duties with intelligence and integrity.

However, let me caution you not to expect miracles from changes in the laws and their administration. Such changes are essential, but they are only one phase of the process by which we arrive at a really democratic social system. Let me reiterate what I said earlier, namely, that there is no solution of the problem of race relations until our moral values have changed to the point that we believe in human equality and act accordingly.

Let us constantly remind ourselves that in this great struggle to adjust the relation between the races and to achieve a democratic order the responsibilities and obligations are not all on one side. They are reciprocal. It used to be fashionable for the white man to speak of the race problem as if it were entirely the

Negro's fault and the white man's burden. Now it is becoming fashionable for the Negro to speak of the race problem as if it were all the white man's fault and the Negro's burden. Both attitudes are indefensible. Even though a minority group is much sinned against, it should not get into the habit of laying all of the blame for all of its problems on the other group. No one race has a monopoly of intolerance, injustice, and undemocratic practices; and no one race has a corner on tolerance, justice, and democracy. Members of a minority group are exposed to certain strains and temptations which must be guarded against lest they corrode the moral fibre of the individual.

Let us all ask ourselves frequently such questions as these: Do I try to practice democracy in my dealings with people in my own community? Do I have many of the very faults which I condemn in the other group? If the nation were made up of 130 million people just like me, how good would it be?

The recent war has brought great changes in the personal attitudes and values of many American citizens. The war has brought mass contacts between whites and Negroes on a scale heretofore unheard of. White men and black men have shared the same hardships, the same fears, the same foxholes, and they have learned the greatest lesson of all, namely, that members of the other race are exactly the same kind of human beings as they are. Of course, all of our servicemen have not reacted in the same way. Some of them have come out with worse attitudes toward the other race than they had when they went in. I believe, however, that the majority of our fighting men have had experiences which have taught them a new appreciation of their fellow Americans of another race. Let me illustrate what I mean by quoting from a letter which was written in 1945 by a young white North Carolinian who was then in the Navy. It was published in The Robesonian at Lumberton, December 1945,

> "Before the war I had the same feeling towards the Negro as the typical Southerner. God didn't intend them to have equal rights with other races, I thought. Working in a Northern city where they rode side-by-side with the whites I refused to sit with them. If one sat down beside me I stood up and gave him the whole seat rather than sit beside him.
>
> "Since coming into the service I have seen them sleep in the same barracks with us and eat at the same table. I have seen them work and fight side-by-side with the white man.
>
> "When the call sounded to man the battle stations, nobody told him he couldn't man a station because he was black.
>
> "I knew of three Negro steward mates who had never fired a 40-mm machine gun, who rushed out into the open facing deadly bullets when enemy planes strafed a ship and killed the gun crew. They downed a plane and drove the others off. Nobody told them they couldn't do it and they didn't ask. Needless to say, they saved the ship.
>
> "So far as mingling socially with them is concerned I still think that is up to the individuals concerned. But forcing them to ride in the rear of busses and stand for white to sit down, I realize now is narrow-minded childishness practiced by our state. I discovered that the Negro is a human being.
>
> "Sentiment toward Negroes being what it is at home I doubt if you will have the nerve to print this letter and I can't blame you too much. Even if it is the duty of newspapers to bring the truth to their readers, the readers sometime resent having the truth told to them."

What do such letters mean? I think they mean that white men and black men whether they wished it or not, have been brought together in the greatest educational process which our nation has ever seen. The lesson they have learned is a moral one--the lesson of the Golden Rule--and those who have learned it are going to help change the shape of things to come.

The tragedy of our century is that it takes a terrible war to teach us the lessons which we should have learned long ago if we had taken our Christianity seriously. The struggle is not over. We must not only hold the line, we must continue to advance. Every Christian agency and every Christian individual should be an outpost for the continuing battle for human dignity and the brotherhood of man.

Additional copies of this Address may be obtained from

Southern Regioanl Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

September 11, 1944

Dr. Mildred R. Mell
Department of Economics and Sociology
Agnes Scott College
Decatur, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mell:

Thank you for your order for copies of SRC Pamphlets No. 1 and No. 2. Under separate cover we are sending you one dozen copies of each.

My promise to come out to Agnes Scott sometime still holds good. Just give me a little warning so that I can clear my calendar.

My family finally moved to Atlanta a couple of weeks ago. We are located at 95 East Wesley Road, N. E. We were fortunate enough to get a telephone, and our number is Cherokee 9675.

Sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

Separate cover
One dozen No. 1
One dozen No. 2
- 9/11/44

(Signed by Miss Clay)

September 11, 1944

Dr. Albert R. Mann
Vice President and Director
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, New York

Filed: GEB

Personal letter to Dr. Mann concerning the experience and training of Charles S. Mangum, and his research on the legal aspects of farm tenenacy.

(Signed by Miss Clay)

Personal

September 15, 1944

Miss Rebecca H. Burrell
1219 Twenty-Eighth Street
Newport News, Virginia

Dear Miss Burrell:

Thank you for your inquiry of August 24. I am no longer at the University of North Carolina, having resigned in January of this year to become director of the Southern Regional Council.

I am sending your letter to Dr. Roy M. Brown, Director of the Division of Public Welfare and Social Work. I am sure that you will be able to find suitable courses in social work among the extension courses which are given by the University of North Carolina.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

CC: Dr. Roy M. Brown

September 15, 1944

Filed: SSS

Dr. Howard W. Beers, President
Southern Sociological Society
University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky

Dear Dr. Beers:

I regret that on account of a trip away from Atlanta I have been delayed in replying to your letter of September 5 concerning the next annual meeting of the Southern Sociological Society.

I do not wish to minimize the importance of the theme, "The Role of Sociology in Education," or the excellent work which has been done by the Commission on the Teaching of Sociology. However, I should like to cast a vote against the proposal for centering the annual meeting around the theme. I think it is quite all right to give a little more emphasis than usual to the place of sociology in education, and perhaps to use the work-conference procedure for presenting this theme, but I hope very much that section meetings on other interests will be arranged as usual. If I were suggesting a general theme for the annual meeting, it would be "The South and the Postwar Period."

Sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

September 20, 1944

Dean A. D. Beittel
Guilford College
Guilford College, North Carolina

Dear Dan:

Thank you for your letter of September 14. I enjoyed our talk at Asheville very much, and I am terribly sorry that we did not get together on our negotiations much sooner so that you might have had a good chance to get a leave from Guilford College.

I am still hoping that things will develop so that you can work with us on the Southern Regional Council. I shall keep in touch with you.

I am enclosing a check to cover your expenses on the Asheville trip. Thanks a lot for taking the time and trouble to meet me at Asheville.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

Enclosure
Check for $15.48

September 23, 1944

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Francis R. Bridges, Jr.
P. O. Box 1107
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Francis:

I have been so swamped with work lately that I have not even had time to read the papers. Please drop me a line and tell me the latest developments in the rape case. I understand that some organizations are raising questions of the violation of civil liberties. In fact, one of them has tried to get us to join in some kind of protest. Our reply is that we rely upon the advice of our members who are in a position to know the facts and factors involved. Give me a little "advice" for our records.

Sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

September 26, 1944

Miss Mary L. Cobb
Bureau of Correspondence Instruction
University Extension Division
The University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Miss Cobb:

I shall be glad to look over Dr. McKee's revision of Sociology c 185. I do not promise any detailed comments because I am up to my ears in work. However, I shall look out for the manuscript and get it back to you as soon as possible.

I hope that there is another printing of the Myrdal book right away. It seems to be selling quite well. Incidentally, there are several pamphlets based on Myrdal's work which might possibly have some value in the correspondence course. The best of these is Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 95, THE NEGRO IN AMERICA. I am sending you a copy under separate cover. If by any chance you would want to make use of it, you could obtain it either from the Public Affairs Committee or from the Southern Regional Council. We have purchased a large order, and we can furnish them at the rate of 10¢ each, $1.00 a dozen, or $7.50 a hundred.

We are gradually getting settled down here. We like Atlanta quite well, but of course it will never take the place of Chapel Hill. Mrs. Johnson joins me in best wishes to you.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

Separate cover
PAP # 95

September 29, 1944

Miss Constance Hill Marteena
Librarian
Bennett College
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Miss Marteena:

Your letter of September 21, which was addressed to me at the University of North Carolina, has been forwarded to Atlanta where I am now working as Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council.

I regret very much that I shall be unable to accept your kind invitation to speak on October 28 at the meeting of the North Carolina Negro Library Association. My schedule is very heavy. As the time for our annual meeting approaches I can not make any additional commitments.

I am very much interested in the work of the Library Association and I hope that you have a very successful meeting.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:j

October 3, 1944

Mrs. Constance H. Marteena
Bennett College
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. Marteena:

Your special delivery letter of October 1, addressed to my residence in Atlanta, no doubt crossed my letter of September 29 in the mail.

Let me again express my regret at being unable to accept the invitation to speak at the meeting of the North Carolina Negro Library Association. Since I wrote you a few days ago I have had to schedule a trip to Washington which makes it impossible for me to reconsider the matter.

I suggest that you get in touch with Dr. Gordon Blackwell, who is Director of the Institute for Research in Social Science at the University of North Carolina. He is well informed on problems of race relations and is particularly interested in the role of the school in promoting better adjustments. I am sure that he would make an excellent talk. If you are unable to get him for your program you might approach Professor Phillips Russell of the Journalism Department of the University of North Carolina. He is a liberal thinker and is very much interested in the writing and reading of good literature.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:j

October 6, 1944

Filed 555

Dr. Howard W. Beers, President
Southern Sociological Society
University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky

Dear Dr. Beers:

Thank you for your letter of October 4 to the members of the Executive Committee of the Southern Sociological Society. I am rather glad that the Committee decided not to devote the entire program to the theme of "The Place of Sociology in Education."

The tentative draft of the 1945 program looks good. I have a suggestion with regard to the general evening session, namely, that we try to get either David Lilienthal or someone from Washington who is thoroughly familiar with the problems of demobilization and the transition to a peace-time world.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

October 6, 1944

Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames
Box 73
Tryon, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. Ames:

I understand that you are coming to the church conference on demobilization which is to be held in Atlanta on November 1-2. I want very much to see you, so don't let anything change your plans. There is a lot to talk about.

For instance, I am wondering whether you would be willing to help us on the preparation of a pamphlet or manual for use in state and local groups in promoting our program. But more of that when I see you.

You will be amused at the story of my housing problem. I bought two houses, but of course I have sold one of them. We are living at 95 East Wesley Road, N. E., and we even have a guest room. Benny, by the way, is a freshman at Chapel Hill. He came with us when we moved late in August and spent three weeks here. It was awfully hard for us to give him up.

Best wishes from Guion and me.

Cordially yours,

GBJ:m

October 12, 1944

The Rev. J. Marvin Culbreth
University Methodist Church
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Culbreth:

I should have written you long ago, but in this job there is no rest for the wicked! Mrs. Johnson and I want you to know that we appreciated your letter more than words can express. She and Edward and I joined St. Mark's two weeks ago, and we are enjoying the associations there a great deal. Of course, Mrs. Johnson let Lester Rumble talk her into teaching a girls' class right off the bat.

We are liking Atlanta pretty well, but of course it will never take the place of Chapel Hill. We tell ourselves that Benton is the only sensible member of the family—he stayed at Chapel Hill! Incidentally, we had a letter from Benton yesterday in which he commented especially on the excellent sermon which he heard you preach last Sunday. We hated to see him part from our household, but we know that with people like the Culbreths and the Warrens he is in good hands.

By the way, our Council might some time want to obtain the services of a highly qualified and well-balanced minister who would be interested in giving up active pastoral duties in order to devote full time to the promotion of Christian race relations. Can you suggest anyone who might qualify for such work? A friend has suggested to us that we might consider the Rev. J. F. Herbert, Grace Methodist Church, Wilmington. We do not know a thing about him, and of course, we would not want to approach him in any way until we know a good deal about him. I shall be very grateful if you will let me have your confidential appraisal of his ability and personality.

Warmest greetings from the Johnsons to you and your family.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

Personal

December 8, 1944

State of North Carolina
Department of Motor Vehicles
Raleigh, North Carolina

This is to inform you that I am now a resident of Georgia.

Sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

GBJ:m

MEMORANDUM

From: Dr. Guy B. Johnson

To: Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Date: December 15, 1944

I had a very interesting conversation with Mrs. Atwood Martin in Louisville Kentucky on December 13. Mrs. Martin is eager to see the ASWPL revived and she realizes that in view of her poor health and inability to travel she should not attempt to remain at the head of the organization. I suggested that she be Honorary Chairman, and she seemed pleased with this.

Let's go ahead and line up the small meeting of leaders as soon as possible. If you will draft a letter and make up a list of invitees we will get the list out. I think we can also help with the travel expenses of one person from each state.

GBJ

December 15, 1944

Dr. Howard W. Odum
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Odum:

Your letter of December 11 came while I was in Louisville. It is a fine letter and it helps my soul. I shall try to follow your advice and "take it easy".

I think you are exactly right about Reid. I gave him the letter and I think he is in agreement with your proposal.

I hope you will prepare the letter for the Board members wight away so that we can be sure to get it out just after Christmas or early in January.

Yes, I think we had a splendid meeting. Two good reasons for its success were the talk which you made at the beginning and your fine job of presiding.

I am curious to know whether you were asked to take part in a meeting of the "Committee of Editors and Writers of the South" which is scheduled for December 21 in Atlanta. Mark Ethridge signed the letter of invitation. I saw him in Louisville Tuesday. He says it is a temporary committee for the sole purpose of getting editors and writers to make a strong fight for the abolition of the poll tax, that it has no connection with any other organization, and that Barry Bingham has put up the money to pay the committees expenses. The list of sponsors includes several people who are neither editors nor writers and a liberal sprinkling of Southern Conference for Human Welfare people such as Dombrowski and Foreman, but up to the present Reid and I have not been approached in any way. I was completely in the dark until a friend sent us a letter which had come to him, and asked us what we knew about it. And so I was just wondering whether you had heard anything at all about it. It is all rather amusing in a way. Ethridge, no doubt, thinks that we have been invited, but it is apparent to us that those who made up the list did a good job of neglecting. I think it is interesting that the Executive Assistant of the committee was lately Public Relations Director for SRC !

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON

GBJ:J

December 20, 1944

Fellow file -

Mrs. Ruth Bolman
512 West 122 Street
New York, New York

Dear Ruth:

Thanks a lot for your note of November 25. I have been so infernally busy with the before-during-and-after of our annual meeting that I am just now getting my head above water.

I am sorry that you can't be one of our Fellows, but I think it is grand that you are at work on your PhD. in psychological counseling.

I have had some correspondence with Frank Loescher. I think we will track him down and try to make a Fellow out of him. Thanks for the suggestion.

Very best wishes for Christmas and ever after.

Sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:j

February 2, 1945

Personal

Mr. Harold D. Meyer
Department of Sociology
The University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina:

Dear Harold:

We were glad to get your note. I am sorry I missed you when I was in Chapel Hill.

You must be sure to look us up, and if you possibly can we want you to come out to the house. My office is in Wesley Memorial Building, and the entrance is on Auburn Avenue at the corner of the building farthest from the intersection with Ivy. The telephone number is WAlnut 7963. My home telephone is CHerokee 9675. We live at 95 East Wesley Road, which is just off of Peachtree about five miles from downtown. If you are here overnight, we want you to stay with us.

All good wishes.

Sincerely,

GUY B. JOHNSON

GBJ:m

February 21, 1945

Personal

Lt. J. L. McGailey
Office of Naval Officer Procurement
Healey Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Lt. McGailey:

I am writing in support of the application of Mr. Myron Lewis for a commission in the United States Navy. I have known Mr. Lewis for the past seven years. He studied in my sociology class at Louisiana State University in the summer of 1938 and later at the University of North Carolina where I was a member of the sociology staff for twenty years.

Mr. Lewis' studies and research projects at Baton Rouge, Chapel Hill, and elsewhere have given him a broad knowledge of social problems and his recent work with public housing has increased his acquaintance with problems of health and housing in this particular part of the country.

I believe I know Mr. Lewis well enough to say that he is a man of good character, pleasing personality, and high intelligence. I do not hesitate to recommend him for a commission.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:j

March 9, 1945

Personal

PERSONAL

Dr. T. J. Woofter, Jr.
4318 Warren Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Jack:

I need your very confidential advice on a matter concerning the Grady Hospital Center here in Atlanta. As you may know, the Center is planning a big expansion and is counting heavily on federal funds. They take care of a great many Negro patients, of course, and they have recently decided to build new quarters for their Negro nurse trainees, although they were literally forced into this latter move by the State Supervisor of Nurse Training.

It seems to me that the vital question now — and it is one which they will try to side-step — is the question of providing facilities for Negro doctors to practice in the hospital. The Fulton County Medical Association is apparently dead set against this, and there are few, if any, members of the hospital board who are sympathetic with the idea. Our fear is that they will play up the expansion of the Negro ward and the Negro nursing facilities as a means of proving that they deserve federal aid, and that no one will seriously raise the question of facilities for Negro doctors. I understand that the United States Surgeon-General is the man who has the say on federal grants. The problem, then, is how to reach him or some other key person in a confidential way and make him aware of the situation here in the hope that he will hold up the grant or in some way bring pressure to change the policy of the hospital board. I understand that whatever is done has to be done promptly, but as an organization we have to move very cautiously or we will get ourselves into a helluva row here locally. Do you have any suggestions?

I will be in Washington for the Howard trustee meeting on April 9-10. I am thinking of coming up a little earlier, maybe April 6 or 7 in order to take care of some Council business. I hope to have a chance to see you and Ethel.

Very best wishes to both of you.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

April 30, 1945 PERSONAL

Captain Charles E. Tuttle, O-1037346
Training Division
Camp Sibert, Alabama

Dear Captain:

I have recently been in correspondence with Miss Jane Wright at Rutland, and have learned that you are located in Alabama.

I want to extend you a cordial invitation to visit the Johnsons in Atlanta some time. I resigned my position at the University of North Carolina in January, 1944, and came to Atlanta to be Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council. My office telephone is Walnut 7963. Our residence is at 95 East Wesley Road, and the phone number is Cherokee 9675. I understand that you may be going to Vermont soon. Unfortunately, we shall probably be away May 4-6, which may be just about the time that you come through Atlanta. But do give us a ring any time you are coming this way, and spend a day or two with us if you can.

Your father's passing was a great shock to us. He was one of the most genuine and remarkable men it has ever been our pleasure to know, and we had a real affection for him.

Very best wishes from Mrs. Johnson and me.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

Personal

April 30, 1945

Dr. Werner J. Cahnman
Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Dear Dr. Cahnman:

I am sorry for an unavoidable delay in my reply to your letter of April 22. I am not very familiar with summer resorts in Georgia, but I am glad to give you the benefit of my conversation with various friends here.

Perhaps the best place in the Georgia mountains is Clayton. It has good bus service to Atlanta, and there is a railway, but it is not as convenient as the bus. I understand that the Bynum House and the Green House are both good places to stay. You might want to write the manager of these places.

Charleston, South Carolina, and Savannah, Georgia, are both very interesting towns, and we think that you and Mrs. Cahnman would enjoy spending a week at either place. Both are easily accessible to Atlanta by railway. I have not been to either place in so long that I can not remember much about accommodations other than at one of the leading hotels. The Francis Marion in Charleston and the DeSoto in Savannah are good hotels. I used to know of quite a few private homes where one could stay in Charleston, but I am completely out of touch with them now.

As for beach places, they are likely to be pretty crowded by June 1. The Isle of Palms, near Charleston, is one of the most accessible and desirable places. You might spend a day or two in Charleston and arrange for definite accommodations at the Isle of Palms while there. Again I regret that I can not give you specific names of persons or hotels.

One other suggestion: you might write to Mr. Howard Kester, Principal of Penn School, St. Helena Island, Frogmore, South Carolina, and ask him to help arrange accommodations either on St. Helena or at Beaufort. St. Helena Island is an interesting place, as is the town of Beaufort. The only hitch is that if the weather is very warm you may be uncomfortable unless you have a cottage right on the beach.

This isn't very much, but I hope it will be of some use to you. Most of my summer resorting has been done in North Carolina.

I am looking forward to seeing you in Atlanta this summer. All good wishes.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

Personal

MEMO TO: Dr. Guy B. Johnson

FROM: Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Personal

SUBJECT: Health Conference

DATE: June 9, 1945

The following organizations agreed to be sponsors of the Georgia health conference: Council of Church Women, Federation of Women's Clubs, PTA, WCTU, Tuberculosis Association, Cancer Control, Georgia State Chapter of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Committee for Georgia of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, YWCA, Georgia Education Association, Georgia Conference of Social Work, Georgia Teachers' Association, and Southern Regional Council. We have asked the Georgia Press Association and the organization of farm women to be sponsors, but as yet we have had no reply from them.

It might be well to ask the Civitans, Rotarians, Lions, and Exchange Clubs. The American Legion has a health program, but I almost rebel against working with this organization. I have cleared the health conference with the State Departments of Health and Welfare, and with the Georgia Citizens' Council. I have also solicited the cooperation of Miss Lurline Collier of the Extension Division under the Department of Agriculture.

As for the program, Dr. Newdorp wishes us to follow as far as possible the outline he gave to us, and suggested that it might be possible to get Dr. Michael Davis and Claude Pepper for our evening speakers. He is clearing some dates with them through the Washington office. If possible, I wish you would call Dr. Newdorp and have a conference with him about the program.

I will be back Thursday evening and in the office Friday, June 15. The FEPC-ers have been giving me the dickens all week.

June 13, 1945

Personal

Dear Weston:

It was grand to have a note from you while you were on leave in New York. After 21 months overseas, you certainly deserve a visit with your family.

I haven't discussed the American Indian book with W. T. Couch, Director of the UNC Press, in quite a while, but I am quite sure that he would still want you to do it. I am writing him today to remind him that the war will be over sometime and that you could write a darn good book.

Best wishes from all of us to all of you. Here's hoping you like your new assignment. I think a Navy man ought to be allowed to set foot on at least one deck!

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON

June 28, 1945

Personal

Lt. (jg) Weston La Barre, U.S.N.R.
1503 Metropolitan Avenue
New York 62, New York

Dear Weston:

I suppose you have returned to duty by now, but Maurine can forward this to you. I just wanted to drop the following excerpt from a letter which I had recently from W. T. Couch of the University of North Carolina Press:

> "I am delighted to know Weston La Barre is interested in writing the proposed book on the American Indian. As soon as he is settled and ready to go to work I would like to get in touch with him about the book. I believe it would be best for him to let us have a tentative table of contents and one or two sample chapters. We could then work seriously with him on producing a good book on the subject and also one that we could sell."

Here's hoping it won't be long before you are back in the states for good! Very best wishes from the Johnsons.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

July 9, 1945

Personal

Mr. Fred W. Cole, Jr.
1014 C. and S. Bank Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

Thank you for your letter concerning my automobile insurance. After checking up on the policy which I now have, I have decided not to change it.

With very best wishes,

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

July 24, 1945

Personal

Mrs. Ernest Sims
Hiwassee
Georgia

Dear Mrs. Sims:

My wife and I and our two sons are interested in spending a week or ten days in the mountains. I understand that you have accommodations for summer vacationers.

Will you please let me know what kind of accommodations you have and the rates by the week for lodging and meals? If we come, we should like to arrive on August 3 or 4 and stay through August 11.

Sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

July 24, 1945

Personal

Mr. Henry Pittman
Clayhesville
Georgia

Dear Mr. Pittman:

My wife and I and our two sons are interested in spending a week or ten days in the mountains. I understand that you have accommodations for summer vacationers.

Will you please let me know what kind of accommodations you have and the rates by the week for lodging and meals? If we come, we should like to arrive on August 3 or 4 and stay through August 11.

Sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

July 24, 1945

Personal

Dear Harold:

Thanks a lot for the letter and personal material which you sent. I shall make very discreet use of them, and if I get any promising leads I shall let you know at once.

It was grand to have a chance to see you and Grace and your two fine sons. I hope that things will work out so that you will live in this neck of the woods, so that the Johnsons and Matthews can get together frequently.

Sincerely,

Mr. Harold J. Matthews
2212 Wroxton Road
Houston 5, Texas

July 24, 1945

Received

Mr. William H. Gilbert
Legislative Reference Service
Library of Congress
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Gilbert:

Thank you very much for your letter of July 19. I am glad to know of your continuing interest in the mixed blood peoples of the eastern United States, and of the papers which you have recently written. If you have any reprints available, I would very much appreciate having a copy.

I think it would be fine to have a sociological conference on the subject of mixed racial groups. Let me know about any further plans, for I certainly want to attend. I am itching to get back to my study of the Croatan people, but there is no chance as long as I am in my present job.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

August 3, 1945

Personal

Lt. (jg) Weston La Barre, USNR
28 Forest Park
Portland, Maine

Dear Wes:

Many thanks for your most interesting letter. We were all simply overwhelmed by the account of your wonderful adventures and all of the fascinating things which you have collected. I shall pass on to W. T. Couch your comment about the writing project.

I hope that your present assignment means that you can stay in this country until the war is over. I may be a poor prognosticator, but I think it will all be over before many months. I know you are literally busting with enthusiasm to write all of the things that you have in your system.

I'm going to take the liberty of sounding out Dr. Odum on the possibility of getting you at Chapel Hill. It is a good place to work and a swell place to raise a family. If anything breaks I'll let you know.

With best wishes from all of us,

Cordially yours,

GRJ:m

August 28, 1945

Personal GBJ

Mr. Frank E. Morse
Box 377 R.D. #1
Alexandria, Virginia

Dear Mr. Morse:

Welcome back to civilian life! I hope you are doing something to your liking such as teaching Japanese or putting students through the Army drills used in every war that we have been in.

I agree that Washington, Jefferson and others would be greatly embarrassed at the interpretations which are so frequently placed upon their writings and speeches today. Still, what is history except the interpretation of the doings and sayings of dead men to suit the ideologies of the present generation? Each generation makes history over to suit itself, so why not make present day liberalism as respectable as possible by giving it a tradition.

I am still disappointed that our paths have not crossed and that we have not had a chance to hold a real bull session. Here's still hoping.

All good wishes.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director.

GBJ:IBT

August 28, 1945

Personal - GBJ

Cpl. Harold Garfinkel
328th Base Unit
Sq. H, Box 131
Gulfport Army Air Field
Mississippi

Dear Gar:

How do you feel as you approach the Great Day? I guess you will be coming up to Atlanta soon, since you certainly don't want to miss your own wedding.

We were delighted to have an opportunity to meet Arlene. We think she is swell girl and that you two make a wonderful combination.

Thanks too much for the soap. It arrived at a very crucial time in the Johnson laundry situation.

Your wedding present is going to be Myrdal's An American Dilemma, provided you have not already got a set. However, it is out of print and will not be ready until sometime in September, so you may not be able to display it along with the china, silver, etc.

Let us know when you reach Atlanta. All good wishes from the Johnsons.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director.

GBJ:IBT

Personal

September 14, 1945.

War Price and Rationing Board
447 West Peachtree
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I am sorry that the inspecter who filled out the attached application did it so hastily that he did not get down all of the essential information. I have filled in the spaces which were left blank and am enclosing the "mileage rationing record".

At present this car is used relatively little in course of work because of the condition of tires. I have a great need for the use of the car in the course of work, and will probably drive it from 500 to 1,000 miles a month when I secure better tires.

As Director of the Southern Regional Council, an agency which has been declared essential by the War Manpower Commission, and which is engaged in welfare and educational work, I must travel over the South and it would be a great convenience if I could travel by car to points in Georgia and adjoining states, which are not quickly accessible by train or bus.

I might add that my wife is Executive Secretary of the Georgia Conference of Social Welfare and is required to travel extensively throughout the state. She shares in the use of the car for occupational purposes, and if tires permitted, would drive at least 500 miles a month in the course of her work.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director.

GBJ:IBT

Encl. - 2

October 18, 1945

Personnel file

Mr. J. M. Foushee
136 Franklin Street
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Dear John:

Thanks for your note of October 10. We are not interested in selling our house. We are renting it out for another year.

Best regards to you and your family from Mrs. Johnson and me.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

November 7, 1945

GBJ Personal

Dr. B. L. Ullman
University of North Carolina
Box 1048
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Ullman:

Please accept this belated acknowledgement of your letter of October 27. I have lately been very much on the go--as usual.

Mr. Hunt fell down on us. I thought he was sure to take the house, but he wrote me last week that they had decided not to move to Chapel Hill at present. In the meantime a couple of other prospects had found accommodations elsewhere. Fortunately, however, another person came along. Captain and Mrs. G. C. Westerbelt have signed a lease beginning November 10. They will move in shortly.

I am enclosing check for $3.33 to reimburse you for the smoke pipe for the furnace. The Westerbelts will take over the coal supply and reimburse you.

I hope that you are comfortably settled in your new home. It is a well-built house in a nice setting, and I am sure you are going to like it very much.

Best wishes to all of you from the Johnsons.

Sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

Encl.

November 28, 1945

Mr. G. C. Westervelt
c/o Frederic R. Harris
Consulting Engineer
27 William Street
New York 5, New York

Dear Mr. Westervelt:

Thank you for your letter of November 16 and the copy of the lease which you enclosed.

On account of the shortage of metal and the difficulty in obtaining notarial seals, notaries in Georgia have been permitted to attest documents without using seals.

I talked with Mrs. Westervelt on the telephone about two weeks ago and she seemed quite pleased with the house. Mrs. Johnson was in Chapel Hill last week and had the pleasure of meeting Mrs. Westervelt. She found the house in good condition except for the fact that the floors needed some attention and the electric fixtures needed cleaning.

Hoping to have the pleasure of seeing you and Mrs. Westervelt in Chapel Hill some time, I am

Very sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

November 28, 1945

Mr. A. W. Scott, Director
Dixie Camps for Boys and Girls
Wiley, Georgia

Dear Mr. Scott:

Thank you for your letter of November 13 concerning the possibility of our enrolling Edward in Dixie Camp for next summer.

I appreciate your kind invitation, but as I explained to Walter Hill when he was in my office a few days ago, Edward does not seem to be interested in going to a camp. We have offered him a camp for several summers now, but he has always maintained that he has too good a time at home or visiting his friends. If he were shy or poorly adjusted, I would insist on his going to camp, because I know what wonderful things can be done for such boys. But he is so well adjusted and independent that I am not going to insist on his doing something which he is not interested in doing. Maybe next year his attitude will be different.

All good wishes.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

January 10, 1946

GBJ personal

Dear Records

I cannot begin to express my appreciation for your thoughtfulness in sending my son, Edward, a set of boxing gloves. He will certainly be thrilled with them because he is very active and has always been quite interested in sports.

I shall get Edward to memorize the suggestions for use of the gloves so that he can box with the maximum of safety and with a professional style.

Thanks once more, and very best wishes from the Johnsons.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

GBJ:t

Cpl. Cy W. Record 34823960
Sqdn. A. 301st AAF Base Unit
Drew Field, Tampa, Florida

January 18, 1946

GBJ-Personal

Lt. (jg) Weston La Barre
515 Drayton Road
Oreland, Pennsylvania

Dear Wes:

Thanks for your recent letter and a copy of your communication to Dr. Odum. It is good to know that you are on terminal leave and will soon be a civilian again.

I am afraid there is not going to be much chance at Chapel Hill. Some time ago Dr. Odum arranged with John Gillin of Duke to give some time to the sociology department at the University of North Carolina. Gillin became interested in switching over completely to Chapel Hill and Odum liked the idea, so Gillin will soon be moving. I don't know that there has been any announcement about it yet, but I believe it is settled. I should have written you this a month ago, but I have been too darn much on the go.

Best wishes to all of you from the Johnsons.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

Reinstate in his office

January 18, 1946

Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences
Harvard University
24 Quincy Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Sir:

Cpl. Harold Garfinkel, who is now stationed at the Army Air Field at Gulfport, Mississippi, has applied for admission to the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences at Harvard University and has asked me to write you concerning his qualifications.

I have known Mr. Garfinkel for the past five years. I was associated with the Department of Sociology at the University of North Carolina for twenty years, having been a research professor at the time I resigned my position two years ago to take up my present work. I had Garfinkel as a student in several graduate courses and I have kept in close touch with him during his service in the Army.

I am pleased to recommend Garfinkel without any reservations whatsoever. I had many fine students at Chapel Hill, but I would rate him at the top in intellectual equipment and desire for improving methodology in the social sciences. I believe that if he has a chance to develop under the guidance of such men as Professor Talcott Parsons, he will become an outstanding scholar in the field of sociology. He is modest and unassuming, and he gets along splendidly with other people. For several years he has looked forward to the possibility of studying at Harvard. It is my earnest hope that he will be admitted to your graduate school.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

February 4, 1946

GBJ personal

Dear Gar:

I have been away from Atlanta so much since receiving your letter of January 15 that I have not had a chance to reply. However, I did write the Dean of the Harvard Graduate School as soon as I received your letter. You can rest assured that I put in unqualified praise and recommendation. I hope it will help some.

I have been in Florida most of this week--no, not for pleasure, unfortunately--and I have just a few hours in the office before getting off to New York. Now, I know how a traveling salesman lives.

All good wishes to you and Arlene.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

Cpl. Harold Garfinkel
P. O. Box 1024
Gulfport, Mississippi

May 3, 1946

Mr. J. M. Foushee
136 East Franklin Street
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Dear John:

Thank you for your letter concerning renewal of insurance on my house in Chapel Hill. I agree that the coverage should be increased to $10,000. I certainly could not replace the house for that figure. I shall appreciate your making the change and sending me another bill.

Very best regards to you and the family from the Johnsons.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

Encl.

GBJ personal

July 29, 1946

Mr. J. H. Scott
Auditor Passenger Accounts
857 Southern Railway Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Scott:

On July 18 I made a trip from Atlanta to Jackson, Mississippi. Due to change of plans, I returned to Atlanta by another route. I am enclosing herewith the unused portion of my ticket for a refund. Please make check payable to Guy B. Johnson.

Yours very truly,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

Encl.

August 13, 1946

GBJ Personal

Rev. Henry G. Ruark
University Methodist Church
P. O. Box 676
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Ruark:

Thank you for your letter of August 2. I was away from Atlanta last week, or I would have replied sooner.

Mrs. Johnson, Edward and I moved our membership to St. Mark Methodist Church in Atlanta in the fall of 1944. Benton, whose full name is Guy Benton Johnson, Jr., has retained his membership at the University Methodist Church since he entered the University of North Carolina at the time we left Chapel Hill. I hope that this clears up your question concerning our memberships.

Benton has just returned from eight weeks work with a Youth Caravan in South Carolina. He had a very interesting experience and I am sure he will want to tell you about it when he comes back to Chapel Hill.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

September 4, 1948

Mr. Peter H. Rossi
66 West 106th Street
New York 25, New York

Inf

Dear Mr. Rossi:

While I was visiting in Chapel Hill on vacation last week I picked up your letter of July 12. Unfortunately, it had not been forwarded to me as it should have been, but had been laid aside with a lot of second class mail. I am very sorry for this delay.

The additional material which I had hoped to publish on the Negro and Homicide has not yet been published. The pressure of work at Chapel Hill and later in my present position prevented my completing the homicide material. However, one of my former students, Harold Garfinkel, wrote an excellent Master's Thesis on "A Study of Homicide in Ten Counties in North Carolina, 1930-1940," Department of Sociology, University of North Carolina, 1941. I believe it is the most thorough study of this sort which has ever been made. No doubt you could borrow a copy of the thesis through the inter-library loan service.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

September 4, 1946

Miss Ethel Winfield
Woman's Missionary Union
Southern Baptist Convention
1111 Comer Building
Birmingham, 3, Alabama

Dear Miss Winfield:

Thank you for sending us the copy of the proof containing the listing of Southern Regional Council pamphlets. As you will see, I have struck out several items which are now out of print, and I have attached a sheet showing several other pamphlets and a packet which you might want to add to the list.

With all good wishes,

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

Encl.

September 4, 1946

Dr. Gunnar K. Myrdal
Nyansvagen, 155, Appelviken
Stockholm, Sweden

Dear Gunnar:

It is a real pleasure to be able to present to you Mr. Charles F. Palmer, of Atlanta. He and Mrs. Palmer are visiting in Stockholm September 26 to October 2.

As you may know, Mr. Palmer is an authority on slum clearance and housing. He has studied these problems at first hand in many countries, and it is this interest which now brings him to Stockholm. I count it a privilege to know "Chuck" Palmer, and I am sure that in him you will find a kindred spirit.

With all good wishes to you and Alva,

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

Gleancopy Onion Skin
MADE IN U.S.A.

September 4, 1946

Dr. Gunnar K. Myrdal
Nyansvagen, 155, Appelviken
Stockholm, Sweden

Dear Gunnar:

A good friend of mine, Mr. Charles F. Palmer, of Atlanta, will be at the Grand Hotel in Stockholm September 26 to October 2. He is most anxious to meet you. I do hope that you are in Stockholm at that time and that you will be able to see him. Mrs. Palmer will accompany him.

"Chuck" Palmer represents the best type of American business man. He owns large real estate interests in Atlanta, but he has a deep interest in slum clearance and better housing. In 1933 he organized Techwood Homes, which was the first slum clearance project in the United States under the New Deal. He has served as Chairman of the Atlanta Housing Authority and as Defense Housing Coordinator for the National Defense Commission. He has traveled widely in Europe in order to familiarize himself with housing and town planning, and he is anxious to have a look at housing and planning in Sweden. You will find both him and Mrs. Palmer to be persons of liberal philosophies and personal charm. It goes without saying that I shall appreciate deeply anything you can do to make their visit to Sweden pleasant and profitable.

I hope that things are going well with you and your family, and that Sweden is pulling out of the war years in good shape. Guion joins me in salutations and best wishes to the Myrdals!

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT
via air mail.

Clear copy Dittoing
MADE IN U.S.A.

FBR
JC
MM
PA
Return

B.U.Faculty Club,
147 Bay State road,
Boston, MASS.

December 2, 1958.

Dear Harold,

Thankyou for your letter and all the gen on THE Montgomery situation. That very same day I received a long letter from Virginia Durr, then followed a reprint of the Home News articles and I needed no more - you will see the result in amongst the enclosed. I was so incensed that I wrote a story and sent it to Max Ascoli.

The other two - one on communications, and the other on impressions - have been sent to The Nation and The New Republic. My total now stands at five and I intend to leave it at that, unless dear Lois Mattox-Miller of Readers Digest, finally communicates. It is strange to think that it was her enquiry which originally set me off on this "Deep South adventure" and that since, silence has reigned ;

Thankyou too for the information provided by Marge. I have had no reason to make use of this type material to date, but will find good use for it later. Especially writing for SA readers.

Once again my deepfelt thanks to you for all and everything. Let me just end by expressing the hope that our'communications'wont end here and that you will keep me in touch, as much I hope to keep you in touch with developments in our respective areas.

Regards to all.

Yours aye,

Vidaive

The New Montgomery Story

The Reporter.

A SOUTHERN RESISTANCE STORY.

"Montgomery, our home town, the Cradle of the Confederacy, long regarded as the stronghold of the Deep South now holds the distinction as being the site of a recent inter-racial meeting devoted to the general theme of "the problems of integration"" (Montgomery Home News, Thursday, November 20, 1958).

This comment, appearing under the banner headline; "WHITE WOMEN, NEGRO WOMEN HOLD MEETING AT ST. JUDE'S" is part and parcel of an insiduous campaign now being waged in Montgomery, Alabama, to expose 'the hidden integrationists in our midst'.

It all started in September of this year when a national women's magazine published a story on the South describing, in some detail, the activities of integrationist movements (alias; 'traitor', 'communist', 'agitator' in Southern parlance). It goes almost without saying that the ears and eyes of the Southern Resistance group were quick to pounce on this information to use it as fodder for the furtherance of their cause. This is where our story begins.

At the beginning of October a noted pro-segregationist columnist of a Montgomery daily newspaper, chose to comment on the national magazine's article. His ire was all too evident. Incensed that such things could be, he called upon local white citizens to organise a determined opposition to expose these 'traitors to our Southern way of life'. The call did not go unheeded. A Baptist Laymen's League was formed, undoubteldy warmly supported, if not sponsored, by the local ~~White Citizen's Council~~ organised racist group. Its declared aim to launch a campaign against these traitors.

At about this time the local group of the "Fellowhip of the Concerned" was to hold its annual district conference. The Fellowship of the Concerned is "a Fellowship of Church women, leaders of both races and the three faiths concerned about their South. There are no officers and no membership dues". The arrangements had gone ahead quietly and unpublicised with good reason. The 'liberal fight' in the South is essentially quiet and silent in its techniques.

...../The meeting

The meeting was being held in the newly completed hall of a large Roman Catholic medical and educational centre in Montgomery, St. Jude's, which caters predominantly to Negroes. The meeting started at about 9.30 a.m.. Cars drove in from Mobile, Tuskegee, Tuscalloosa and other surrounding areas bringing some 30 white and 30 to 40 Negro women together to discuss the day's conference theme; "Women in World Affairs". Each had been notified by letter of the event. By some trick of fate, advance notice of this meeting had reached the headquarters of the opposition. One of their 'representatives' was present. She was not known to those present, but taken at her face value, allowed to sit in on the day's proceedings. She was a typical southern women - small and petite; gentle with a charming little hat with flowers clinging close to her curls. She took no notes, but sat quietly at the back of the hall, observed by one of the 'concerned'. Subsequent development revealed that she was 'planted' there and author of the report which appeared in the "Montgomery Home News".

Many participated in the day's events; Negroes and whites, southerners and foreign visitors, one from Japan and one from South Africa. To quote from "Home News": "Broken up into morning and afternoon sessions a noon day box lunch, delivered by a representative of Furr's Cafe, a white restaurant on Fairview Ave., was served the participants..... According to our reports the white women were sitting together and the Negroes were sitting to themselves. Only a few white women chose to sit with the Negroes.....Rosa Parks, Negro woman whose arrest sparked the Montgomery bus boycott, was highly praised at the meeting.....One Negro woman was active. She was a doctor's wife, about 50 years old, with her hair done in a pony tail. She passed out programs..... Another very active participant was a Mrs. X (reported to be in age bracket 40 to 55)". And so it goes on. Every participant's name is mentioned and the gist of speakers' contributions reported, a little out of context !

Towards the middle of the morning a strange white man called at the registration desk asking for a certain unidentified lady who was not present. Later, putting the 'evidence' together', it was obvious he had been sent to check on the place of the meeting. That afternoon, when the conference ended, mixed groups of women on the way to their cars in the parking lot were startled to

...../find

themselves being flash-bulb photographed from the front seat of a circling car. Later too, it was discovered that car tag numbers had been noted for the names, addresses and businesses of the owners were listed in full in the local newspaper report mentioned.

A few days silence followed, but for those who had participated, days full of apprehensions. It was an uneasy lot of women who returned home to their familial duties that saturday night. The storm was sure to come, but when and with what force ?

It came at first in the form of phone calls, the one more libellous than the last and inevitably anonymous. One woman with singled out for particularly haarsh treatment receiving as many as 22 in one night. Then the 'invitations' to participate in Negro church functions - found to be a hoax. A local church elder, not of the Roman Catholic church involved, was mistakenly called upon by two armed drunkards who threatened serious reprisal on himself, his pastor and his church if this business of allowing 'meetings with niggers' on their premises was not immediately stopped. Knowing the local police sentiment not to be noticeably sympathetic, he did not even report the incident. Some of the 'concerned women' called upon the local Ministerial Alliance for help, but all they were able to get from them was the passing of a resolution, given no publicity, condemning the actions.

For a while the storm abated, but merely to gather momentum and force. The Baptist Laymen's League expanded into the Christian Laymen's League at a large state wide meeting early in November. It was addressed by a leading local judge, known for his stern defence of "the Old South". The League resolved to launch a Christian Crusade to "root out the hidden integrationists" and uses, as its mouthpiece, the "Montgomery Home News" referred to earlier.

The day after the issue containing the reference alluded to at the beginning of this article appeared, the telephone calls started again. This time worse than ever before. One woman, especially singled out and for no apparent purpose, had armed visitors and cars parked day and night outside her front garden. All who came and went had flash-bulb photographs taken of them. Unable to stand the strain any longer, her husband called up the local police. They came, found the men parked outside, one with a loaded pistol. As these pulled out, the police followed only to return a little

...../later

later, saying: "The man had a permit for the pistol and said he was visiting friends in the neighbourhood".

The Jewish women, participants in the Conference, have come in for a particularly bad time. Their husbands have been called upon by representatives of their own community and been told their wives had no right to jeopardise their group in that way. One young Jewish woman, whose husband has suffered severe withdrawal of goodwill in business, is grieved with remorse. Another, speaker at the Conference, has claimed that she was taken in and did not know she would be addressing a mixed group. Inevitably under such pressures, many must perforce weaken and seek to disassociate themselves from the 'guilty'.

Perhaps the greatest tragedy of all, is the rift these events have brought into family relationships. Husbands, fearing the reprisal on their businesses, are asking their wives to 'withdraw', to make public repudiation of the group to which they belong. To many the pressures are proving too great a strain, for where they had most hoped and looked for support, they find none. It is not difficult to understand the silence into which many withdraw.

The wife of the president of Tuskegee Institute had featured as one of the speakers. By some strange trick of fate her initials were reversed in the newspaper report. It also happened that by some even stranger coincidence she was, by this error, taken to be a white woman of the Montgomery citizenry with the same name. Fearful of the consequences, the white lady published an advertisment in which she publicly repudiated any connection with the affair, affirming her strong segregationist views.

The story is not ended and these brave southern women, as much 'southern' as any other, are finding it hard indeed to sustain their faith and courage in the face of so many pressures. There are many endings that could be written. Time alone will tell us which it was. But let us hope that the wish expressed by one of these white women, spells out the true ending: "We are looking forward to the Civil Rights' Commission coming here on December 8. But unless the Federal Government throws its power on the side of integration we cannot get it piece by piece, the pressure is too much on the other side".

The Montgomery story, so heroically started by the Negro community in 1955,

...../has

has not ended. The buses are integrated. But there is yet a tremendous task ahead. What this little vignette may tell us is that the battle is not one between Negroes and whites, but between those who believe in the American Bill of Rights, white or Negro, and those who dont.

Violaine Junod.

The New Republic

A WHITE SOUTH AFRICAN VISITS THE DEEP SOUTH

It is difficult to imagine the sense of excited anticipation with which I crossed the Mason-Dixon line and entered that region of this vast land where, it was said, THE Negro Problem loomed large. I come from a country so beset and preoccupied with THE Native Problem that for a while, touring through New England, New York State and parts of the mid-West, I had been happy to shed IT's burden. I was away and free from the pressures constantly confronting the white liberal in South Africa and was glad to forget about IT, if only for a while. But one cannot, however hard one tries, completely cast aside that which is an essential part of one and of which one is a product. The eager anticipation I then experienced came from my knowledge that I was returning, in a sense, to "old familiars".

Would I feel 'at home'? I know no problems to be identical, but also none to be unique. What then would be the differences, the similarities ? How and why ?

One thing I knew, and this observation made in the North was not to change in the South; The Negro is an American and has long been. He is one of the staunchest believers and fighters for the American creed of equality, freedom and justice. To compare him with the South African African, or even the South African Coloured (mixed-bloods), would be unfair, if not invidious. This is not to suggest that our Africans, given the same history, would not have become the American the Negro is today.

But what of the white southerner ? would he be a man vastly different in his thinking from that of most South African whites ? The very fact that he had made a 'problem' out of the Negroes, suggested not. I met many - liberals and racists. In many regards the latter were of a similar brand. Oftentimes, sitting in the home or office of a white racist he would turn to me and say: "Of course, being a South African, you'd understand. These Negroes are not like us. We cannot have them mixing with our children in schools, it would reduce the educational level to the Negro-load level. They're unhealthy, they're immoral....", and so on. The argument was all too familiar to South African adjusted ears. I understood all too well ! But there always was this difference; a recognition that all Negroes were not the same, that there were 'class differences'. In South Africa this is a feature not at all as marked amongst Africans, add to which African society certainly lacks the economic base

necessary to the establishment of ~~an entrenched middle class~~ of significance, a 'bourgeoisie'. But I was often told that those who had made good were: "much harder on their own people.....exploited them". The middle class members were "uppity....ashamed of the masses...not interested in their problems". In short, the need to rationalise white man's desire to retain supremacy in the South was as much a feature of THE problem there, as it is in South Africa.

I gave thought, for a passing moment, to a comparison of the "battle of the races". In South Africa this usually refers to the conflict between Afrikaner and British interests. I wondered whether the broad differences on racial issues between the Boer-Afrikaner on the one hand and the British on the other would not find its parallell here. In some regards the defiance of the South to the North, rooted in its defeat following the War Between the States, and reflected in the present integration issue, does find its parallell in South Africa. The Boers are also a defeated peoples, and in their ascendancy to political power it is not to be wondered at that they have sought to reject anything that smacks 'British'. In South Africa rightly or wrongly, I do not wish to enter into this discussion here, liberalism on racial issues has come to be associated with the Englishman as distinct from his compatriot of Dutch descent. In America the North has also come to stand for racial liberalism, hence the certain part-joking, part-meaningful and emotionally charged used of the word "Yankee" in the South, whenever there is trouble brewing. Perhaps, I thought, Boer-British antagonisms in South Africa do find their counterpart in the South-North antagonisms here.

The situation which has developed in the South, though on the basis of segregation and to this extent similar to South Africa, is in content very different. The pattern of segregation I found, appears to have been somewhat tempered by the long standing, now outlawed, doctrine of "separate and equal". It has allowed the development of a Negro society more or less relecting, mirroring, as it were, the white American society.

I visited large Negro universitie equal if not better than many white universities I had already seen. Campuses which would have made many a South African African envious. I saw and visited Negro homes in separate areas in Atlanta, as beautiful, spacious and well appointed as any smart white home. I met with Negro scholars and students as stimulating to talk with as any other comparable

group in the United States. I was taken to Negro schools whose buildings, equipment, staff and teaching would be the pride of any community. I met Negroes in positions of responsibility in business, commerce and the press equal to none enjoyed by Africans in my homeland. This was the equal aspect of the "separate and equal" doctrine of the Deep South. The South African Apartheid Government claims to be wanting to do the same thing in theory. Nevertheless one is left with the impression, in South Africa, that the separate equality will only be to very clearly defined levels; that Africans will never be able to achieve the economic independence which so many Negroes have enjoyed; that they will not be encouraged to become South Africans, but Bantu. In short that the goals of each separate racial group in South Africa are different and there there never will be a national South Africanism, but a series of South Africanisms.

But this "separation and equality" had another side to it. I saw Negro living conditions, ghetto-like in quality, as appalling as any I know and haver worked in, in my own country; I came across an area of aimlessness, shiftlessness and lack of ambition which could only be the product of a society in which there was intransigeant political control by the few; I me Negroes who for three years or more had been attempting to register as voters - they were still voiceless; I saw Negro parents and children, spearheads of the school desegregation movement, suffering as no man, woman or child should in an avowedly democratic country. This was South Africa.

Nevertheless, as I went along, I realised, with a pang of envy, that in America the South is but part of a greater whole, and this greater whole - the United States of America - has a national credo, a moral code embodied in its Bill of Rights, which must inevitably take the South with it. Not so in South Africa. There is no Bill of Rights. The laws of the land become increasingly divisive and discriminatory. The courts of the land can do nothing more than interpret these laws. The equal facilities the Negro has been able to obtain, he has obtained largely through court action. What he will again achieve, within the new doctrine of integration, announced by the Supreme Court in its school desegregation decision of 1954, will be the result of a further extension of democratic rights through the application of the "law of the land". But more than that, this ability to identify with a greater national identity, one extending beyond and transcending regionalism, gives the Negro a sense of moral strength fundamental to achieving progress at his local level. In South Africa there is no 'beyond'. It is all one national entity and state. To leave it to seek recognition and

encouragement beyond its borders means, either loss of nationality, if such is the tragic decision some have to make, or else being content to live with the label 'un-South African'.

This being part of the greater American society has had inevitable positive effects on the southern situation, despite the extreme racialism of certain white leaders, despite the fact that in many areas Negroes are denied fundamental rights, despite the fact that in some areas opposition of whites to school desegregation has led to violent actions. In the final analysis it is un-American to be a racialist and the Negroes make use of this to good effect, constantly pushing this argument to weaken southern defences. In South Africa precisely the opposite is true - it is un-South African to be non-racial, to preach the "brotherhood of man".

That is probably why white southerners are personally so much more violent in their actions against those who go counter to 'Southern tradition', than are white South African racists. It reflects the conflict of regional customs and traditions and the "law of the land". The closing down of public schools is an act of defiance against Federal law. The bombing of churches, homes and synagogues, the burning of crosses on front lawns, the use of extreme forms of physical and bodily violence are the actions of desperate men who have seen the writing on the wall. They are taking the law into their own hands. In South Africa, the white racists need not take the law into their own hands. The laws of the country are on the side of segregationists. It is left to the law enforcement officers, the courts of the land to enforce racial discrimination and division. Individual whites need not become personally involved. Custom and tradition, in South Africa, are bolstered up by the "law of the land".

There is one great overall similarity between our two situations, I thought. "THE Problem" in both areas is not a "Negro Problem" or a "Native problem" - it is essentially a white problem. It is created by the intransigeance of a white majority - it is in the minds, thoughts, deeds and actions of extreme white racists! Persons in the power structure who will not give in to the changing times, who refuse to submit to new demands, who resist any inroads on an out-dated past.

I was in Alabama during the gubernatorial elections. I heard and saw things which reminded me all too clearly of this "white problem" in my own country. Said a white southerner, supporting a candidate for the Montgomery Circuit

Court: "Perilous times lie ahead for us here in Montgomery during the next few years. The N.A.A.C.P. has selected our city as a battleground for their integration ambitions. They have won the first phase of the battle - the abolition of segregation on our city buses. Integration of ourm schools, or our swimming pools, public parks and amusement areas are next in line. Can we afford to entrust these vital matters to one (referring to the opponent) who is untried and untested and unexperienced ? We are speaking now of the very essence , the fundamentals of our civilisation, our very existence" (my italics). As I listened, the argument sounded all too familiar. But, I realised, the similarity is only in the words and the attitudes they express, not in their final effect. These were not the expressions of 'the American way of life', 'American democracy', the national will. They were the rantings of a southern white gentleman, the reflection of local customs and traditions.

The then Minister of Native Affairs, now Prime Minister of South Africa, Dr. H. Verwoerd, introducing the Bantu Education Act in the South African Senate in 1954 (the Act separates African education from that of all other groups), said this: "This is the class (referring to African teachers) which has learnt to believe that it is above its own peoples and feels its spiritual, economic and political home is among the civilized community of South Africa i.e. Europeans (whites) (my italics).....The Bantu must be guided to serve his own community in all respects. There is no place for him in the European community above the level of certain forms of labour.....For that reason it is of no avail to him to receive a training which has as its aim absorption in the European community, where he cannot be absorbed", (my italics). The same thinking, but with this difference: In South Africa such pronoucements dictate national policy. Today Bantu Education is a fact.

I have completed my visit to the Deep South, I was appalled by much of what I saw and heard. Most of all, the white racists' bigotry, their supreme arrogance, their lack of vision and their thinking as limited and extreme in its racial fanaticism as is that of most South African whites. But against all this I weighted the evidence of total America. I concluded that the days of racial malpractices in the South are numbered. The Bill of Rights stands firm on the horizon. I have faith that when all things are said and done, law and order, not anarchy, will determine the flow of events in this potentially greatest of all democratic bulwarks of the world. I turn to South Africa and I am left

wondering. Wondering at the eventual outcome. There are so many possible alternatives, ranging from extreme violence to evolutionary change. Time alone will tell which it is will determine the future. I can only philosophically reflect that given this great challenge; the opportunity of finding a peaceful solution to non-racial living, it would be a tragedy indeed if we, in South Africa, were to seek it in conflict.

The Nation

ARE WE COMMUNICATING IN THE SOUTH?

or

THE CHANGING COMMUNICATIONS OF THE SOUTH*

It is claimed by many, both in and outside the South, that communications between whites and Negroes "just aren't what they used to be"; that "they have deteriorated"; that "a few, very few bridges still remain open" and these principally between some white clergy and 'concerned' practising Christian whites and Negroes. In short, that there is very little interchange and that therein lies one of the stumbling-blocks to real "progress" and "advance".

On the face of it, this may appear true. There is certainly not much talk about whites and Negroes meeting and talking. The Southern press gives little coverage, if any, to the 'coming together' of the two. There is a general silence about such activities and the foreign visitor, like myself, after a brief and cursory call to this and that town, will leave with an impression of two more or less isolated communities, white and Negro, going about their separate and several ways.

The whole issue depends, of course, on what is meant by communications or communicating. I suppose it can be claimed that before 1954, i.e. before the Supreme Court ruling on school desegregation, there appeared to be far more exchange than now. I was talking to a local organisor of the N.A.A.C.P. in Georgia and was told; "I would not hesitate to communicate with State Governors, Attoerney-Generals of this and that State, and city officials and received courteous reception. Immediately after the 1954 decision this continued, but by 1955 when resitance had hardened, I didn't even attempt to talk with such people. I knew it would be a waste of time. The public utterances and statements of such men made their position so evidently clear that I knew contact would be useless. Besides, even assuming I were to get a hearing, if the press got hold of it, it would be the end of that official's public life - his kiss of death".

A few weeks earlier I had called on an official of a local Chamber of Commerce in one of Alabama's larger towns. He spoke with an obvious sense of loss of his earlier contacts with Negroes in the community. But "things had changed....it just wasn't the same.....They no longer appreciate what we do for them. We organise a show,

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* By communications is meant person-to-person or group-to-group contact. I am not here concerned with techniques of mass media or the use of protest techniques as a means of communicating.

and event, call them to discuss it. They promise support. The day comes and they just aren't there. They let us down".

Basically what has happened is that the frame of reference within which communications operate, has undergone a most basic change. Up to the year of the Supreme Court decision on school desegregation, whites and Negroes operated within a framework of "separate and equal". A framework which, it has been clearly shown, implied both in theory and practice, the inferiority of the Negroes. Whites approached Negroes first; whites selected who was to represent the Negroes; whites planned for the Negroes and called them in for agreement; whites, in short, determined quite unilaterally how communications would operate. It was all one way. The Negro was on the whole passive about this and accepted, even if grudgingly, his role as recipient. He did not challenge it with sustained effort. The 1954 decision has changed all this. It was held for all to see that there is a basic human dignity and that men are essentially alike; that separation did not comply to these basic truths even if equality were the goal, and that therefore the only way to achieve their realisation was within a new frame of reference - that of integration, the single society. This gave the Negro a moral and legal backing he had hitherto lacked in his relationships with the whites. Whilst he, particularly the Negro leader, had never accpted his inferiority, he had nevertheless been situationally pressured into a position of accepting it. He would go 'hat in hand' to the white official or friend, begging here and pleading there. Now he no longer feels it necessary to do this. He can stand as a man and demand as a man. He asks not that it be done for him but with him. This is something which the local power structures of the South, entirely in the hands of whites, find difficult to adjust to. They are consciously resisting the change and still wish to operate within the old framework. Therefore, at the level of communications between Negroes and the local power structures, communications have "broken down".

Nevertheless there had been other levels of communications, ones which permitted for a more or less equal exchange of views, but less than more and I make this condition advisedly. In the field of 'Human Relations', where State and local chapters of Human Relations Committees existed, there had been rapport. But white liberals, largely self-appointed and self-elected, tended, inevitably to operate within the same old framework of "separate and equal". I am told, by both Negroes and the more perceptive and honest white liberals, that the relationships so established inevitably smacked of paternalism and patronage. The white liberal, in such a situation, still tended to take the initiative, to speak out

for the Negroes though his premise, by definition, was concerned with questions of the "dignity of man", "brotherhood and equality". It seems as if during that period, white liberals were concerned more about fighting for the "equal" aspect of the "separate and equal" doctrine than against separation. Today they are being called upon to fight against separation and many have not been able to go along with the change. It is not that old liberals have retreated, but rather that the firing line has moved forward. In this field of communications some of the old bridges do still remain and new ones are being put up, as we shall see.

I suggested at the beginning that communications, on the face of it, had deteriorated. A deeper look into the situation reveals that it is not so much deterioration as alteration and also, that today new fields of communications are opening up. For the most part these developments are quiet and silent. The loudly proclaimed story of the South is all too unfortunately that which gives the negative side of the picture. It is the political demagogues and their rantings and ravings which are heard all over the land and not the quiet voice of reason. With only this to go by, many Americans see but a bleak prospect for the South of the future. A look at the new changing communications speaks another story and one which may, when this period comes to be recorded in historical time, feature far more prominently than the records of racist activities. These latter reflect the passing South, the death throes of the Old South. The quiet and silent developments are the foundations of the New South.

Firstly, communications between local power structures and the Negro communities will only adjust to the extent that the Negro is able to exercise more and more political, i.e. voting power. The techniques that are being used to deprive Negroes of their voting rights in certain parts of the South, are all too well known to need elaboration here. One need only refer to the tragic Tuskegee situation in Alabama to illustrate the point. Suffice it to say that in areas, notably Atlanta, where Negroes since the abolition of the white primaries represent a substantial voting 'block', there has been noticeable enlightenment in local policies. The recent stand of Mayor Hartsfield of Atlanta on the school issue challenging the right of the State to determine policy for the city in that regard, can clearly be related to his dependence on local Negro voting support (1).

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(1) See: C.A. Bacote: "The Negro in Atlanta Politics", PHYLON, vol. XVI, no. 4, especially pp. 343 - 350.

Secondly, in the field of Human Relations, very noticeable advances are taking place and their significance cannot be underestimated. Most southern states now have an established Council on Human Relations with a paid organisor. At city and town levels, local chapters, though small, are operating despite severe local white censure. The Southern Regional Council apart from providing valuable factual information on the changing South, acts as a co-ordinator of numerous inter-racial activities. A group of dedicated church women, calling themselves "The Fellowship of the Concerned", are going quietly about their conscience driven way; meeting in mixed groups at local, state and regional levels, they are slowly but surely bringing in more and more women to think, talk and act on issues which confront the South. They are preparing Southerners, Negroes and whites, for the day when integration 'will be', encouraging them to concern themselves with the business of living together and demonstrating it in their daily lives. The measure of their significant role, in the South today, can surely be assessed by the very resitance displayed to them by local White Citizens' Councils and other white racist groups.

It is neverthelss at yet another level that I believe communications of a most important kind and more effective than these just mentioned, are developing. More effective if only that they do not incur the displeaure and wrath of the majority of the local white communities, and are developing as a matter of course. I refer to that area of communications which is necessary to and the result of the changing South. The South is but part and parcel of a larger America and in order to keep pace with the developments in other parts of the land it is undergoing very basic and fundamental changes. What was once an essentially agrarian region, is now fast becoming and urban-industrial orientated economy. Negores and whites are not only migrating to the North, but moving from rural areas into nearby towns and cities. Industrial and business concerns with headquarters in the north, east and west are establishing local southern branches. This brings a non-southern element into the situation. Whereas some fifteen years ago one could with certainty talk of one political and economic power structure. today the overlapping is not at all as clear cut and in certain more developed areas, i.e. industrially, there is a noticeable pull and push between the two. Add to which the conflict between town and rural areas, in Georgia noticeably, is all too evident.

All these social and economic changes are bringing into their trails as host of new dimensions in terms of use of human resources and manpower, and the handling of the new resulting problems. Situations develop which require non-political-racial thinking, which call for expert and careful planning. This has a most

direct bearing on the whole area of communications between whites and Negroes. In the field of labour, of welfare and health work, persons regardless of race or colour, have to come together to cope with the problems facing them. In order to function it is,for example, necessary for that members of a trade union combine. If they do not, their very division will spell failure to their objectives. Similarly, in a large city like Atlanta, a third of whose population is Negro, social problems arising out of the influx into the city of large numbers of people, require a pooling of resources and brains. Here race cannot enter into the picture, the problems are not Negro nor white, they are human problems affecting individuals in exactly the same way regardless of skin pigmentation. Thus welfare agencies, both state and private, community chests, urban renewal boards and health organisations, but with very few exceptions, are integrated. Negro and white sit together on boards and committees, planning, making and executing policy. One cannot be concerned abou the 'racial problem' here, it is extraneous - what is at stake is a city or town's very life and future. It would be a fool indeed who would raise the cry 'nigger, nigger' in these confines. Far more important is it to see that the city thrives, develops and expands.

Now one may argue that "the Atlanta situation" is different and atypical: it is not THE South. I had cause to live in two other southern communities, both in Alabama, and found that though the changing problems are by no means identical and certainly not of such magnitude, they nevertheless made similar calls on the community's resources - calls which necessitated communications between whites and Negroes. I found that in Tuskegee, a city split in two as a result of the famous gerrymandering of the city limits casting out all but 10 of the 420 Negro voters, the local welfare department with its entirely white personnel was working in very close collaboration and co-operation with their Negro counterparts in the Negro section of the community. It had to be. Most of the social problems which arose dealt with the rural Negroes in the surrounding Macon County. In order that the goals for which these organisations had been set up, be achieved, they just had to work together. Said a white social worker to me: "It is not a matter of race, but a matter of a social welfare case ".

There is no denying that in the South today, despite 'massive resitance' to school integration, despite racial demagoguery, the course is inevitably set towards integration. Racists are trying to 'fight the ice'. Communications, which are at least as good a measuring rod as any of either progress or lack of it, certainly reflect an ever forward movement. That some of the 'old type' communications

have broken down should not be deprecated, but rather welcomed. It is ~~warning~~ but a sign of adjustment to a new and more wholesome way of life. To this be added the mounting evidence of new types of communications and we have a total picture of the South which is far from bleak. It seems also high time the South were asked to shift its preoccupation from the "Negro or racial problem" to other problems, and this it is being forced to do by the very nature of the changing South.

Return to HCF

Faculty Club,
Boston University,
147 Bay State road,
Boston, Mass.

See attached - MM

Dear Harold,

A word to repeat in writing (for record purposes concerning visiting curiosities from overseas) my most grateful thanks to you and all the others at SRC for all your many kindnesses. I made full use of all your many generosities and hope I did not overstep the mark. I looked upon it as my HQs during my southern venture and everytime I returned from 'the field' and walked into the office, it felt like home. This is a personal admission, but wherever I roam I look for 'roots', however transient, and this you provided me with.

I should particularly like to thank you for the many, often unscheduled, talks we had. These were of tremendous help to me and you will doubtless find reference in my writings to many of your insights and ideas. I am truly grateful for the time you gave me and the willingness with which you listened to my, more often than not, random thinking. Many of your comments figure large in my notebooks and will decidedly help when I come to grapple with the more serious analysis of my study. For the moment I am satisfying myself with the 'impressionistic' writing and hope to complete two to three articles before I leave. John Fischer of Harpers has indicated interest and waits for a draft, and I see Charles Morton of The Atlantic very soon.

MM -

A rather disturbing thing has happened - an envelope I sent myself from Atlanta, containing all my 'extra' field material, has not arrived, Other parcels sent on the same day have. In this particular lot I had some basic information concerning Atlanta which I shall need and I wonder whether your librarian could supply my needs ? Figures relating to Atlanta's population - racial distribution. Similar information regarding labour force, voting. At the moment this is all I need. I may have to come back for more, but hope not too soon.

I am having the 'candid shots' taken of members of the staff developed and will be sending them on to you when ready.

Once again my sincere thanks to you and others for your co-operation and help over these last four months,

Yours sincerely,

Violaine.

Kytle, Calvin

February 3, 1948

Mr. Calvin Kytle
Ridgeview Road
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Calvin:

A couple of weeks ago at a meeting of the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation, that Committee asked the Council to prepare for it a brief statement about blocked voting. What they wanted was the truth. I assume the truth in Georgia is that when a race issue is up, Negroes vote pretty well in a block, and when the issue is not race, they scatter their votes.

You have got facts and figures on this matter. I would save a pretty penny if I could engage you for, say, forty dollars to write a short article on it. They did not tell me what they wanted with it. I assume they would print it as a leaflet issued by the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation.

Possible or not possible?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:eb

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF HOME ECONOMICS

Kittrell file copy

RECEIVED
FEB 11 1947
Southern Regional Council

February 8, 1947

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

My dear Dr. Johnson:

This will acknowledge your letter of January 24 and receipt of the editorial that appeared in Life and the data prepared by the National Committee on Immigration Policy.

I have read them both through with a great deal of interest and appreciate your sending them to me.

Very sincerely yours,

Flemmie P. Kittrell

Flemmie P. Kittrell, Head
Department of Home Economics

bcl

K-
Kammerer

February 19, 1948

Dear Mrs. Kammerer:

It was very kind indeed of you to let me have the most pleasant visit in your home. I enjoyed it greatly and shall remember it often.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Mrs. E. H. Kammerer
59 Meeting Street
Charleston
South Carolina

FIFTY-NINE MEETING STREET

Sunday morning

Dear Georgs.

How glad I am to catch up with you once more — Margaretta says your programme will admit of your chopping in here at Easy part twelve & I shall look forward to seeing you then.

Cordially

Olga Hugo Kammerer

19- ~~K~~ Misc -
Kaplan, Mrs. Israel

May 19, 1948

Mrs. Israel Kaplan
1467 Challen Avenue
Jacksonville, Florida

Dear Mrs. Kaplan:

When Mrs. Henry Havens was here sometime ago, she told me of your interest in having information as to contributions which have been made through the Southern Regional Council by Jewish organizations or individuals, to the cause of promoting racial harmony, combating prejudice, and developing intergroup and intercultural education and understanding.

As you doubtless know, it is through the generosity of the Julius Rosenwald Fund that we have had each year's back-log that has let us keep going! Numerous Jewish persons contribute generously as individuals, and it was the Anti-Defamation League of the B'nai B'rith which carried most of the cost of the recent civil rights meeting here in Atlanta which the Council organized. A recent direct contribution from a Jewish agency was a gift of $150 to the South Carolina State Division of the Council by the United Jewish Appeal.

The Council's greatest problem has been to raise money from within the South. In the last two or three years, the proportion of Southern-contributed money has risen considerably, but it is still nowhere near where it should be. We do get good sums from various church groups, for the Council, as I am sure you know, is as interfaith as it is interracial. The Methodists give us altogether about $2,600 a year through their various organizations. The Presbyterians put in a little, the Catholics somewhat more, and the Episcopalians are gradually stepping up their contributions.

The Council and its various State Divisions have work which aches to be done. We should all be grateful if any who are able, and who see the need for work of this kind, will bring their help to bear.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s

K-Miscl

ARTHUR S. KLING,
1917 Maplewood Place,
LOUISVILLE 5, KY.

RECEIVED
JUN 7 1948
Southern Regional Council

June 4, 1948

Dr. George S. Mitchell
63 Auburn Ave
Atlanta Ga.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:-

I have had some difficulty in getting the information for which you asked while in Louisville. The enclosed letter explains the official policy of the Committee for Kentucky. As far as I have been able to learn the difficulties between Frank Stanley, editor of the Louisville Defender and Harry S. Schacter arose out of a clash of personalities. Both men are somewhat on the prima donna side.

As correspondent for the Southern Regional Council you might write to Joseph S. Freeland, 307 Citizens Savings Bank Building, Paducah, Ky. Joe is a young attorney, graduate of U. of K., acting secretary of the Socialist Party in Kentucky, and a vice-president of the A. F. of L. central labor union in Paducah. He is a very

ARTHUR S. KLING,
1917 Maplewood Place,
LOUISVILLE 5, KY.

decent fellow and, I feel quite sure, can do the sort of job you outlined at your meeting here.

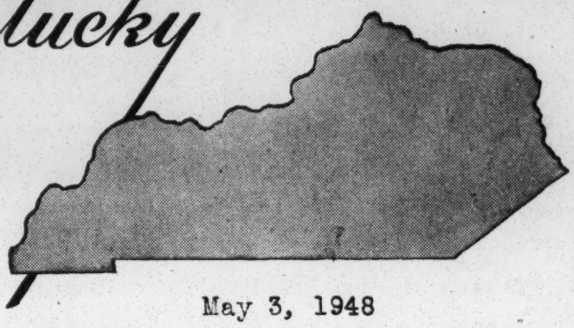
As soon as I am able to get a copy of the attitudes questionnaire used for the Urban League Survey at the U of L, I shall forward it to you.

Sincerely

Arthur S. Kling

Committee for Kentucky

A FACTFINDING COMMITTEE WHOSE OBJECTIVE IS THE WELFARE OF ALL OF KENTUCKY . . .



506 S. Third St., Louisville 2, Ky.

May 3, 1948

Mr. Charles T. Steele, Executive Secretary
Louisville Urban League
418 South Fifth Street
Louisville 2, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Steele:

In answer to your request of April 30, I am outlining below what I feel to be some significant items concerning the Committee for Kentucky in its relation to the Negroes.

1. Board of Directors - As you know since the beginning of the Committee's program we have had two outstanding Kentucky Negroes on the Board. Since the Board of Directors is a policy forming group for the Committee, Negroes have direct representation.

2. Member Organizations - The Committee has welcomed and approved applications of all Negro groups as Member Organizations of the Committee. As you know the Committee is an organization of Kentucky organizations. These organizations have voting privileges, approve reports, transaction official business, and chart the course of the Committee. Today 13 of the 87 Member Organizations are Negro groups.

3. College Committees - When the Committee started its college education program, the first committee formed was at Kentucky State College for Negroes at Frankfort. Immediately following this committee was one at Transylvania at Lexington and at the University of Kentucky at Lexington.

4. Reports - The Committee has been guided basically by Negro representatives on the Board as to specific items relating to Negroes to be covered in our reports. In the majority of instances our Negro representatives have desired that specific mention or direction to Negro problems should not be listed, but have preferred that the general report cover all people. There have been a few exceptions to this rule. For example, one specific item mentioned in our Report on Education covered salaries of teachers. This Report points out that the average salary of Negro teachers in Kentucky is not has high as the average salary of white teachers in the same district of Kentucky. This section ends with the following question, "How Soon Can

PRESIDENT: HARRY W. SCHACTER - - - - - - - - - President of Kaufman-Straus Co., Louisville, Kentucky
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT: H. FRED WILLKIE - - - - - - - - - - - Vice-President, Jos. E. Seagram & Sons
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT: JOE BETTS - - - - Director of Information of the Kentucky Farm Bureau Federation
THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT: DR. R. B. ATWOOD - - - - - - - - - - - President of Kentucky State College
SECRETARY: DR. JOHN W. BROOKER - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Director, Public Relations, K. E. A.
TREASURER: EDWARD H. WEYLER - - - - - Secretary-treasurer of the Kentucky State Federation of Labor
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR—MAURICE DEITSELL BEMENT
DIRECTOR, COMMUNITY SERVICE DEPT.—JAMES W. ARMSTRONG

Kentucky Stop Discrimination in Teachers' Salaries?" When such Negro problems are spotlighted in our reports it has been on the recommendation of the Negro representatives.

5. Legislative Program - In our Legislative Program eight specific distributions were covered, such as agriculture, aviation, business, conservation, business, education, etc. In these items most proposals are of a general nature contributing to the welfare of the people in Kentucky. However, in a few instances special items were approved which would be beneficial especially to Negroes. For example, under the section on education the following principle was approved--adequate financial support for out-of-state study and amendment to permit out-of-state study of medicine, denistry, and nursing. The purpose of this proposal was to guarantee as nearly as possible equal opportunities for professional training for all Kentucky youth.

   Also under the section on health was a proposal calling for an increased appropriation for the Red Cross hospital for Negroes. Also, under the section on labor, principle was approved asking for a fair employment practices act.

   The Committee feels that all of the proposals endorsed in the Peoples Legislative Program would benefit Negroes, as well as, our other citizens. However, these three or four items cited above were designed to help specifically the welfare of our Negro citizens.

6. First Class Citizenship - The Committee since its inception has recognized only first class citizenship. This has been done in our literature, in our speeches, and in our appearances before the joint sessions of the Legislature in 1946 and 1948. The Committee stated its objective in the beginning of its program and has continued to reiterate the following: The Committee's objective is the general improvement of the welfare of all Kentucky and all of her citizens. When the Committee says all, it means all.

7. No Segregation - When the Committee's Board of Directors meets at a luncheon or a dinner, Negro representatives meet and eat along with other members. Also when the delegates from our Member Organizations are called together Negro delegates meet in joint session with delegates of other Member Organizations.

8. Understanding - We believe that one of the greatest contributions made by the Committee to the Negroes of Kentucky is the fact that we have been instrumental in bringing about a better understanding of our people to our many problems including the problem of the Negroes of our State.

Although the above may not be complete listing, I believe that you will agree that even these items certainly will warrant the continued support of Negroes of this State to the Committee for Kentucky.

Sincerely,

M. D. Bennett

MDB:mz

19 - K - Karnopp, C.F.

June 9, 1948

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Karnopp
461 Linden Street
Winnetka, Illinois

Dear The Karnopps:

It was very kind indeed of you to write.

I am only too glad that the Council could be of help to you. We exist to do just what you called on us for, among other things, and we are always glad when we get a chance to do our job. Also it is nice to help people who are so appreciative.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:eb

May 20 - 1948

461 Sinden St.
Minnetka Ill

RECEIVED
MAY 24 1948
Southern Regional Co

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:-

We are the couple who were headed for three months in Sarasota and called you on the phone in Atlanta for help in getting close to the problems we had looked at from afar all our lives.

You gave it to us. We had one of the most interesting winters we have had in all our journeying into milder climates. The Council members and their friends helped us no end in seeing things and learning. We tried to keep our eyes open and our mouths shut - which proved a successful technique. Of course we asked questions!

Monsignor McNamara made us a book list and loaned us books - Dr. Clary, Dr. Tucker Com. Rank Spencer - Frankie Golden - Pres. Colston - A.C. Cuttright - Prof. Robert Goodaden and many others were patient with us.

Since our return we have enjoyed "The Mopping of a Southerner" - by Lumpkin and "Quality" by Sumner - This letter should be printed on a tract! Such an all round adequacy in a fractional approach to a problem I have seldom seen.

We came back with much more leniency for the white southerner than we ever expected to have.

Our contact with the Council made our exile from home most worth while - We are grateful.

Very truly yours

Charles Martin Karnopp.

(Mr & Mrs. C.F.)

P.S. Kindly have our address changed to 461 Linden St, Winnetka Ill -

Former address Sasanoa Beach, Ga.

M.K.

Changed on addressograph

JM entered

(Misc) K- Karnopp
~~SRC Membership~~
~~Cent.~~

January 29, 1948

Mrs. George Karnopf
Savannah Beach
Georgia

Dear Mrs. Karnopf:

It was very kind of you to send your letter of January 26. We value your membership and also the three names which you sent us for cultivation.

I don't know whether I sent you the boiled-down version of a survey we helped make in Jacksonville, Florida. Here is a copy.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

June, 1947 New South --
"By The People."
Enclosure

48
3.00

1/29/48 19-K-Misc-Karnopp

Sec'y

Savannah Beach, Ga.
Jan. 26 - 1948

RECEIVED
JAN 27 1948
RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

We want to thank you for sending to Dr. George Clary and Monsignor McNamara regarding our interest in the problems of the South. Both of these men have been generous with their time in helping us to become better informed. They have directed us to others in Savannah who have been most courteous and interested in our 'education'. The Monsignor gave us a book-list which we have enjoyed following.

Some of our long-time concepts are being made over. We are truly getting a fresh look at some of our long-held prejudices. The more we learn the more we ~~see~~ ~~learn~~ realize meager is our insight into this tremendously complex situation.

We would like to ask if any surveys of any kind are being made by the council in this region?

Enclosed find check for a membership in the Council for My Husband and myself.

Again thanking you for the forwarded matter and your interest in our request.

Very truly yours
Martha J. Karnopp (Karnopp)
(Mrs. Chas. F.)

P.S. Among those giving us time for conference has been Robbie Youngerman - M. K.

Note - Home address is Winetka, Ill
Winnetka

19- K- Misc
Key, CR.

September 24, '48

Mr. Carl Rollen Key
North Caolina Council of Churches
College Station, Durham, N.C.

Dear Mr. Key,

Thank you very much for your kind letter about our small part in getting Mrs. Tilly before your group. She does a job, doesn't she?

Can you help us get some more members in North Carolina? We would gladly give three months subscription to our small publication, as a measure of cultivation, to any reasonable number of people you might care to list for us. Our experience is that people so informed about what we do quite often come along and pay in the couple of dollars a year which membership costs.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

General Officers

PRESIDENT
STANLEY C. HARRELL
DURHAM

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
CLYDE A. MILNER
GUILFORD COLLEGE

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
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North Carolina Council of Churches

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FRANCES C. QUERY, WEEKDAY RELIGIOUS EDUCATION CONSULTANT
RUTH ELLIOTT, OVERSEAS RELIEF CONSULTANT

Executive Committee
IN ADDITION TO OFFICERS

1948
JOHN R. CUNNINGHAM
DAVIDSON
S. W. HAHN
CONCORD
J. KENNETH PFOHL
WINSTON-SALEM
NEWTON J. ROBISON
RALEIGH
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WARNER L. HALL
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E. L. HILLMAN
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H. SHELTON SMITH
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1950
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A. R. KEPPEL
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RALEIGH

September 23, 1948

RECEIVED
SEP 24 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George B. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

On Tuesday of this week Mrs. M. E. Tilly of the Southern Regional Council appeared on the program of our Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Council of Churches in Raleigh. She gave us a superb and challenging address, the best of the day.

We understand that she came to us with expenses paid by the Southern Regional Council. Will you please convey our appreciation and thanks to your Council for making it possible for Mrs. Tilly to be with us.

Very sincerely yours,

Carl R. Key

Carl Rollen Key
Director

CRK:j

19-K-Misc.-Keenan, Charles, S.J.

AMERICA

NATIONAL CATHOLIC WEEKLY

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

329 WEST 108th STREET, NEW YORK 25, N. Y.
ACADEMY 2-4636

October 1, 1948

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thank you very much for your answer of September 28 to my request to send a copy of the Civil Rights resolution to Father McKeever. I had the pleasure of speaking yesterday to Mr. George S. Mitchell and expressing my appreciation of the excellent statement your Council issued.

Very sincerely yours

Charles Keenan, S.J.

Charles Keenan, S.J.
Managing Editor

CK:moc

19-K, Race
Bishop Kearney, Joseph E

January 19, 1949

The Right Reverend Mr. Joseph E. Kearney,
Cummins Memorial Theological Seminary
Summerville, South Carolina

My dear Bishop Kearney:

Here is a copy of the letter and materials that we are sending to Charleston ministers for use on Race Relations Sunday.

We are grateful for your help in sending us the list.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:nh
enclosure

PAUL D. WILLIAMS, RICHMOND
PRESIDENT
P. B. YOUNG, NORFOLK
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
GUY B. JOHNSON, CHAPEL HILL
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CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
GEORGE S. MITCHELL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
MRS. AGNES McKOY
SECRETARY-TREASURER
HAROLD C. FLEMING
DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

January 19, 1949

Dear Sir:

At the suggestion of the Right Reverend Mr. Joseph E. Kearney, I take pleasure in sending you some few materials which may be useful in the approach of Race Relations Sunday.

If the council can supply you with any of its other publications, we would be happy to do so.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

January 4, 1948

The Right Reverend Mr. Joseph E. Kearney
Cummins Memorial Theological Seminary
Summerville, South Carolina

My dear Bishop Kearney:

That was very kind of you to send over the list of the members of the Charleston Ministers' Union, to whom we are to send material helpful for interracial work and Race Relations Sunday.

I am sending each of them the things we have. They are not too well adapted, but can be somewhat useful anyway.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

Missionary Jurisdiction of the South
Reformed Episcopal Church
BISHOP JOSEPH E. KEARNEY, D. D.
SUMMERVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

CUMMINS MEMORIAL
THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
SUMMERVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

SECRETARY OF CONVOCATION
REV. WM. A. MACK, TH. B.
66 NASSAU STREET
CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

December 27th 1948

Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3 Georgia

RECEIVED
DEC 28 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dear Sirs,

Enclosed you will find a list of the addresses of the members of the Charleston Ministers' union to whom you promised in a previus letter to send literature or a list of publications for Inter-Racial work and for Inter-Racial Sunday materials. If you have any folders as well as the list of publications they would create some extra interest in inter-racial understanding.

Your kindness and attention to this request will be much appreciated and will of great benefit to the cause.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph E. Kearney

19-15-misc-Kempson, J. Obert

January 28, 1949

Mr. J. Obert Kempson, Chairman
Churchmen's Committee
Southern Regional Council
Drawer 189
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Kempson:

Here is a copy of your letter about Race Relations Sunday, which is going out to South Carolina members with the current issue of New South.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:nh

HCF

May 20, 1949

President R. B. Atwood
Kentucky State College
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Atwood:

Thank you so much for sending, in such careful detail, the information you and Dr. Mitchell discussed on his trip to Kentucky. Now he is out of town until the end of next week. We will hold your letter for his attention when he returns to the office.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary to George S. Mitchell

19- K- Misc

Kentucky State College

Kentucky State College

Frankfort, Kentucky

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

RECEIVED
MAY 20 1949
Southern Regional Council

May 18, 1949

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of May 13 I am sending you on the sheet attached the information requested.

Your visit here did us a lot of good. We are so glad that you came.

Very sincerely yours,

R. B. Atwood

R. B. Atwood
President

RBA:mld
Enc.

1932 - R. B. Atwood, President of Kentucky State College, was appointed by the governor as Chairman of Advisory Committee on Special Problems in Negro Education. This was an Advisory Committee to the Kentucky Educational Commission also appointed by the governor.

1936 - C. W. Anderson, Louisville Attorney, was the first Negro to win an election to the Kentucky Legislature. He served until 1948.

1944 - O. M. Travis, (Republican) operator of a general store at Monticello, Kentucky, was appointed by the governor to membership on the State Board of Education.

1944 - R. B. Atwood, President of Kentucky State College, and W. P. Offutt, Pastor of Calvary Baptist Church in Louisville, Kentucky, were appointed by the governor to membership on a twenty-five member Postwar Advisory Planning Commission of Kentucky.

1944 - C. H. Parrish, Professor at Louisville Muncipal College, was appointed by the governor as a member of the Commission on Revenue and Taxation for the State of Kentucky.

1944 - Kentucky Commission on Negro Affairs was created by the governor. One-half of the membership was White and one-half Negroes.

J. M. Tydings (White), William H. Perry, Jr. (Negro), Robert E. Black (Negro), Charles W. Anderson (Negro), Judge J. J. Kavanaugh (White), Tarleton Collier (White), Walter K. Belknap (White), William H. Vaughn (White), Dr. Maurice F. Rabb (Negro), Mrs. John G. South (White), Rev. W. H. Ballew (Negro), Mrs. W. H. Fouse (Negro).

1947 - C. W. Anderson was appointed Assistant Commonwealth Attorney of Jefferson County, Louisville, Kentucky.

1948 - A. E. Meyzeek, (Democrat), a retired school teacher of Louisville, Kentucky, was appointed by the governor to membership on the State Board of Education.

1948 - Dennis Henderson, Louisville Attorney, was the second Negro to be elected to the State Legislature from the same district from which C. W. Anderson came.

cc: Harold Fleming

Here are gleanings from Atwood before he promised to send me fuller details:

The late (Republican) governor of Kentucky, Willis (?), appointed as a member of the Kentucky State Board of Education O. M. Travis, a Negro, presumably in 1944, for a term which expired in 1948.

The succeeding governor (E. C. Clements) appointed in 1948 to the State Board of Education, in the room of Travis, A. E. Meyzeek, also a Negro.

Atwood himself appointive places on three advisory boards in the state, on each of which he is the only Negro member. He spoke of one on hospitals and one on conservation.

G.S.M.
May 13, 1949

President R. B. Atwood
Kentucky State College
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Atwood:

You and the whole College were kindness itself to me yesterday, and I am most grateful for the pleasant day there.

How very nice it was of you to take me downtown and put your friendship with Mr. Perkins and Mr. Marcus to such good use.

I remind you here of your willingness to supply us with a list of appointive positions in state or local government or advisory boards held by Negroes in Kentucky within the last several years. If we could know the title of the position or at least the exact name of the Board or Commission in which the appointment was enjoyed, the name of the appointee, and if possible, the year in which the appointment was made, we would be extremely grateful. Please don't hold it for exact checking of each detail; we would rather have most of the facts soon than all of them later on.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

19 - K - Misc

Kaplan,

July 5, 1949

Mr. Kaplan
The Welch Grape Juice Co.
55 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

ATTENTION: Mr. Neaman

Dear Mr. Kaplan:

Here is an article from the current issue of Collier's, written by Hodding Carter, which gives warm praise to the Southern Regional Council.

Mr. Neaman will recall the visit of Mr. Paul Williams, our President, and myself. We are in hope that we can interest you in helping the Council.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

~~SRC - Sellane~~
Kittrell, Flemmie

August 4, 1949

Miss Flemmie P. Kittrell
Vassar College
Poughkeepsie, New York

Dear Miss Kittrell;

Thanks a lot for the letter from Vassar. That makes it clear. I have repeatedly myself signed things as an individual, giving my organization just for identification, only to find the statement as printed showing the organization and not me!

I agree that it would be best to get specific approval from here for statements which will carry the Council's name, and know you will safeguard that.

Please stay on just as you are; you know both organizations, and you represent us ably. We are grateful for what you do - in complete unselfishness, as I well know.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

RECEIVED
JUL 29 1949
Southern Regional Council

VASSAR COLLEGE
POUGHKEEPSIE · NEW YORK

July 26, 1949

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director - Southern Regional Council Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue - N.E.
Atlanta - Ga.

My dear Mr. Mitchell.

Your letter of July 18th has reached me here and I would like to make the following comments. You are right in stating that I should not sign anything for the Council until I have first received word from the Executive Committee through you. This, I have tried to follow and have even called long distance when I wanted to get an answer concerning policy.

Now, in regards to the statement addressed to President Truman and the 81st Congress - I signed the statement as an individual from the Southern Regional Council, and not for the Council. It is extremely difficult for one to judge as to what is the right

VASSAR COLLEGE
POUGHKEEPSIE · NEW YORK

thing to do. I would like to suggest that in the future all communications be sent direct to the Atlanta Office, and answers be formulated there - this will be simpler and safer in the end.

I have been serving for two years as your representative in Washington. May I suggest that at your next meeting of the Executive Committee you appoint a new member - I am stating this in good faith and want you to know that I will continue to do what I can to make the work of the Council go forward.

Sincerely yours -

Florence P. Kilbreth

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF HOME ECONOMICS

July 25, 1949

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

My dear Mr. Mitchell:

This will acknowledge your recent letter to Miss Kittrell regarding the Southern Regional Council and the National Civil Liberties Clearing House.

Miss Kittrell is out of the city this summer and will not return to the office until some time in September. I will call your letter to her attention as soon as she returns so that you can hear from her direct regarding the matter you mentioned.

Very sincerely yours,

B. Claudine Lewis

B. Claudine Lewis
Secretary to Dr. Kittrell

bcl

RECEIVED
JUL 27 1949
Southern Regional Council

July 18, 1949

Miss Flemmie P. Kittrell, Head
Department of Home Economics
Howard University
Washington 1, D. C.

Dear Miss Kittrell:

We have a mild perplexity about the Southern Regional Council's relationship to the statement last June issued by the National Civil Liberties Clearing House. This, you will recall, was addressed to President Truman and Democratic Senators.

The Council is certainly in full agreement with the purposes and argument of the statement.

My question relates to the machinery for consulting organizations making up the Civil Liberties Clearing House.

The original conference for the National Citizens Conference on Civil Liberties spoke of the clearing house as an "agency for information and recommendations for action to its participating groups." It later stated the clearing house would "serve to facilitate the issuing of joint statements by such organizations and individuals as may choose to act on any given question."

The June statement going as it did to the membership of one party had a heavy political bend.

So far as I recall the Southern Regional Council was not specifically consulted in advance about the issuance of this statement.

We regard you as our representative with the clearing house and that certainly carries an important power to put the Council's point of view before the clearing house as a whole.

On the other hand, we should like to establish the practice of formal approval from here of any published statements to be issued by the clearning House with the inclusion of the Council.

I am not, in the least, disagreeing with the purpose of the June statement. I am merely using it as an instance to make it clear that the Southern Regional Council expects in the future to be given formal opportunity to approve or disapprove published statements proposed to be issued in its name.

I am sure you understand this and will use your best efforts to help keep the channel clear for the future.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Fellows —
Kittrell - Flemme

February 10, 1949

Miss Flemmie P. Kittrell
Department of Home Economics
Howard University
Washington 1, D. C.

Dear Miss Kittrell:

Your letter of February 7 has reached the office in Dr. Mitchell's absence. I know he will be glad that you will represent the Southern Regional Council at the National Citizens Conference on Civil Liberties, along with Charles Smith. Let us know about the "small expenses" involved.

As to the position of the Southern Regional Council on civil liberties, the official statement of policy adopted at the membership meeting last November is the "Honest Answer in the Civil Rights Controversy, which was in the September New South. In case you do not have that issue at hand, I am sending a reprint of it.

Mrs. M. E. Tilly, who is one of the sponsors of the Conference on Civil Liberties, is (as you probably know) a part-time field worker for the Southern Regional Council. I understand that she will be at the February 15-16 meeting. It would be a good idea for you and Charles Smith to talk with her.

We will look forward to hearing about the Conference from you.

Sincerely yours,

Elizabeth Tayler

cc: Charles Smith
Mrs. M. E. Tilly

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF HOME ECONOMICS

February 7, 1949

RECEIVED
FEB 9 1949
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

My dear Mr. Mitchell:

Every since your request of last year I have been keeping in touch with the National Citizens Conference on Civil Liberties. Since the initial conference in April, 1948, a committee composed of national organizations has been formed and is known as the National Citizens Conference on Civil Liberties. I have been representing the Council from time to time.

Recently, I have gotten in touch with Mr. Charles Smith, our assistant director who is here in the city, and he has suggested that I continue to represent the Council and attend when possible the committee meetings as well as the conference to be held on February 15 and 16. If this is in keeping with your desire, will you kindly let me know as I have gone ahead and sent in my registration fee and have also included a registration fee for Mr. Smith. There will be some other small expenses involved, but I will let you know about these after the conference has closed.

I shall look forward to hearing from you at your earliest convenience as to directions and the position that the Southern Regional Council takes in this total program on civil liberties.

Very sincerely yours,

Flemmie P. Kittrell

Flemmie P. Kittrell

FPK:bcl

Enc.

Burrelle's
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PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
165 Church Street - New York

BALTIMORE, MD.
THE AFRO
JUN 18 1949

23 Groups Urge Action on Rights

Ask Senate to Put Bills on 'Must' List

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Twenty-three national organizations, representing several million citizens, have combined in an urgent request that the Democratic leadership in the Senate add civil rights and displaced persons legislation to the "must" list of bills scheduled for enactment at the current session of Congress.

This was announced by the National Civil Liberties Clearing House, last Saturday, which in a statement sent to President Truman and Democratic Senators, said:

"One week ago (May 25) Senate Majority Leader Scott Lucas announced, after a meeting of the Senate Democratic Policy Committee, that civil rights and DP legislation will, in effect, be shelved by the Senate at this session of Congress.

Violates Party's Platform

"We are convinced that the order of legislative priorities set up by the Senate leadership does not reflect the priorities demanded by the American people. It violates the implicit pledge of the Democratic platform.

"We are aware that the legislative calendar in this session is a crowded one. We are equally aware that civil rights and DP legislation are absolutely essential to achieving our goal: To strengthen our democratic fabric and to remove a moral blemish from our leadership in world affairs."

Petitioning Groups Named

Among the organizations joining in the request were:

The American Civil Liberties Union, the American Council on Human Relations, the American Jewish Committee, AVC, Americans for Democratic Action, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, Citizens Council on Democratic Rights for Philadelphia, Commission Council for American Unity, the Council for Civil Rights in the Nation's Council, the Fellowship of Reconciliation, Friends Committee on National Legislation, Japanese American Citizens League, Jewish War Veterans;

NAACP, National Association of Jewish Center Workers, National Council for a Permanent FEPC, Defense Commission of the National Education Association, the Na[illegible] Women's Trade Union [illegible] the Social Education [illegible] of the Presbyterian [illegible] Regional [illegible] the United States Sec[illegible] the Women's International [illegible] for Peace and Freed[illegible]

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

- Is our American heritage of civil liberties in danger today?
- Is freedom a luxury to be enjoyed only in untroubled times?
- As responsible citizens, how can we best work to preserve, advance and extend our traditional rights and freedoms?
- Is our responsibility to do so nation-wide or world-wide?

?

To consider these and other questions of today, the Civil Liberties Clearing House invites you to attend a second

National Citizens Conference on Civil Liberties

February 15 and 16, 1949

at the

Y.W.C.A., 17th and K Streets N.W., Washington, D. C.

Freedom of opinion, of expression and of conscience is an indispensable means to the end of a free society. While recognizing fully democracy's need to protect itself, it is also essential that we safeguard and foster the fundamental Constitutional principles of American citizenship. Consequently, it is desirable to meet together to assess carefully the trends of our time, and to consider ways and means of protecting and furthering the basic values of our democracy.

To that end, this Conference Call is directed to religious, educational, civic, labor, social welfare, business, professional and farm organizations and leaders, by

THE CIVIL LIBERTIES CLEARING HOUSE

1000 11th Street N.W., Washington 1, D. C. **STerling 3711**

The Civil Liberties Clearing House

. . . acts, as its name implies, as a clearing agency for information and recommendations for action to its participating groups on questions involving the many varied problems of civil liberties, concentrating on those aspects not now adequately covered by specialized agencies.

. . . serves at present some 75 non-communist national organizations interested in the protection and fostering of our civil liberties. An outgrowth of the first National Citizens Conference on Civil Liberties, held in Washington last Spring, it was formed in answer to the need expressed then by the participating agencies for a continuing organization for the exchange of up-to-the-minute, first-hand information on legislative, executive and judicial problems in the field.

. . . is not in itself an action organization, does not issue statements in its own name, and does not in any way bind its participants to follow courses recommended by it as a result of group consideration of any problem. It does, however, serve to facilitate the issuing of joint statements by such organizations and individuals as may choose to act on any given question.

Sponsors

Dr. Beverley M. Boyd

Roger Baldwin

Dr. Francis J. Brown

Dr. Charles Gilkey

Rabbi Roland Gittelsohn

Pres. Mordecai Johnson

Rev. Thomas B. Keehn

Dr. Richard B. Kennan

Rev. J. Oscar Lee

Miss Eleanor Neff

Clarence E. Pickett

Rt. Rev. Wilfred Parsons

Bishop William Scarlett

Russell Smith

Philip Schiff

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Channing Tobias

Mrs. Lilian K. Watford

Mrs. Theodore Wedel

Paul Williams

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise

E. Raymond Wilson

The National Citizens Conference on Civil Liberties

. . . will be a work conference, with the major part of its time devoted to discussion from the floor of the subjects for which the Clearing House acts as an informational focal point, as listed in the provisional program at right. Resource persons who are experts in each field to be studied will be present to supply informed guidance and stimulate conference thought.

. . . is not expected to pass resolutions or to take any formal action which would bind any organization or individual represented.

. . . will be aimed, however, at reaching conclusions and developing findings and recommendations which may be taken back to the participating groups for their consideration and action.

National Citizens Conference on Civil Liberties

Y.W.C.A., 17th and K Streets N.W., Washington, D. C.

under the auspices of

The Civil Liberties Clearing House

Provisional Program

☆ TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15 ☆

8:30- 9:30—Registration.

9:30 —General meeting.

—Opening remarks: E. Raymond Wilson, conference chairman.

Dr. Francis J. Brown, program chairman.

—"Government and Civil Liberties"—Paul A. Porter, Washington attorney.

11:15 —Section meetings: "Government and Civil Liberties."

1:00 —Luncheon: general meeting.

—"Academic Freedom"—Dr. Ernest O. Melby, Dean of the School of Education of New York University and Chairman of the National Citizens' Council on Civil Rights.

—"Civil Rights"—Mrs. Harper Sibley, President, United Council of Church Women.

2:30- 4:00—Section meetings: "Academic Freedom."

4:15- 5:30—Section meetings: "Civil Rights."

6:30 —Dinner: general meeting.

—"New International Frontiers in Human Rights"—Speaker to be announced.

—Demonstration: visual-auditory aids.

☆ WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16 ☆

9:00-10:30—Section meetings: "Human Rights."

10:45-12:15—Section meetings: presentation of section reports.

12:30- 4:00—Luncheon: general meeting.

—Final reports of combined section thought on each topic.

—Closing address: "Civil Liberties Today and Tomorrow"—Morris L. Ernst, member of the President's Committee on Civil Rights and author of "So Far, So Good."

—Business of the Civil Liberties Clearing House.

FOLLOW-UP MEETING ON LEGISLATION

The Conference will be followed by an unofficial, voluntary meeting on Thursday morning, February 17, from 9:30 to 12:30 o'clock at the Y.W.C.A., at which those interested in legislative problems and procedures may gather to discuss their work.

Partial List of Organizations Invited to Attend

National Citizens Conference on Civil Liberties

Adult Education Association
American Academy of Political and Social Science
American Association for the Advancement of Science
American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education
American Association of Group Workers
American Association of Junior Colleges
American Association of Medical Social Workers
American Association of Social Workers
American Association of Planning Officials
American Association of School Administrators
American Association of Schools for Social Work
American Association for the United Nations
American Association of University Professors
American Association of University Women
Association for the Study of Community Organization
American Bar Association
American Civil Liberties Union
American Council on Education
Americans for Democratic Action
American Ethical Union
American Farm Bureau Federation
American Federation of International Institutes
American Friends Service Committee
American Jewish Committee
American Jewish Congress
American Legion
American Library Association
American Medical Association
American Negro Teachers' Association
American Psychiatric Association
American Psychological Association, Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues
American Public Welfare Association
American Social Hygiene Association
American Society for Public Administration, Inc.
American Sociological Society
American Unitarian Association
American Veterans Committee, Inc.
American Veterans of World War II
Association of American Colleges
Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities
B'nai B'rith, Anti-Defamation League
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen
Bureau for Intercultural Education, Inc.
Camp Fire Girls
Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems
Catholic Interracial Council of Washington
Central Conference of American Rabbis
Church Conference of Social Work
Committee for Economic Development
Committee for the Extension of Labor Education
Common Council for American Unity
Community Chests and Councils
Community Relations Committee
Congress of Industrial Organizations
Congregational-Christian Churches Committee on Church and Race Council for Social Action
Cooperative League of the U.S.A.
Council Against Intolerance in America
Council for Civil Rights in the Nation's Capital
Delaware State Education Association
Disabled American Veterans
Evangelical and Reformed Church, Commission on Christian Social Action
Family Service Association of America
Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America
Fellowship of Reconciliation
Friends Committee on National Legislation
General Federation of Women's Clubs
Girl Scouts
Hadassah
Home Missions Council of North America
Institute of Ethnic Affairs
International Association of Machinists
International Council of Religious Education
Japanese American Citizens League
Jewish War Veterans of the U. S.
Joint Committee on Religious Liberty
League for Industrial Democracy
Maryland State Education Association
Methodist Church, Women's Division, Board of Missions
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
National Association of Jewish Center Workers
National Association of Inter-Group Relations Officials
National Baptist Convention, U.S.A., Department of Christian Education
National Catholic Welfare Conference
National Child Labor Committee
National Citizens Council on Civil Rights
National Committee for Mental Hygiene
National Community Relations Advisory Council
National Conference of Catholic Charities
National Conference of Christians and Jews
National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers
National Congress of Parents and Teachers
National Consumers League
National Council of Catholic Women
National Council of Jewish Women
National Council of Negro Women
National Council for a Permanent FEPC
National Council for the Social Studies
National Education Association
N.E.A., Commission for Defense of Democracy Through Education
N.E.A., Department of Higher Education
National Farmers Union
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs
National Federation of Settlements
National Grange
National Institute of Public Affairs
National Institute of Social Relations
National Jewish Welfare Board
National League of Women Voters
National Lutheran Council
National Peace Conference
National Planning Association
National Recreation Association
National Research Council
National Social Welfare Assembly
National Urban League
National Women's Trade Union League
New Jersey Education Association
Northern Baptist Convention
Pennsylvania Education Association
Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., Division of Social Education and Action, Board of Education
Protestant Episcopal Church, CSRD
Rabbinical Assembly of America
Salvation Army
Social Science Research Council
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Synagogue Council of America
Union of American Hebrew Congregations
United Council of Church Women
United Lutheran Church in America, Board of Social Missions
Veterans of Foreign Wars
Virginia Education Association
Washington Federation of Churches
Women's Action Committee for Lasting Peace
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
Workers Education Bureau of America
Y. M. C. A.
Y. W. C. A.

For further information about the Civil Liberties Clearing House or its National Citizens Conference on Civil Liberties, write:
THE CIVIL LIBERTIES CLEARING HOUSE
1000 11th Street N.W., Washington 1, D. C.

SRC Fellows — Correspondence
A - L
Kittrell

April 20, 1948

Miss Flemmie P. Kittrell, Head
Department of Home Economics
Howard University
Washington 1, D. C.

Dear Miss Kittrell:

We greatly appreciate your kindness in going to the Citizens Conference on Civil Liberties for us.

I don't know how otherwise we could have been represented.

Here is a check for $11.65.

Having such Fellows as you is a great comfort.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Enclosure: Check

GSM:eb

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF HOME ECONOMICS

RECEIVED
APR 19 1948
Southern Regional Council

April 15, 1948

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

My dear Mr. Mitchell:

This letter comes in response to your letter of March 31 asking me to attend the National Citizens Conference on Civil Liberties on April 14 at the Washington Hotel. I sent in the card to them sometime ago and was glad that I was able to attend the conference yesterday.

On the whole I think the conference was successful; however, we did have a hard time getting started with methods and procedures as to how we could strengthem our support for the Civil Liberties program. Recommendations were drawn up which will be sent to the various participating organizations, and I left the name and address of our Southern Regional Council for all materials which will be mailed.

You will find listed below a statement of the expenses:

Registration Fee	$1.00
Luncheon	2.75
Dinner	4.40
Transportation	3.50
Total	$11.65

Very sincerely yours,

Flemmie P. Kittrell

Flemmie P. Kittrell, Head
Department of Home Economics

FPK:bcl

SRC Fellows - Correspond
A-L, Kittrell

March 31, 1948

Miss Flemmie Kittrell
Home Economics Department
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

Dear Miss Kittrell:

The Council received ten days or so ago the enclosed invitation to send representatives to a meeting of the National Citizens Conference on Civil Liberties in Washington April 14, 1948.

I wrote our President, Mr. Paul D. Williams, and asked if he could attend. He lives in Richmond and his travel expenses would have been small. Unfortunately, I heard today that Mr. Williams is scheduled to be in Tennessee on April 14.

Could you do us the very great favor of attending some or all of the sessions of the April 14 meeting?

The Southern Regional Council would meet your expenses for registration and the luncheon and dinner.

We would want you to find time to write us a day or two after the meeting, with some review of its proceedings and advice to the Council as to things brought out in the meeting as useful to do.

We should be most grateful if you could help us out in this way.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Enclosure
GSM:eb : Ltr from
Nat'l. Citizens Conf. on Civil Liberties and Meeting agenda.

19- K- Misc
Kefauver

August 9, 1949

The Honorable Estes Kefauver
United States Congress
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Kefauver:

Here is a careful account of the lynching at Irwinton, Georgia. On the next page, we have gone into some possible legislation.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Enclosure

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

MILLARD E. TYDINGS, MD., CHAIRMAN
RICHARD B. RUSSELL, GA.
HARRY FLOOD BYRD, VA.
VIRGIL CHAPMAN, KY.
LYNDON B. JOHNSON, TEX.
ESTES KEFAUVER, TENN.
LESTER C. HUNT, WYO.
STYLES BRIDGES, N. H.
CHAN GURNEY, S. DAK.
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, MASS.
WAYNE MORSE, OREG.
RAYMOND E. BALDWIN, CONN.
WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND, CALIF.
J. NELSON TRIBBY, CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

August 18, 1949

RECEIVED
AUG 22 1949
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I appreciate your sending me the pamphlet about the lynching at Irwinton and about legislation concerning lynching. I am glad to have this and am going to examine it carefully.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Estes Kefauver

19-K- Misc
King of Clubs

August 26, 1949

Mr. L. E. Thomas, President
The King of Clubs, Inc.
1035 N. W. Second Avenue
Miami, Florida

Dear Mr. Thomas:

You will be interested in this latest issue of the Council's magazine, New South.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Enclosure

20- Kl- Misc
Kytle, Calvin

September 13, 1949

Mr. Calvin Kytle
c/o Calhoun Times
Calhoun, Georgia

Dear Calvin:

We are still swimming in the aftermath of the Church Women's Conference. It went off very well, indeed, and I, for one, was very sorry that you and Liz could not be here to enjoy it with us. I sincerely hope, Calvin, that all goes well with you in your new job.

Race in the News got off the press just in time to get favorable attention from the conferees, all of whom got a copy to take home. I am sending you a batch for your own use. Hope you will like its appearance.

We are most grateful to you for such a good job, done under such difficult circumstances. Hope you will be as pleased as we are with these two bits of news.

Walter Johnson, Executive Secretary of the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association has agreed to send copies to all of his members--425 of them. That should do a lot of good.

In addition, the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, headed by C. C. Spaulding, has bought a thousand copies to send out to their mailing list. Added to this, praise comes in from all directions. I am inclined to think that the impact of the pamphlet is going to be greater and more immediate than we had hoped.

By the way, if you see the New York Times keep an eye out for a good piece on the pamphlet by John Popham. He was here to cover the Conference.

Let us hear from you and Liz as soon as you get your heads above water.

All the best.

Sincerely,

HF:wgd

Harold Fleming

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Jo - K, Press
Kytle, Calvin

September 16, 1949

Mr. Calvin Kytle
The Calhoun Times
Calhoun, Georgia

Dear Calvin:

Any advice you could get for us on how we may interest the Georgia Press Association on Race in the News?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Kroll

TOM CONNALLY, TEX., CHAIRMAN
WALTER F. GEORGE, GA.
ELBERT D. THOMAS, UTAH
MILLARD E. TYDINGS, MD.
CLAUDE PEPPER, FLA.
THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN, R. I.
BRIEN MC MAHON, CONN.
J. W. FULBRIGHT, ARK.
ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG, MICH.
ALEXANDER WILEY, WIS.
H. ALEXANDER SMITH, N. J.
BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER, IOWA
HENRY CABOT LODGE, JR., MASS.
FRANCIS O. WILCOX, CHIEF OF STAFF

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

November 17, 1949

Tallahassee, Florida

Honorable Jack Kroll
728 17th Street N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Jack:

I have learned from my close personal friend, Professor William G. Carleton of the Department of History and Political Science at the University of Florida, that one of his students, Mr. James T. Crown, wishes to write a Masters thesis of the political activities of the CIO-PAC in the South during the campaign of 1944. It would be very helpful to him if he could have access to the files of Dr. George Mitchell, Educational Director of the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta. I believe that Mr. Crown has merely been in touch with Dr. Carleton but Dr. Mitchell would not permit the use of this material unless he knew that you had no objections.

I can assure you that the CIO-PAC will have nothing to fear from Mr. Crown's mature and discreet use of this material. I have known Professor Carleton for many years and he is one of the most outspoken, respected and intelligent liberals in the South. I know that he would not have made such a request of me if he thought there was any chance of embarrassment to your organization. Therefore, I will appreciate it very much if you could see fit to authorize the use of this material as I have above indicated.

Hope to see you soon.

Sincerely,

Claude

19-K-Misc -
King, Cecile

December 10, '49

Miss Cecile King
215 Turner Street
Clearwater
Florida,

Dear Miss King,

Your letter of Nov. 28 took a few days extra to reach me, with problems of incomplete address.

Here is a leaflet about the Council, not quite up-to-date as to Board members and officers, but otherwise a usable description.

We have a Florida Division of the Council, of which Mr. R. P. Daniel, 1100 Fla. National Bank Bldg., Jacksonville, in Chairman, and Mrs. William C. White, 876 Thirteenth Avenue So., St. Petersburg is Secretary-Treasurer. We would be happy for you to get in touch with either of them. The annual membership meeting of the Florida Deivision will be at Jacksonville, Monday December 12, at the Y W C A, at 2.30 P.M.

If you care to join the Council we would be delighted to have you. Membership blank on theback of the pamphlet.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Secretary

I sent a copy to Mrs Hanna
GSM

•CECILE KING

215 TURNER STREET - CLEARWATER, FLORIDA

Nov. 28, 1949

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director - Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I should like to know more about the work of your Council. Is there any branch of your work down here?

Yours truly,
(Miss) Cecile King

K-Nuicel

February 14, 1950

Dr. Flemmie P. Kittrell
Howard University
Washinton, D. C.

Dear Dr. Kittrell:

I have promised away February 24 and 23 for some lectures at Gainesville, Fla. We will count on you tofully represent us at the third annual conference on civil liberties.

We have arranged for the literature to go up to Mr. Alex Weinstein. Thank you very much. It pleases us that they remembered. Do write and tell us all about the meeting.

Charles M. Smith who now lives at Hotel Martinique and is a competent guy in the UNESCO is one of our Board Members. If you have time it would be well to invite him. He is a useful guy to pull in.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF HOME ECONOMICS

February 10, 1950

RECEIVED
FEB 13
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

My dear Mr. Mitchell:

You will find enclosed a program of the Third Annual Conference on Civil Liberties sponsored by the National Civil Liberties Clearing House. The Committee is very anxious to have the registration forms returned as soon as it is convenient. We hope that there will be several people who can participate. I do hope that you will find it convenient to be here as the conference promises to be very good this year.

I am enclosing a letter from Mr. Alex Weinstein in regard to literature from the Southern Regional Council. Would you kindly handle this request by writing directly to Mr. Weinstein.

I have been sharing the material that has been coming each month with the Civil Liberties Clearing House and am so glad that the group has been favorably impressed by wanting to have material for sale and publicity.

With every good wish to you,

Very sincerely yours,

Flemmie P. Kittrell

Flemmie P. Kittrell

FPK:bcl

Encs.

Mis K

May 3, 1950

Mr. John Kelley
Apt. 210C
Flavet III
Gainesville, Florida

Dear Mr. Kelley:

Thank you for your letter of May 1. I hasten to get off to you a bundle of leaflets about the Council.

The Council has no formal relationship with the Presbyterian Church, but the Committee on Women's Work of the (Southern) Presbyterian Church gives us $25 a year, and they and quite a good many people in the church are our friends. Dr. J. McDowell Richards, of the Columbia Theological Seminary, was one of our founders.

I do wish that a good number of the people interested in your group would become members of the Council. We have a number at Gainesville and would like to get enough to set up a chapter which would be really active. Dr. Mead, in the School of Education, is a good friend of ours, as well as the head of the Spanish Department and various others.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

Rush

RECEIVED
MAY 3 1950
Southern Regional Council

Apt. 210C
Flavet III
Gainesville, Florida
May 1, 1950

Dr. George Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

While visiting in Atlanta last December Mr. John Griffin told me of the fine work the Council has been doing.

I am now a student at the University of Florida Law School, and a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Gainesville. The College Fellowship Group of the church is going to present two programs on race relations. The first program, on Sunday evening, May 7th., will be a talk given by Virgil Hawkins, who is seeking admission to the University of Florida Law School. The following Sunday evening, May 14th., there will be a discussion as to what the group as individuals may do to further better race relations. I have been asked to be the discussion leader on the second program and I would like to introduce the work of the Southern Regional Council to the group.

If possible, I should appreciate it if you could send me about six sets of your introductory material to have available for interested people after the program.

I should also like to be able to state in detail the relationship between the Presbyterian Church and the Southern Regional Council. Can you send me this information?

Sincerely yours

John Kelley

John Kelley

Kline
20 Misc

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

June 15, 1950

Dear Mr. Kline,

We should like to interest you in the Southern Regional Council, and enclose a good account of its work carried recently in the New York Herald Tribune.

We shall be ahppy to send further information upon request.

Sincerely,
Betty A. Vinson
Betty A. Vinson

Mr. Kline is interested in the Southern Regional Council.

RECEIVED
JUN 24 1950

1974 Inclusion

misc
K- Kytle

July 20, 1950

Mr. Calvin Kytle
Calhoun Times
Calhoun, Georgia

Dear Calvin:

We owe this good notice to your good writing.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er
Encls.: 5

K-Miscel

October 5, 1950

Mr. Lawrence L. Koch
American Jewish Committee
318 Tyler Building
Louisville 2, Kentucky

Dear Lawrence:

I am sorry to lose you as a friend at court.

Write me what you decide to do and where you will be. I shouldn't like to lose so pleasant a friendship.

If the Council can help the new man or the Committee in any way, you know we will wish to.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

Signed in Dr. Mitchell's absence

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

386 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y. *Cable Address,* "WISHCOM, NEW YORK"

Telephone MURRAY HILL 5-0181

JACOB BLAUSTEIN, *President*
IRVING M. ENGEL, *Chairman Executive Committee*
VICTOR S. RIESENFELD, *Chairman Administrative Committee*
ALBERT H. LIEBERMAN, *Treasurer*
GUSTAVE M. BERNE, *Associate Treasurer*
EDWARD A. NORMAN, *Secretary*
JOHN SLAWSON, *Executive Vice-President*

JOSEPH M. PROSKAUER, *Honorary President*
HERBERT H. LEHMAN, *Honorary Vice-President*
SAMUEL D. LEIDESDORF, *Honorary Vice-President*
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FRANK L. SULZBERGER, *Chicago, Vice-President*

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES LOUIS CAPLAN, *Chairman* • NATHAN WEISMAN, *Director*

SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
318 Tyler Building
Louisville 2 Kentucky

LAWRENCE L. KOCH
Southern Representative

RECEIVED
SEP 26 1950
Southern Regional Council

September 25, 1950.

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear George:

I would have written you sooner to advise of my resignation from the staff of the American Jewish Committee effective October 1 except that I was waiting word from the national agency concerning the appointment of my successor. None has been selected to date and, in the interim, affairs of the Atlanta chapter will be handled direct from the national office.

I have enjoyed knowing and working closely with you and am pleased to have played a small part in the development of closer ties between our respective groups. My successor will certainly profit from your broad knowledge of the South and from the effective work you and the Southern Regional Council have already done in the areas of our mutual interest and concern. If there is any cooperation I can give after the termination of my association with AJC, please let me hear from you. I look forward to seeing you whenever I am in Atlanta and extend you a cordial invitation to get in touch with me if you ever get up this way.

Repeated thanks and kindest personal regards.

LLK:ce

Sincerely

Lawrence

K-Miscel

July 27, 1951

Prof. and Mrs. W. H. Keeble
Ashland, Va.

Dear The Keebles:

Many thanks for much comfort. I got up with the birdies and took myself on up to the Shirley Temple highway into Washington in time for breakfast there. Nary a wreck along the way.

Everybody is well. As I had taken the car, the teen-age taxi service had perforce to be abandoned, and much grass had been cut and many walls had been painted.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:ec

CROSS REFERENCE 20 - Kl, Misc.

Subject: A.D.L. release on KKK and short biography of Parson Jack

Original is filed in 1 - Anti-Defamation League (corr)

Cross reference also in materials file-
20 - Ku Klux Klan

June 24, 1955.

Miss Rhoda Kaufman
678 Park Drive
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Rhoda:

For some years, the Southern Regional Council has served informally as an advisory and information center for foreign visitors travelling in the South. Many of them have been referred by such private and governmental agencies as the State Department, the Department of Labor, the Governmental Affairs Institute, the Association for World Travel Exchange, the Institute of International Education and the Public Administration Clearing House. Others are referred by individuals and organizations, within and without the South, who have occasion to advise the foreign visitors.

Generally, foreign visitors are served in one of two ways:

1) Interviews. Visitor talks, at greater or lesser length, with one or more staff members. Subject matter covered depends on his particular field of occupation and interest. Appropriate SRC materials are made available. Further contacts, if called for, are suggested or arranged.

2) Sponsorship. On request, the Council frequently acts as an visitor's principal sponsor while he is in the Atlanta area. This involves advance correspondence with respect to arrival, departure, accomodations, schedule, and the like. Appropriate appointments are made for the visitor in advance. While here, he is accorded as many of the normal "guest" courtesies as the staff can manage: hospitality of the home, meals, evening gatherings, and so on. (On occasion, such visitors are house guests of the executive director).

Regardless of their main occupational or civic specialty, virtually all of the foreign visitors who come South are avidly interested in the race relations of the region. Again and again, they tell us that this is of urgent importance to international understanding: that accurate understanding of Southern racial matters is urgently needed to offset Communist propaganda in their particular part of the world. Thus the Council is able to contribute to an informed insight into our racial problems and progress by leaders of opinion in critical nations of Europe, Africa, Asia and Latin America.

In addition to race relations, foreign visitors to the South are likely to be interested in such fields as state government, politics, economics, trade unionism, to name only the most common. The Council's staff can supply much of this information. When specialized information outside the Council's purview is required, of course the visitor is referred to an appropriate local source. This facilitated by Atlanta's importance as a regional center.

I would estimate that the Council has something on the order of 50 such visits a year, counting group visits as one.

We see very clearly the need for staffed operations to coordinate this work on both the local and the regional level. It seems to us that a substantial amount of funds might be raised in the Atlanta area for the local function, whereas the regional function would probably have to be wholly or largely subsidized by major foundations grants. While the local effort might go forward fairly imminently, under the auspices perhaps of the World Affairs Council, the first step toward a regional operation might well be a survey of the present situation in the Southeast. Possible sources: local foundations and large contributors. the Institute of International Education, the Foreign Policy Association, the Ford Foundation, and other large foundations with a special interest in international affairs.

Enclosed is a list of names and addresses of those in attendance at the last Wednesday's meeting. Mary Kate Duskin called yesterday to say that she was forwarding to you her notes on the meeting.

I appreciate your assuming this coordinating responsibility.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF/vc

Enc/

ATTENDANCE AT THE MEETING OF JUNE 22, 1955.

Mrs. Mary Kate Duskin	72 Edgewood Ave. YWCA	La. 3416
Mrs. George T. Douglas	72 Edgewood Ave. YWCA	La. 3416
Mrs. Henry Meyer	630 Darlington Circle N.E.	Ch. 0578
John A. Griffin	Emory University Georgia	De. 1621
Harold C. Fleming	Southern Regional Council	Wa. 7963
Clarence D. Colemon	Atlanta Urban League	Wa. 2155
George S. Mitchell	Southern Regional Council	Wa. 7963
J. Carson Pritchard	Carroll Service Council, Carrolton, Ga	Terrace 2-8057
John Constable	Southern Regional Council	Wa. 7963
Fred Routh	Southern Regional Council	Wa. 7963
Robert A. Thompson	Atlanta Urban League	Wa. 2355
Ann Queen	Friends Service Unit, Morehouse College	Wa. 1353
Johnny Glustrom	1860 Welbourne Ave. N. E., AVC	Ve. 8402
Mrs. E. M. Dunston	604 Ponce de Leon Place, Decatur	De. 8313
Rhoda Kaufman	678 Park Drive N. E.	Ve. 2022
Josephine Heyman	1271 Oxford Rd. N. E.	Dr. 3528
Helen M. Coulborn	Atlanta University	Ct. 6431, Ext. 2

RECEIVED JUN 11 1956

Columbia University
in the City of New York
NEW YORK 27, N. Y.
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

7 June 1956

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you for your letter of May 21st and the pamphlets which arrived under separate cover.

I regret exceedingly that my time here is so short that I will be unable to get to Atlanta. However, I hope to be able to get back to the United States in a few years and will certainly visit you at that time.

Harry Carman was happy to have your warm affection and sends his best to you.

Thank you so much for the help you have given me.

Sincerely yours,

Shinzo Kaji

Shinzo Kaji

March 13, 1958

Dear Mr. Fleming,

May I again express to you my appreciation and that of my committee for your most interesting and informative talk with us.

We have received many

comments from those attending our discussion group on how much they enjoyed, and learned, listening to you and talking with you.

Thank you for giving us your time and attention.

Sincerely yours,

Florence Kaler

(Mrs. Irving K. Kaler)

Gate City Lodge B'nai B'rith

request the honor of your presence

at the

99th ANNUAL MEETING

HONORING
1967 DISTINGUISHED SERVICE
AWARD RECIPIENT

IRVING K. KALER
Honoree

INSTALLATION OF
NEW OFFICERS
FOR 1968-1969

MENDEL SEGAL
Incoming President

DATE: Tuesday, May 28, 1968

TIME: 7:30 P. M. *Ladies Are Invited*

PLACE: Progressive Club

DINNER: $5.50 (Includes Tax & Tip)

GATE CITY LODGE

B'nai B'rith

LODGE #144

99th ANNUAL MEETING

B'nai B'rith

124th YEAR OF SERVICE TO HUMANITY

Please reserve_____places at $5.50 per plate for the

GATE CITY LODGE B'NAI B'RITH 99TH ANNUAL MEETING

Tuesday, May 28, 1968 at 7:30 P.M.

at the Progressive Club

_____

name

file
O..Ka..gm

May 7, 1968

Mr. Irving Kaler
Fulton National Bank
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Irving:

This morning I have read the announcement of the 99th Annual Meeting of the Gate City Lodge, B'nai B'rith. I was delighted to see that you are receiving the 1967 Distinguished Service Award. My congratulations on a most deserved honor.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

May 7, 1968

Mrs. Betty Ann Shusterman
Executive Secretary
Gate City Lodge No. 144, B'nai B'rith
2976 Sequoyah Drive, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30327

Dear Mrs. Shusterman:

Because of a long-standing commitment to be in California on May 28th, I deeply regret I will be unable to attend your 99th Annual Meeting.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

HENRY D. KASHOUTY
ATTORNEY AT LAW
10 South Mallory Street
PHOEBUS, VIRGINIA

TELEPHONE HAMPTON 3-0021

September 3, 1958

Mr. Emmory F. Via, Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council
53 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Via:

I am very sorry to have delayed so long in getting the information you requested and as yet I still do not have it. However, I shall endeavor within the next week to get this information from the local labor leaders and send you a statement.

Thank you for sending the publications.

Cordially yours,

Henry D. Kashouty

Henry D. Kashouty

HDK:bk

See Corresp. "G" Robt J Green

December 1, 1958

Mr. Edward L. Katzenbach, Jr.
Director, Lasker Program
Brandeis University
Waltham 54, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Katzenbach:

I should like to take this opportunity to recommend as a candidate for the Florina Lasker Fellowship in Civil Liberties and Civil Rights Mr. Robert J. Green of the Michigan F.E.P.C.

I have known Mr. Green for some four (4) years and have found him to be a happy combination of judiciousness and courage in his profession. His professional competencies are considerable, yet as a relatively young man his potentialities are even greater. I believe the directed reading and the fourteen-week seminar at Brandeis University would be a real help in his professional growth.

Mr. Green is a person of intellectual and professional integrity; he has a bright and well-organized mind; he is dedicated to working for the attainment of a more fully democratic society. I am convinced that should he be accepted, both Brandeis and the Florina Lasker Fellowship Program will one day be proud of the fact that he is a product of this project.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/mf

ELI KAPLAN
ATTORNEY AT LAW
1503 CANDLER BUILDING
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JACKSON 3-1646

December 3, 1958

Emory F. Via
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

Thank you for the copy of "School Closing Plans" which I received today.

I shall study this material closely and shall try to be informed on this question.

Thank you again for remembering me.

With kindest personal regards,

Very truly yours,

Eli

Eli Kaplan

EK/PM

BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY
WALTHAM 54, MASSACHUSETTS

December 3, 1958

Mr. Frederick B. Routh, Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Routh,

Thank you very much for your letter in support of the application submitted by Mr. Robert J. Green for admission to Brandeis University's graduate program in Civil Liberties and Civil Rights. It will be placed in the candidate's file and made available to the members of the Selection Committee.

We are always grateful for any pertinent material regarding the character, personality, and purpose of the applicant. This information, of course, is treated as confidential.

Your cooperation in this matter has indeed been appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Edward L. Katzenbach, Jr.

Edward L. Katzenbach, Jr.
Director

ELK/df

PR/
JH - decree should be filed in Personal
MBB - file letter

See "K" file

October 25, 1961

Mr. Ira Kaye
120 N. Main Street
Sumter, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Kaye:

Many thanks for your thoughtfulness in sending me a copy of the decree of the Court of Appeals in the Turk case. I congratulate you on a fine achievement.

Your accompanying note was most kind. I am afraid we were of little assistance although we would have liked to have been. Please look us up whenever you come to Atlanta.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:mbb

IRA KAYE
ATTORNEY AT LAW
120 N. Main Street
SUMTER, SOUTH CAROLINA

Telephone SP-3-3040

20 October 1961

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Enclosed is a copy of the decree of the Circuit Court of Appeals in the Turk case. We hope that this effectively closes the case and establishes the fact that South Carolina is not immune from the power of the Federal Court in school desegregation matters.

I want to thank you for your interest in the matter and with kindest personal regards I remain,

Very truly yours,

Ira Kaye

IK:sgl
Encl.

November 27, 1962

Mr. Ira Kaye
120 N. Main Street
Sumter, South Carolina

Dear Ira:

I am sorry that your work has not yet been brought out. It is a pretty big editing job and we have been swamped with other things. But Staige Blackford and I have spent a good bit of time on it today, however, and I give you now my assurance that the report, as we edit it, will be mimeographed by December 10th. This will make copies available for Mr. Watts, for Miss Bennett, and for anyone else to present to the Department of Agriculture.

The report with all the questionnaires simply is too big for us to reproduce. After we have finished with the material we are willing to return the interviews and charts to you.

I don't think we can provide funds for you to go to Washington. We have never in the past sought interviews with government officials to present our reports and, although this is a matter of practice more than policy, it seems to us a good practice. On the other hand, if the National Sharecroppers Fund wants to bring you up to Washington, we certainly have no objection. As I said, the finished report will be in your hands in approximately two weeks, at which time we can also return the raw material.

Again, I am sorry that we have not moved this faster; there have been many urgent interruptions.

With every good wish,

Sincerely yours,

LWD:A

Leslie W. Dunbar

IRA KAYE
ATTORNEY AT LAW
120 N. Main Street
SUMTER, SOUTH CAROLINA

Telephone SP-3-3040

November 23, 1962

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Att. Mr. Leslie Dunbar

Dear Les:

Enclosed is a copy of the letter I received from Mrs. Fay Bennett of the National Sharecroppers Fund.

Can you get a copy of the report I sent you reproduced so that it could be made available in full to the Department of Agriculture? I prepared a summary for submission to the conference. I only have my copy of the report, less the interviews. I believe some of the interviews ought to be utilized in bringing home to the Department of Agriculture the complexity of this problem.

I have not yet given Mrs. Bennett an answer about my being in Washington although, as you know, I would like very much to do so. Are there any travel funds which could be available to me to make this trip? I don't see how I can make it on my own.

With kindest personal regards, I remain

Very truly yours,

Ira Kaye

IK:rd
Enclosure

COPY COPY

November 21, 1962

Mr. Ira Kaye
Attorney at Law
120 N. Main Street
Sumter, South Carolina

Dear Ira:

The conference in North Carolina was terrific, and we are all sorry you were not there. I am sure you will hear about it from the South Carolina people who came and who are now planning a broad South Carolina conference of the same sort.

Rowland summarized your report for the conference, and it created a stir among the government officials who were there. They want a copy of it. Rowland is now working on putting together a cogent summary for formal presentation.

Dean L.A. Potts, head of the Tuskegee School of Agriculture, who has been made Special Assistant to Secretary Freeman, said that he was sure John Baker could get an appointment for you and Rowland to see Freeman and present the report and its conclusions. I am writing to ask whether you think you can be in Washington on December 5th, 6th or 7th so that we can try to set up an appointment during that time.

Sincerely,

s/ Fay

Fay Bennett
Executive Secretary

P.S. Rowland hopes to have the draft of the summary ready by Monday, and we shall send you a copy.

LWP:V

Very interesting.

From my brief meeting with Potts in Dubuque I suspect he is somewhat more shrewd & bramble-able than Kaye thinks.

PD

Courtesy—TUCKER-CASTLEBERRY PRINTING, INC. • JAckson 5-8654

IRA KAYE
ATTORNEY AT LAW
120 N. Main Street
SUMTER, SOUTH CAROLINA
Telephone SP-3-3040

PAV
SBV

December 7, 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Att. Mr. Leslie Dunbar

Dear Les:

I have just returned from Washington and about the biggest fiasco that I have ever been involved in. It probably is a matter of live and learn and I believe I have had my experience now.

I got together with Fay Bennett and Roland Watts on Wednesday evening and we hammered out a presentation and summary, etc. Somewhat later the next morning we learned that the Secretary could not see us at noon because he was tied up at the White House with an appropriations meeting. The meeting was rescheduled until 3.

I took the opportunity to go over to the Civil Rights Commission. I discussed the general nature of the report and how I thought it might effect their work in this field. They were particularly interested in seeing if they could get other state advisory committees in the South to run a similiar survey. I promised Phil Hammer, who is the legal adviser for the state advisory committees, that you would send them a copy of whatever you decided to put out and that I would supply them with any additional information in charts if they wanted more details. This was probably the most fruitful part of my entire experience.

The rest of the afternoon was killed waiting around for the Secretary to show up. About every half-hour the meeting was put off for another half-hour. Eventually, around 4 I was getting a little bit disgusted, particularly since my train was to leave at about 8. When everybody was convinced that chances of Freeman showing was rather dim, we held a hurried conference with the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Baker, and the special assistant to the Secretary on minority participation, Dean Potts, plus another gentleman who was chief of the Secretary's advisory committee on rural development. My distinct impression of the session, however, was that it was a formal acknowledgement of the fact that I had taken the trouble to come to Washington. We really had no time to develop anything of value. The Assistant Secretary and, of course, Dean Potts deplored the lack of equitable distribution of funds but they were not open to any suggestion as to what could be done

to correct the situation. The Assistant Secretary tried to pass the buck on the rural development ideas that I had to the Area Redevelopment Administration under the Department of Commerce. I did succeed in convincing him, however, that since all of the local committee people of Department of Agriculture connections that it would be much more forceful to have the Rural Area Development chief in the Department of Agriculture set the policy on providing for Negro representation on these local committees and to see to it that Negro job opportunities result from local plans.

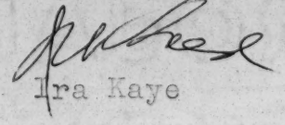
Since it was possible that the Secretary could see them tomorrow, Fay Bennett and Roland Watts stayed over. If the Secretary can't see them they are to further develop our points with Mr. Baker and some other members of the staff.

The one interesting point that was developed came about from a question to me from Mr. Baker as to whether or not I would recommend that all Negro projects be developed in certain of the rural counties of the South to provide for Negro job opportunities. From the discussion, I could see that Dean Potts and probably Mr. Baker are tended to favor such show projects. Speaking only for myself, I told them that I would be emphatically against such projects, that if such projects were approved it would open the door to a whole new philosophy which in certain parts of the South would tend to follow the apartheid philosophy of South Africa.

I pass this on to you so that your staff may come to grips in the event that the Southern Regional Council has occasion to take a position.

With kindest personal regards, I remain

Very truly yours,



Ira Kaye

IK:rd

June 18, 1963

Mr. Ira Kaye
120 N. Main Street
Sumter, South Carolina

Dear Ira:

My inquiries led me to recommend that you write, sending a statement of your background, to Mr. John Hope, II, Director of the Employment Division, President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, GAO Building, 441 "G" Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. John is an old friend, and I am sure will give every possible consideration to your letter.

Good luck, and best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

cc: Mr. John Hope, II

File
Kaye, Ira

June 26, 1964

Mr. Ira Kaye
c/o Utah State College
Logan, Utah

Dear Ira:

I have not read your story yet, but Maggie and I shall soon.

In the meantime, I wish you all the best. We shall miss you greatly, but I am happy to have you representing us in Iran -- or for that matter, any other place. Good luck.

If you get back to South Carolina before leaving the country, and have a little time, why don't you and your wife go down to Aiken to talk with Virginia McMillan? ~~Jenny~~, who is the wife of George McMillan, spent a year in Iran about 1962 as a Fulbright teacher. I know that she would have much to tell you, and would be delighted to do so. Ginny

All best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

Rec'd 6/23/64

IRA KAYE
ATTORNEY AT LAW
120 N. Main Street
SUMTER, SOUTH CAROLINA
Telephone 773-3040

23 June 1964

Logan, Utah

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Les,

I tried to see you at the ACLU conference to bring you up to date on my developments, but you got away before I had the chance. At any rate, I will be leaving this Thursday to be sworn in as Deputy Peace Corps Representative for Iran. I will be at Utah State College for amonth of training with the volunteers and a concentrated course in Farsi. August will find me in Washington for more language study and general briefings. Early in September, my wife, little girl and I will board a plane for two years in Iran. Both boys will continue their college education here; we hope they will join us summers.

I hope that you, I and the Southern Regional Council will stay in touch and I will send you a permanent address when I get one. I expect to deal with problems of rural poverty over there and perhaps come back with a fresh perspective. Please extend my warm regards for all of the staff they have been so helpful to me in my work.

I am enclosing a short story for Mrs.Long which she may use (with the pseudonymn) or destroy.

Sincerely,

Ira Kaye

File
"Ka", gen

via air mail

September 22, 1965

Mr. Ira Kaye
Associate Director
Peace Corps, India
Western Region
Delstar Building
9-9A Hughes Road
Bombay 26, India

Dear Ira:

We published your short story in New South for October 1964. I am sending you another copy enclosed.

It is good to hear from you. You have set me already worrying about you and the war. Get it stopped.

Thank you for renewing your New South subscription so handsomely.

The news here is that I am leaving SRC in a few days. I'm moving to New York to direct the Field Foundation. Paul Anthony will succeed me here. My address in New York will be 250 Park Avenue, and when you are back for a furlough come in to see me.

All best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosure - 1.

AMERICAN PEACE CORPS

अमरीकी शान्ति सेना

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
"AMPEACORPS"

~~A/ SUNDER NAGAR,~~
~~NEW DELHI, INDIA~~

TELEPHONE NUMBERS
618684 619043
619147

Rec'd 9/21/65

Delstar Building
9-9A Hughes Road
Bombay-26, India

September 14, 1965

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta
GOERGIA

Dear Leslie:

$10 — 9-21-65.S

Enclosed is my cheque for the Southern Regional Council and my new address. I have been greatly plased with the articles in New South and want to keep in touch. Whatever happened to my short story?

The expansion of the Peace Corps in India made it necessary for me to be transferred from the delightful atmosphere in Kathmandu to the very much more hectic atmosphere of Bombay. I am in charge of the Western Region of India which includes the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. If you consult a map you will see what a monsterous assignment it is. We will soon have 385 Volunteers in this area; each State has its own regional language and Gujarat right now is under fire from Pakistanis. As a matter of fact, we had an attempted air raid on Bombay yesterday. All in all, it is not quite what I bargained for when I joined the Peace Corps.

Let's hear from you,

Sincerely,

Ira Kaye

(Ira Kaye)
Associate Director/Peace Corps, India
Western Region

File
Kaye, Ira

Enclosures - October New South, 1964 (3 copies)
Encounter with the Future (1 copy)

October 8, 1965

Mr. Ira Kaye
Associate Director
Peace Corps, Western Region
Delstar Building
9 - 9A Hughes Road
Bombay 26, India

Dear Ira:

Thanks for your good words. Although right now I wish you were still in South Carolina or somewhere southern instead of in India.

We are sending several copies of the October 1964 New South via air mail. If you want more sent surface, let us know. We miss you; don't stay away too long.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

Delstar Building
9-9A Hughes Road
Bombay-26, India

September 27, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
ATLANTA
Georgia

Dear Paul:

Congratulations on taking over from Les. I know you'll do the inspiring job that he did. It looks from here that racial relations in the country is in a new phase. Where the problems may be more national in scope than southern, this will give us Southerners a better chance to pioneer and I know that the Council will not miss any opportunity. If you have any extra copy of the October 64 issue, I'd appreciate it if you sent me a few.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,

Ira Kaye
Associate Director/Peace Corps, India
Western Region

File
Kaye, Ira.

January 9, 1967

Mr. Ira Kaye
American Peace Corps
Bombay Regional Office
% Jim Bausch, South Asia Operations
U. S. Peace Corps
800 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Ira:

Please forgive me this inexcusable delay in responding to your letter of November 28th. By the time I got around to answering it, I realized you were leaving India and felt this might be the best way to be in touch with you.

We don't have a position here at SRC that pops readily to mind, but we would certainly welcome an opportunity of talking with you at the appropriate time. You might, in fact, give me a collect call from Washington after you get settled. I am also passing your inquiry on to Charles Morgan, Jr., the director of the regional ACLU office.

It is to good to have you back in the country

and it will be good to see you again.

With every good wish.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

AMERICAN PEACE CORPS
BOMBAY REGIONAL OFFICE

MAHARASHTRA
GUJARAT

Central Office :
50 GOLF LINKS ROAD
NEW DELHI-3
Telegram : "AMPEACORPS"
Telephone : 618201/618206/618207/618208/618209

9 & 30 "DELSTAR"
9-9A, HUGHES ROAD
BOMBAY-26, WB
Telephone : 357984
Telegram : "AMPEACORPS" Bombay.

28 November 1966

Dear Paul,

Time flies and I am winding up my tour with the Peace Corps. I leave India on 13 December and will arrive in Washington on the 18th of January. The chances are I'll stay with Peace Corps for a few months but I'd like to get back to our common area of concern. What are the chances of a staff position in Atlanta with The Southern Regional Council or with (if you can find out for me) the ACLU?

For the time being my point of contact in the states will be % of Jim Bausch, South Asia Operations , US Peace Corps, 800 Connecticut Ave. NW, Washington, DC.

I know that the Council is keeping its head in the current maelstrom of black power and white backlash. Hope I find the opportunity to take up the cudgels again.

Sincerely,

Ira Kaye.

10/20/65

MJ

Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo Michigan

October 18, 1965

file - "Ka" gen.

Mr. Paul Anthony
Director of Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street SW
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Congratulations on your promotion as Director of Southern Regional Council. You bring to it years of experience and knowledge and even more important you bring to it dedication and service that is required for effective work. I told Fred that I felt you would be much more aggressive in many areas that your predecessor but in a very pleasant kind of way.

Probably you will receive this after NAIRO. I plan to be in Atlanta on Friday, November 5th and look forward to meeting with you for a few minutes or at least talking with you on the phone.

I know it is too early to hit you with putting money in the budget for one of our students, but I do hope that in the future we will be able to put a student in your office in order to get acquainted with the field of inter-group relations.

Sincerely,

Norman C. Jimerson

Norman C. Jimerson, Director
Career-Service Quarter

NCJ/me

Make freeder

April 26, 1966

Mr. Norman C. Jimerson, Director
Career-Service Program
Kalamazoo College
Kalamazoo, Michigan

Dear Jim:

I will be in town on May 5 and look forward to seeing you then.

Your students are doing well and are both exceptional young people.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

BC: W Ulmer

Rec'd 4/25/66

Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo Michigan

Make folder

April 21, 1966

Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

I plan to be in Atlanta Thursday, May 5 and would like to see you if you're going to be around. I trust our students are getting along well at SRC.

Bruce Scott, a Freshman, has come in to see me again about the possibility of a summer of work in civil rights in the South. He showed me a letter from John Klein discussing the possibility that Al Ulmer could put him to work in Jacksonville, Florida providing room and board.

We can talk about this when I see you ~~next~~ in two weeks. I will arrive in Atlanta at 10:15am Thursday, May 5 on Northwest flight number 700.

Cordially,

Jim

Norman C. Jimerson, Director
Career-Service Program

NCJ/e

I will be arriving about 10 AM Thurs. and leaving at Noon on Fri.
I'm looking forward to seeing you.

MJ

Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo Michigan

File "Gen"

November 2, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

It was great to see you again.

Aside from the political situation everybody seems to be doing well.

We will plan to send you two good students next spring, from March 27 to June 9th. In late January we will be sending you resumes of students we recommend.

Cordially,

Norman C. Jimerson

Norman C. Jimerson
Director
Career Service

NCJ:db
signed in his absence.

~~LCS~~
PA

Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo Michigan

See ↑

May 22, 1967

To: Mr. Paul Anthony

From: Norman C. Jimerson, Career-Service Program

Enclosed is an Employer's Evaluation Form for the student(s) working for you. We would like to have these returned by June 15th.

Please accept this form greeting, which is a necessary time saver. This Spring over 93 employers have hired more than 200 of our students. Warren "Swede" Thomas, my associate and I have enjoyed visiting with many of you. We regret that we are unable to visit every employer. We will still be visiting some of you.

We are indebted to you for making the Career Service Program successful. We look forward to your continued cooperation with our program.

In case you have not already received one, I am enclosing a form by which you can indicate the number of students and type of work assignments you will have available for next Spring, from about April 1st to June 14th.

We welcome your comments.

Thanks for your cooperation.

db

Just heard today from Peggy Fuller - in B'ham - that Bob Valder was stabbed. I hope he is in good condition. Please let me know how he is.

Jim

Borey, Ellen

APPENDIX - 2

CAREER SERVICE PROGRAM
KALAMAZOO COLLEGE
KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN

E M P L O Y E R ' S E V A L U A T I O N

TO BE FILLED OUT BY EMPLOYER

The employer will please express his candid opinion of this student as a worker in his employ. Criticisms and comments are earnestly solicited. This information will be utilized by the co-ordinator for the guidance of the student.

RELATIONS WITH OTHERS

___Exceptionally well accepted
___Works well with others
___Gets along satisfactorily
___Has some difficulty working with others
___Works very poorly with others

JUDGMENT

___Exceptionally mature
___Above average in making decisions
___Usually makes the right decision
___Often uses poor judgment
___Consistently uses bad judgment

ABILITY TO LEARN

___Learns very quickly
___Learns readily
___Average in learning
___Rather slow to learn
___Very slow to learn

ATTITUDE-APPLICATION TO WORK

___Outstanding in enthusiasm
___Very interested and industrious
___Average in diligence and interest
___Somewhat indifferent
___Definitely not interested

DEPENDABILITY

___Completely dependable
___Above average in dependability
___Usually dependable
___Sometimes neglectful or careless
___Unreliable

QUALITY OF WORK

___Excellent
___Very good
___Average
___Below average
___Very poor

ATTENDANCE: Regular____ Irreg.____ PUNCTUALITY: Regular____ Irreg.____

OVERALL RATING: Excellent____ Very Good____ Average____ Marginal___ Poor___

COMMENTS: (over if necessary)

(Signed)_____
(Company Representative)

This report has been discussed with the student Yes____
No_____

Caythen, Robert

APPENDIX - 2

CAREER SERVICE PROGRAM
KALAMAZOO COLLEGE
KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN

E M P L O Y E R ' S E V A L U A T I O N

TO BE FILLED OUT BY EMPLOYER

The employer will please express his candid opinion of this student as a worker in his employ. Criticisms and comments are earnestly solicited. This information will be utilized by the co-ordinator for the guidance of the student.

RELATIONS WITH OTHERS

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___Has some difficulty working with others
___Works very poorly with others

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___Above average in dependability
___Usually dependable
___Sometimes neglectful or careless
___Unreliable

QUALITY OF WORK

___Excellent
___Very good
___Average
___Below average
___Very poor

ATTENDANCE: Regular____ Irreg.____ PUNCTUALITY: Regular____ Irreg.____

OVERALL RATING: Excellent____ Very Good____ Average____ Marginal___ Poor___

COMMENTS: (over if necessary)

(Signed)_____
(Company Representative)

This report has been discussed with the student Yes____
No_____

KALAMAZOO COLLEGE CAREER SERVICE PROGRAM

NAME OF EMPLOYER _____

ADDRESS _____

TITLE OF POSITION _____ NO. OF STUDENTS _____

DUTIES: _____

_____

SKILLS NEEDED: _____

_____

DATES OF EMPLOYMENT : _____ TO _____

REMUNERATION $_____ PER _____ ROOM _____

BOARD _____ NONE _____

TITLE OF SECOND POSITION _____ NO. OF STUDENTS_____

DUTIES: _____

_____

SKILLS NEEDED: _____

_____

DATES OF EMPLOYMENT _____ TO _____

REMUNERATION $_____ PER _____ ROOM _____

BOARD _____ NONE _____

_____

SIGNED TITLE DATE

This is a statement of intent to employ students. If there is any change, please notify Career Service Office of Kalamazoo College.

file
Kalamazoo College

June 2, 1967

Mr. Norman C. Jimerson, Director
Career Service
Kalamazoo College
Kalamazoo, Michigan

Dear Jim:

I, too, am very sorry we didn't get to spend some time together while you were here. Certainly we are happy with the work of Ellen and Robert and hope they are with us.

With your permission I would like to withhold filing the form for student placement in 1968. We are doing a lot of policy planning as well as money planning and this decision is a little involved with both. More particularly, the pressures this year to take needy and worthy students from the South for summer employment are great and I think they will continue to be substantial and growing. Frankly, we have to make the hard decision on where the limited amount of student employment funds can do the best good for our interest.

Needless to say, we really got involved in this arrangement with Kalamazoo because of our

loyalty to you. And if it is necessary, or even highly desirable, we will almost certainly take at least one student again next year, but with that kind of understanding between us. Can we leave it that way? If you really need it, however, we will send up the form.

I am tempted to pontificate at great length about the trends you mention. The truth is, as far as I can tell, all the trends are bad. Very bad. Such an analysis might not unduly depress you but it would me, and I still have today more papers to shuffle and more money to raise.

Warmest regards.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

SS
PA

Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo Michigan

May 10, 1967

Mr. Paul Anthony, Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Goergia

Dear Paul:

I really was greatly disappointed to have missed you. I went over to see the assistant school superintendent at 11:00 a.m. and then, when I talked with him on the phone later after he had cancelled that appointment, I got the impression that he did very much want to see me in the middle of the afternoon, which took me up until 4:00 p.m. Ellen Borey seems to be learning a great deal and is openly enthusiastic about her work. Ed Stanfield commented that, if I found out how Robert Cauthen felt about his job, to be sure and let him know as he had been unable to elicit any information from him. Robert explained in quite some detail the types of research projects that he has been carrying out and even showed a little emotion as he stated that he was having a very good time on the job.

I am enclosing a form I believe you filled out last year and would ask you to fill it out as soon as you were able to anticipate the possibilities of placing students in the Spring of 1968.

I know that your extermely busy but I do hope you will take time to drop me a line and let me know how you personally are doing and a word or two about significant trends as you see them. For my own part, I see a wider acceptance of a totalitarian philosophy of government.

Cordially,

Norman C. Jimerson

Norman C. Jimerson
Director
Career Service

NCJ:db
enc.
signed in his absence.

KALAMAZOO COLLEGE CAREER SERVICE PROGRAM

NAME OF EMPLOYER _____

ADDRESS _____

TITLE OF POSITION _____ NO. OF STUDENTS _____

DUTIES: _____

_____

SKILLS NEEDED: _____

_____

DATES OF EMPLOYMENT : _____ TO _____

REMUNERATION $_____ PER _____ ROOM _____

BOARD _____ NONE _____

TITLE OF SECOND POSITION _____ NO. OF STUDENTS_____

DUTIES: _____

_____

SKILLS NEEDED: _____

_____

DATES OF EMPLOYMENT _____ TO _____

REMUNERATION $_____ PER _____ ROOM _____

BOARD _____ NONE _____

_____

SIGNED TITLE DATE

This is a statement of intent to employ students. If there is any change, please notify Career Service Office of Kalamazoo College.

Jim: "gen"

ES
MJ-file

Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo Michigan

June 6, 1967

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Goergia 30303

Dear Paul:

I repeat my disappointment in not being sure that I arranged to spend time with you by saying that I would like very much to spend a day with you now to discuss our mutual interests and concerns. Probably this fall or no later than next spring I'll be in Atlanta and we can chat.

We appreciate the opportunities you have provided our students. Hopefully we can find some funds for scholarship assistance for our deserving students to work in creative jobs so that we can still send you students when your limited funds are used up with deserving students from the South. If our students can do work for you that needs to be done when local students are unavailable, we do want to send them to you. We are in no hurry for a commitment for next spring.

My analysis of the trends does depress me but I like to touch base with a few friends to see if my judgment is distorted and to find the efforts that also offer some hope.

I greatly admire you and appreciate your friendship. Keep up the good work.

Cordially,

Jim

Norman C. Jimerson
Director
Career Service

NCJ:db

P.S. The enclosed brochure from Mullins tells about an outfit that hired one of our students as an experiment. Schools in Colo. insisted that Mullins hire from local schools - and properly - The student did so well we don't have the placement (the opposite has also happened)

ES

Boulder, Colo.

MEMO TO: All KBTV-KBTR Department Heads and Employees
FROM: Lee Harris, Public Affairs Director
DATE: March 23, 1966
SUBJ: Participation in a "Career-Service Program"

In 1962, Kalamazoo College in Kalamazoo, Michigan, adopted a unique plan of year-around education of four eleven-week quarters. One quarter included a "Career-Service Program" in the sophomore year. The objectives of the Career-Service Program are: (1) to provide students experience in jobs related to their academic work and further career interests. (2) to develop independence and self-reliance. (3) to develop a sense of responsibility.

Mullins Broadcasting Company has accepted for employment (March 28th, ending June 10th), Robert Spenser, age 20 from Utica, Michigan. During his eleven weeks with us, he will spend up to a week in each department as outlined in the attached schedule. Each week can be a satisfying learning process for Mr. Spenser and a profitable experience for Mullins Broadcasting if each employee gives generously of time and knowledge when he is in their department. He will be photographed along the way as we propose to provide the college with a pictorial report on this student's activities.

Your wholehearted cooperation will be appreciated.

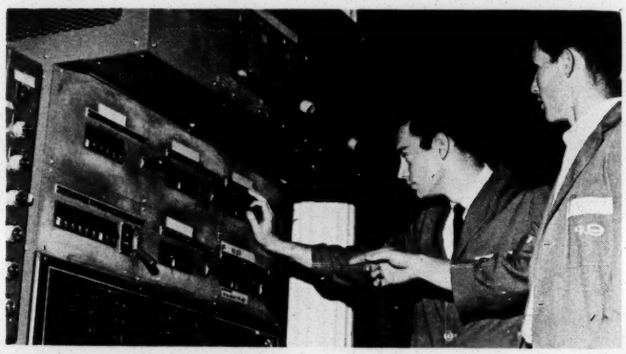
FIRST WEEK: PUBLIC AFFAIRS

With Mr. Lee Harris as guide and mentor throughout the spring, I spent my first week in the Public Affairs Department. Our activities ranged from helping set up a million dollar civic foundation to hosting a public service television program about the Denver Public Schools. I was later cast in a public affairs role personally, when, as part of the Channel Nine news team, I had occasion to deal with Governor Love. The final task of the week was to compile the radio program content summary which is made periodically to be sure that the station is complying with FCC regulations.

SECOND WEEK: TV PROGRAMMING

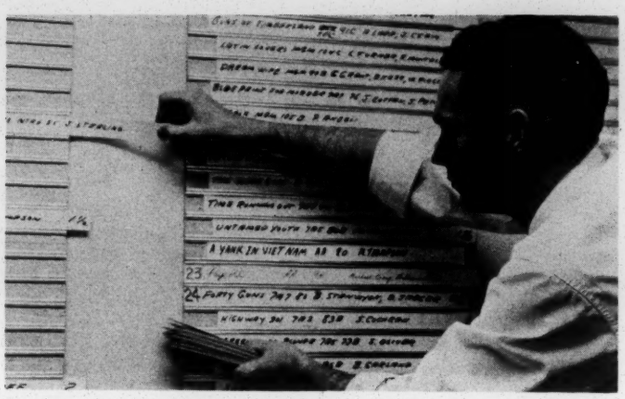
This week brought exposure to the procedures and criteria for choosing next fall's programming, and next month's movies. I also helped prepare the daily log. Some time was spent with the station manager, too, who directed me through the master control room and explained the functions of the complex electronic apparatus found there.

THIRD WEEK: PRODUCTION



FOURTH WEEK: TV SALES

Behind the cameras, television broadcasting is a business operation, of which the sales team is the heart. This week my activities were under the direction of the sales manager. I was able to spend half a day with each of the local salesmen calling on both agencies and clients. The sales manager took time to outline the national sales picture for me, and I talked for a while with our visiting San Francisco sales representative. I learned what is a rate card, an availability sheet, the format of a contract, and the procedure on "make goods" for missed commercial spots. I was assigned some Denver area market research projects, and the last day I went with the entire sales team to view the briefing room of the Denver Chamber of Commerce, made available to us for sales use.



The production manager mapped out a week which gave me exposure to virtually every facet of television production. I worked with the floor crew both in the studio and on remote location. I had occasion to be with the directors working live shows and taping commercials in the studio, and working taped broadcasts and network feeds from master control. A day in the film room taught me both how and where to insert commercial spots into films. I also learned cataloging and scheduling procedures. Finally, the production manager and I were able to sit down and talk about some of the problems involved in TV production.

FIFTH WEEK: TV NEWS

Only a week in TV news could have convinced me that chasing ambulances, filming the Ice Capades, and meeting with the Governor almost daily can be normal, even routine occurrences. I wrote copy for the newscasts, always keeping an ear tuned to the fire and police monitors. I worked with the photographers editing the film we shot and producing stills for blowups. I wrote headlines for our teletower operation. Starting at 5:00 a.m. on Monday and ending at 10:00 p.m. on Saturday, I covered the whole Denver news day for a week.

SIXTH WEEK: PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

I found that program development at Channel Nine involves techniques from three other major areas: news, production, and public affairs. While I was with the three-man staff, they were engaged in their primary occupation: filming another documentary, this time, about rock and roll bands. I accompanied the producer-writer and a photographer on a trip to film the Sole Survivors as they played at a dance in Sterling, Colo. That work day lasted a total of 22½ hours. The third member of the staff, another photographer, taught me a good deal about still photography and the developing of photos.

EIGHTH WEEK: GOOD MORNING DENVER

The Good Morning Denver show made me into the universal assistant. In fact, I filled in for a missing guest one morning. The general comment from the floor crew, whom I also assisted from time to time, was that I was a pretty unsatisfactory replacement for the Maid of Cotton.

SEVENTH WEEK: PROMOTION

Most of my days in the promotion department were devoted to preparing the picture-story presentation of my work at KBTV-TR. I also did routine work for the promotion manager such as stuffing and mailing hundreds of pieces of promotional material and cutting and mounting title slides for use on the television screen.

NINTH WEEK: RADIO PROGRAMMING

My introduction to KBTR was presided over by the general manager. I became familiar with equipment from the production room to master control. The disc jockeys went over their individual program formats with me. We did remote interviews at the world premiere of the movie, *Stagecoach*, for the mid-day show.

TENTH WEEK: RADIO SALES

Each morning there was a sales meeting when I followed each of the salesmen out on his rounds to clients, agencies, and prospects. I spent time in the production studio making the spots to fill the time we sold. Clients often would come to the studio to hear their spots. I went over billing procedure, which was a return to the log with which I had worked when I first arrived.

ELEVENTH WEEK: RADIO NEWS AND EXECUTIVE SUITE

This week I learned to write air copy and was given the opportunity to make some telephoned news reports on the air. I also worked the radio news cruiser for KBTR.

A day and a half with the vice president and general manager gave me a chance to become familiar with some of the problems involved in running a complex broadcasting facility. Throughout my stay, Mr. Mullins himself took time to make certain that I was getting the best experience possible, and to advise me on matters concerning my entry into the broadcast field.

It has been an interesting and worthwhile experience for the management and staff of Mullins Broadcasting Company to be involved for the first time in the Kalamazoo College Career-Service Program. Our assigned student, Robert Spenser, displayed a sincere interest in the broadcast field, and expended considerable effort to acquire as much knowledge as possible in a rather brief period of time. During the eleven weeks, he worked under the supervision of the directors of all departments in both radio and television — news, programming, production, sales, public affairs, management.

Recognizing the value of practical experience, Bob was also permitted to do on-the-air work, when possible, and prepared material for use by regular staff members.

If the objectives of the Career-Service Program are: (1) to provide students experience in jobs related to their academic work and further career interests (2) to develop independence and self-reliance (3) to develop a sense of responsibility, then the program as implemented March 28 through June 10, 1966, was most practical and satisfactory. From personal observation (as director of this Career-Service Project for KBTV-TR) I would compliment Kalamazoo College for the obvious care used in assigning just the "right" student to a specific field. May I also congratulate Bob Spenser for his interested, aggressive, ambitious, and friendly attitude toward each assignment and fellow staff members during his employment at Mullins Broadcasting.

Speaking for Mr. John C. Mullins, president and owner of Mullins Broadcasting, and Mr. Al Flanagan, vice president and general manager, we hope our participation in the Career-Service Program has provided a learning experience for a young man who will some day make a personal contribution, directly or indirectly, to this industry.

Lee Harris
Public Affairs Director

November 17, 1967

Mr. Warren I. Thomas
Career-Service Office
Kalamazoo College
Kalamazoo, Michigan 49001

Dear Mr. Thomas:

For the reasons outlined in Paul Anthony's letter, copy enclosed, to Norman Jimerson on June 2, 1967 we have reluctantly reached the decision that we cannot place any Kalamazoo College students this year.

We have certainly enjoyed and benefited from the students we have placed in prior years. We hope that in some future year we could once again accept some of your students.

Yours very truly,

James N. Wood, Jr.
Executive Assistant

JNW/km

Enclosure

Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo Michigan

November 6, 1967

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

We appreciate your interest in our program of Career Service here at Kalamazoo College. In the following paragraphs we will attempt to refresh your memory as to the nature of our program and trust that you again will be an active participant in our program.

The Career Service Program of Kalamazoo offers you an opportunity to employ intelligent well-motivated students carefully selected to meet your qualifications. Most of our students participate in our program in the Spring Quarter of their sophomore year - (April 1st-June 14, 1968).

Our experience is that most of the employers who once cooperated with our Career Service Program want students again. Each year we are able to give the students a wider selection of jobs. Last Spring we placed 180 students with 79 employers. 80% of the students were placed on the job of their first choice. This means that the student who comes to you, is interested in you, and does not come because he has little choice.

This year we will be giving the students a list of placements available early in December along with preference cards. The first week in January we will list additional placements and receive preference cards from the students. During January we will be sending a full resume of each student to employers. You would know the qualifications and interests of students two months before the work period begins on April 1st.

We hope you will be able to place students next Spring. Please complete the enclosed form at your earliest convenience.

Effective November 17th, I will be leaving Kalamazoo College to assume the duties of the newly created position of Director of Field Placement at Elmira College in Elmira, New York. My associate, Warren Thomas, will be my successor. Mr. Thomas will be glad to furnish further information. I hope you will be in touch with him soon.

Sincerely,

Norman C. Jimerson

Norman C. Jimerson
Director
Career Service

NCJ:km
Enc.

December 17, 1969

Mr. Robert L. Brackenridge
Assistant Director
Career Service
Kalamazoo College
Kaaamazoo, Michigan

Dear Mr. Brackenridge:

We have the highest regard for Kalamazoo College, its Career Service program, and the quality of its students.

Because of Congressional action which is likely to take place with new restrictions on foundations and tax-exempt agencies, we face a serious potential of loss of income during 1970. Under these circumstances, I am sure you can understand that we are not in a position to make any commitments relative to personnel. After the first of the year, when we know the exact wording of the law and its implications for us, we will be more than happy to reconsider your request should our financial outlook here improve.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo Michigan

December 9, 1969

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

During the Spring of 1966 and the Spring of 1967 our office placed with you four students on the Career Service Quarter. I would like to inquire at this time as to the possibility of placing future students with you. Let me once again briefly explain our Career Service Program.

During the Spring of the student's sophomore year he participates in the Career Service Program. The objectives of this program are: (1) to provide students with experiences in jobs related to their academic work and to further career interest; (2) to develop independence and self-reliance; (3) to develop a sense of responsibility; and (4) to contribute to the objectives of their employers. I have, also, enclosed material that may further explain our program.

During the Spring of 1970 the students will be on the job from March 30 through June 12. If you believe our program could supplement yours, all I need is a short description of the job, whether you want male or female, and what the pay will be. Pay can be per hour, per week, or per month, all we ask is that the students make enough to cover board, room, and incidentals. I have enclosed an intent letter for this information.

I will be glad to answer any questions you have either personally or via letter or phone. At your convenience, I would appreciate hearing from you if you have an interest in this program.

Sincerely,

Robert L. Brackenridge

Robert L. Brackenridge
Assistant Director
Career Service

RLB/cms
encls.

MEMO TO MRS. TILLY Aug. 17, 1953

Were you able to stir up anything with your friends at Rome on a possible dental scholarship with J. Arthur Kelly?

GSM

MEMO TO MRS. TILLY July 7, 1953

A Negro dental student from Atlanta named J. Arthur Kelly has been for some years putting up a hard scrap to stay on at Meharry. Now has two more years to finish. Quite good grades and an excellent reputation with the administrative officers at Meharry, with whom I have checked.

Georgia maintains no State-supported school of dentistry, so that the young man has no claim on the State for out-of-State tuition or for scholarship aid.

Odum Fanning busied himself about this time last year in an effort to scare up private scholarship aid from practicing white dentists in Atlanta, but was not able to swing it.

Yesterday morning Mr. Kelly phoned me with word that he had been in conversation with a Negro acquaintance at Rome, Mr. John Hurley. Hurley had an idea that perhaps some of the Negro businessmen of Rome would club together and try to float Kelly's capital of his dental training, obtaining an undertaking from Kelly that he would come back to Rome for some stated number of years, at least.

You remember that the Chattanooga Interracial Committee has for years pulled together scholarship money to keep a medical student at Meharry and that the first of these young men has returned with his needed training and is practicing commendably in Chattanooga.

It occurred to me that you might be able to interest the Rome Interracial Committee in working with Mr. Kelly and his friends with the object of providing some sort of scholarship aid for Kelly. I am satisfied that Kelly would be glad to undertake to pay back any money lent him if he did not fulfill what would be his covenant to practice for the agreed period in Rome.

Mr. Hurley has told Kelly that the Negro community in Rome stands in considerable need of dental services and would be glad to stretch itself in order to obtain a dentist.

Mr. Kelly's Atlanta address is 50 Chappell, N.W.

Will you see what you can work out with the people at Rome?

GSM

Tic Klev Aug 1, 1953

RECEIVED
DEC 4 1952

December 3, 1952

He did, too. Sometime I'll tell you the reactions

Mr. J. Arthur Kelly
Meharry College
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Kelly:

The fact that you did not hear from me after reaching Nashville does not mean that I forgot you.

You will be gratified to learn, I think, that Dr. Hicks, whom I wrote several months ago, worked very hard to sell the two dental societies on a program involving supporting you. He is a young man, however, and he was not able to convince the older heads that it was a wise move. As for immediate help for you this year, he has given up, despite really very serious effort. Although it will not benefit you immediately, you should take great pride in Dr. Hicks' endeavor, and you can have the satisfaction of knowing that it probably will help other dental students in the future, because Dr. Hicks is not going to let the matter drop permanently.

You called last week for information about the State Medical Education Board, established by the recently passed amendment to the Georgia Constitution. I have before me a copy of the bill, and I have checked the Georgia Dept. of Public Health and the Medical Association of Georgia to make certain my interpretation is correct. I find that the bill is most specific in providing "for loans and scholarships to students desiring to study medicine and to engage in the practice of medicine," and it is open only to "students who are bona fide citizens and residents of the State of Georgia, and who desire to become doctors of medicine and who are acceptable for enrollment in a qualified four-year medical school". Elsewhere, throughout the Act, the words "medical students" "physicians and surgeons" and "doctors of medicine" are used repeatedly. I think that it is obvious the Board is limited by law to candidates for M.D's, and not to D.D.S's.

The president of the Medical Association of Georgia, 875 W. Peachtree, N. E., is designated chairman of the State Medical Education Board set up by the amendment. If you know anyone who might be qualified, or who wants further information, I suggest you write there.

Sincerely yours,

Odom Fanning

Odom Fanning
Information Officer

cc: Dr. George Mitchell

OFrab

November 9, 1953

Mr W J Kennedy, Jr
P r e s i d e n t
North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr Kennedy:

In a busy life I hope you can take a moment or two to look through these two booklets. We have done them to be used by local and preferably bi-racial discussion groups. The first one develops the issue and the second helps a group to find the facts.

These are precious weeks in which to do an educational job with public opinion in the South. After the Court decides minds now open will close in partisanship.

The QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS pamphlet has been out for some weeks and is going like hot cakes. The other day, if you please, the Mississippi State Department of Education ordered from us one thousand copies of each for distribution throughout that State. CHECK LIST is brand new.

Mr Spaulding once or twice bought goodly quantities of our pamphlets for distribution by your company. He was extremely helpful in getting the one called RACE IN THE NEWS into wider circulation and was interested in a later one called RACE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT.

We can supply QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS in quantity at 12 cents each and CHECK LIST at 8 cents. It is a good deal to ask; but I soberly propose your buying several hundred of either or both and getting them out.

Mr Wheeler knows us well and is on our Board of Directors; and many others in your company have been our long-time friends.

Sincerely yours

George S Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm-t
enclosures - 2

November nine, 1953

Mr George W Cox, Vice President
North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company
Durham, North Carolina

Dear George:

Thought you might be interested in knowing that I am Dr Mitchell's secretary.

I am sending you also the two pamphlets which were enclosed with the letter Dr Mitchell is sending to Mr Kennedy, copy attached. I am sure you will find them interesting and if you think it workable to distribute them I'm sure you will so indicate to Mr Kennedy.

Al was glad to see you and Nola in Miami at the NNIA meeting and he relayed to me Nola's invitation to spend a while with you in Durham. Wish I could and I am hoping to do so sooner than you may think.

Hope you are feeling all right and that all the children and grandchildren are all right, too. My love to Nola.

Sincerely

Ree

MARION A. WRIGHT, LINVILLE FALLS
PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, HOUSTON
VICE-PRESIDENT
GORDON B. HANCOCK, RICHMOND
VICE-PRESIDENT
ALFRED MYNDERS, CHATTANOOGA
VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, NEW ORLEANS
VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE S. MITCHELL
EXECUTIVE-DIRECTOR
KATHERINE STONEY
SECRETARY-TREASURER
HAROLD C. FLEMING
DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
MRS. M. E. TILLY
IN CHARGE OF WOMEN'S WORK

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

July 26, 1954

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

RECEIVED
SEP 1 1954
Southern Regional Council

Mrs. Annie Laurie Keyes
USACM/FOA
APO 928
c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

Dear Mrs. Keyes:

How very kind of you to send in for the bulletin and to intend to send a needed $10.00 contribution to the Council. Unfortunately, the check got left out of the letter.

We think warmly of you and hope we will some day get you back Southside and Stateside.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Dictated by Dr. Mitchell/signed in his absence.

Dear George,

Well! This has happened to me on three orders lately. Thanks for notice! We send bout 200.

Regards
Annie Laurie

RKA

Attached this time. A. L. K.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA OPERATIONS MISSION
TO THE PHILIPPINES
(Foreign Operations Administration)
MANILA, PHILIPPINES

April 26, 1954

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta
Georgia, USA

Gentlemen:

It will be appreciated if you will forward to us the publication(s) listed on the attached page for use in connection with our Health Education Program.

Enclosed ~~is a check~~ are stamps in the amount of $0.25 Stamps.

Thank you.

Sent 7-19 v-f RHA

RECEIVED
JUL 19 1954
Southern Regional Council

Sincerely yours,

Annie Laurie Keyes

Annie Laurie Keyes, Ph.D.
Health Education Consultant
Health & Sanitation Division

USAOM/FOA
APO 928, c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

Dear George Mitchell
I am also enclosing a check for $10.00 as a contribution to SRC. (Not enclosed RHA)
As ever,
Annie Laurie (McDonald) Keyes
(One of your old Honorary Fellows)

April 27, 1955

Miss Anna L. Keaton
Dean of Women
Illinois State Normal University
Normal, Illinois

Dear Miss Keaton:

Mrs. Banks did write us. We haven't been able to turn up anything promising but we have written her of a possibility for further study at Atlanta University's School of Social Work, and have asked her to be in touch with our new Florida office at Tallahassee.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

From: GTH

Would suggest that she write to AUSSW re scholarship aid -- and job opportunities in Atlanta -- if agree to move out of state. Probably well aware of teaching opportunities in her field of interest in Florida. AUSSW could be asked to send announcements -- also A. U.

From:AH

I understand that some of the city school systems in Fla. have special ed. programs for Negro as well as white librarians -- limited, but something -- I know that Jacksonville definitely has a special ed. program in Negro schools - she should get in touch with depts. of ed. about where opportunities are, if she has no luck with finding grad. training like she wants.

Attached scholarship info from U of Tenn School of Social Work -- Tenn. is committed to admitting Negroes if training not available in Negro institutions, isn't it?

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . GEORGE S. MITCHELL . . .

OK

EB

Please attach pc from Miss Keaton and show both lets to

GTH

AH

and ask for advice

and return all to e, cum any available advice.

GSM

April 7

Would suggest that the merits & a.u.s.w. re scholarship aid — the opportunities available to more out of state. Probably well among teaching opportunities in her field of interest in Fla. a-u.s.w. could be asked to send announcements — also a.u.

GTH

AH

AB

I understand that some of the city school systems in Fla. have special ed programs for Negro as well as white children — (over)

limited, but something — I know that Jacksonville definitely has a special ed program in Negro schools — She should get in touch with dept of Ed about where opportunities are, if she has no luck with library, good training lib she wants —

Attached scholarship info from U of Tenn School of Social Work — Tenn. is committed to admitting Negroes if training not available in Negro institutions, isn't it?

Q. A

FILE COPY

March 28, 1955

Miss Anna L. Keaton
Dean of Women
Illinois State Normal University
Normal, Illinois

Dear Miss Keaton:

Fear not; I was driven out to Normal and had a good look at its handsome buildings. The whole of Bloomington and environs seemd to me a pleasant stable place. And I don't think I ever had a nicer audience for my map speech.

I will look forward to hearing from your Mrs. Banks.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

ILLINOIS STATE NORMAL UNIVERSITY

NORMAL, ILLINOIS

OFFICE OF THE DEAN OF WOMEN

March 24, 1955

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

MAR 28 1955

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

It is not often that one has the opportunity to hear a difficult social problem so clearly analyzed, especially with first hand information on a practical plan for seeking its solution. Thank you again for sharing your time and your energy with our community. We wish you good fortune with your work in the South, and we ask your prayers for us also in the North.

In the meantime, you may possibly remember that I mentioned to you one of our Negro women graduates who, living in Florida, had not been able to find work to fit her training and abilities. The last I heard, she was planting mushrooms to try to make enough to meet living expenses for herself and her young daughter.

Mrs. Gwendolyn Banks is one who managed to finance her degree only after many interruptions, chiefly because of finances. She finished her B.S. in Education, with a major in the teaching of the socially maladjusted child (one of the fields we call "Special Education") in August, 1954. Her scholastic record was consistently good, and her warm, wholesome attitude toward life and toward her fellow human beings made her many friends here, both faculty and students. In spite of her own personal struggles, she has remained stable and optimistic, grateful for her opportunities rather than unhappy about handicaps. She has a genuine desire to be of help to others, and chose teaching for that reason.

Having lived most of her life in the South, she loves it and is returning there by preference to help work out the problems of her people there. I have detected in her no bitterness, even now when the desegregation battle is causing her Northern degree to be conspicuous. Rather, she has a deep faith in the goodness of life and the desire to make her own life count. It is with men and women of her quality and patience that we have the hope of satisfactory solution of social tensions throughout our nation.

As you suggested, I am writing to Mrs. Banks, asking that she write direct to you to present her application for help in finding placement, either in education or in social work. I am hoping that you will hear from her in the near future.

Sincerely yours,

Anna L. Keaton

Anna L. Keaton
Dean of Women

P.S. I realize in re-reading that Normal in your mind may not be associated with its twin city of Bloomington, where you spoke at the YWCA.
ALK

17 May 1955

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thanks very much for the interview you gave me a couple of weeks ago. I'm very glad that I could get to meet you and John Constable and the other people up there. It was an enlightening and useful conversation.

I'm glad I could tell you-all a little about Southern Rhodesia, too, as I like to talk about that country.

If I can be of service to your group in any way, please let me know.

Yours Cordially,

John Kernan

:john kernan
1101 st charles place, n e
atlanta, georgia

July 28, 1955

Mr. J.M. Dodson
Kentucky Education Association
1419-1421 Heyburn Building
Louisville, 2 Kentucky

Dear Mr. Dodson:

I found your letter inviting me to the Leadership Conference when I was at home last week.

I called your office and let word that I would be glad to accept the invitati n. I hope however that you will send me as soon as possible the program and some additional information about the session in which I am to participate.

Address my mail to The Southern Regional Council, 63 Auburn Avenue N.E., Atlanta, Georgia.

Very truly yours,

C. H. Parrish
Assistant Director

CHP/vd

KENTUCKY EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

KEA

1419-1421 HEYBURN BUILDING • LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY

WAbash 2719

J. M. DODSON, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

LILLIAN LEHMAN, CONSULTANT FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

N. B. McMILLIAN, DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH AND INFORMATION

July 12, 1955

Dr. C. H. Parrish
Department of Sociology
University of Louisville
Louisville 8, Kentucky

Dear Dr. Parrish:

I have heard a number of fine comments on the panel which discussed The Problem of Desegregation in Kentucky Schools at the University of Kentucky on June 29. A number of people have suggested that this panel could be used well at our Leadership Conference on August 10, 11, and 12. On Friday morning, August 12, the entire conference will be discussing the problem of integration in Kentucky schools. We have felt that it would be well to open this part of the conference with this same panel.

I am writing the other members today to find out whether or not they can serve. We shall appreciate it if you will let us know at your earliest convenience whether or not you can be with us. As soon as we have heard from the other members, we shall send you details concerning the program.

Sincerely yours,

J. M. Dodson

rb

May 31, 1957

Mrs. M. D. Kennedy, Dietitian
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Kennedy:

During the past week we have made heavy demands on the services of you and your staff. You have responded not only with efficiency, but with much patience.

Please know how deeply grateful we are.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/mf

HELEN KELLER

15 WEST 16th STREET, NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

March 31, 1959

Dear Mr. Routh:

I am indeed happy to inform you that the American Foundation for the Blind now is expanding services of benefit to my 6,000 deaf-blind fellows. Heretofore, a few hundred found bright oases of help and understanding in scattered schools and agencies.

Now that the problems of all are being studied on a national basis, I am writing to you because it offers a wonderful opportunity for your noble impulses--effective aid to the most appealing and loneliest group of human beings on earth.

Try to imagine, if you can, the anguish and horror you would experience bowed down by the twofold weight of blindness and deafness. Still throbbing with natural emotions and desires, you would feel through the sense of touch the existence of a living world, and desperately but vainly you would seek an escape into its healing light.

All of your pleasures would vanish in a dreadful monotony of silent days. Even work would be lost to you. Family and friends might surround you with love. But consolation alone cannot restore usefulness, or bring release from that hardest prison, a tomb of the mind and a dungeon of the body.

I doubt if the most imaginative and tender normal people can realize the peculiar cruelty of such a situation. Blind people can live happily in a world of sounds. Deaf individuals use their eyes instead of ears. But my deaf-blind fellows must have expert procedures to reclaim them to normal society.

Will you not, dear friend, give some thought to the work of the Foundation, which labors so diligently for deaf-blind and blind Americans in cooperation with existing schools and organizations. My associates at the Foundation may be depended upon to use your gift wisely. I plead for your financial support, where so much needs to be accomplished.

Trustingly and cordially yours,

Helen Keller

P.S. If you have already sent your gift to the Foundation for this year, please accept our renewed thanks and pass this letter along to a friend who may wish to further our work.

May 11, 1960

The W. K. Kellogg Foundation
Battle Creek,
Michigan

Gentlemen:

If available, would you please send us your latest annual report.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant

PA/mf

July 30, 1962

Mr. Werner Kelber
c/o Dr. J. R. Long
Marion, Alabama

Dear Mr. Kelber:

We would be most happy to see you and your wife when you are in Atlanta on August 2 or 3. Either day is agreeable, but I suggest that if you can call Mr. Paul Anthony here from either Rome or Atlanta he will be able to make a definite appointment with you, and also suggest others with whom you may wish to chat.

Sincerely,

BP:s

(Mrs.) Barbara Patterson
Administrative Secretary

July 27,1962
c/o Dr.J.R.Long
Marion,Alabama

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street,N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Write Geo. call 1?1

Dear Sir:

Would it be possible for my wife and I to have an interview with someone in your agency either on August 2nd in the afternoon or August 3rd in the afternoon?

I am a native West German citizen and a Lutheran theological student. I have been spending the summer with my wife and parents-in-law -- all native Marion,Alabamians. What I have witnessed here in the Deep South of prejudice against the colored population and the tactics used by hate groups reminds me most unhappily of what happened in our Nazi Germany. Thus I am doubly concerned and have been trying to familiarize myself with the circumstances. In the fall I will begin working on my Masters of Theology at Princeton Theological Seminary and am playing with the idea of trying to analyse the practices and principles of U.S. churches in regard to integration of the U.S. Negro for my thesis. Of course, I will first have to have my topic accepted at the Seminary. My wife is an American social worker.

As we just happen to be staying at Berry School in Rome on the 2nd and 3rd, we would like very much to make use of the opportunity to get to know your agency and work.

Sincerely yours,

Werner Kelber

Werner Kelber

Speech filed in Research "Civil Rights Movement"

January 19, 1965

Professor Wilmoore Kendall
Chairman
Department of Politics and Economics
University of Dallas
Dallas, Texas

Dear Professor Kendall:

Thank you for sending me a copy of your paper, which I have now read with great interest. I had come in at the Durham meeting only in time to hear the last quarter or so of your paper and the discussion. I had a feeling then that you were not being fairly treated. I find that I cannot now remember clearly the things that were being said. Now that I have read your paper, my recollection is that perhaps only Howard Zinn sought to take issue with what you said, and not with a man of straw.

This does not mean I agree with your paper, because I do not. My disagreement derives, however, from a different reading of experience. My observation leads me to reject two of the premises of your paper and one of your analytical deductions. If I were to accept your paper at these three points, I believe that you would have argued your case strongly.

First, although there is much talk of "revolution," most of it is metaphorical. The logic of the civil rights movement requires some rapid and far reaching changes in education, in the economy, and in political alignments. But these changes do not need to be systematic, nor do I believe that such is implied in the pronouncements of most civil rights leaders.

Secondly, it is true that the civil rights movement will not take "no" for an answer. But this is not to say that it proscribes compromise. Indeed, only in SNCC proclamations is there such proscription, and even that often yields to circumstances.

Thirdly, I agree with you the passage of the Act of 1964 transfers the area of big decision from the courts and White House to Congress; and, I would add, to the federal bureaucracy. My opinion is that this is wholesome, and that it largely erases what was once the possibility of a constitutional crisis.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:slw

bcc: Dr. Samuel DuBois Cook

File
University
Gen Corresp

December 4, 1964

Professor Wilmoore Kendall
Department of Government
University of Dallas
Dallas, Texas

Dear Professor Kendall:

If you have a spare copy of the paper you received last month to the Southern Political Science Association, I would greatly appreciate receiving it.

Sincerely,

Leslie W. Dunbar

LWD/rh

Speech sent -
See LWD's letter

Recd. 12/14/64

file

File

Corresp. relating to: Articles & Speeches

8 Dec. 1964

DILIGITE UNIVERSITAS DALLASENSIS
VERITATEM + JUSTITIAM
MCMLV

Mr. Leslie Dunlap
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Dunlap,

I take it you refer to my "The Civil Rights Movement and the Coming Constitutional Crisis", which I delivered at the SPSA. What I "received", to quote your letter, was a flood of ideological savagery from the floor.

In any case, I take pleasure in sending you a copy, and will welcome your comments. I am sure you will not make the mistake made by the members of my Durham audience, namely: that of disbelieving my disclaimer on "bias" against the Civil Rights Movement.

Yours sincerely,

Wilmoore Kendall

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICS AND ECONOMICS UNIVERSITY OF DALLAS STATION, TEXAS 75061 BLACKBURN 3-1123

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ATLANTA LEGAL AID SOCIETY, INC.

501 FULTON COUNTY COURT HOUSE

ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

TELEPHONES:
(404) 524-5811
(404) 577-2363

JL
JW
MJ

April 13, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsythe Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul,

Following up my letter to you of March 21st last, I am enclosing copy of a letter from Fred Le Clercq outlining Emory's interest in and proposed cooperation with our proposed Georgia Welfare Rights Center.

Thank you for your letter and interest. I have now prepared the Articles of Incorporation for the Center and plan to file in Fulton County our application for charter- as well as a request for tax-exempt status for the Center with the District Director of Internal Revenue.

We will then be in a position to submit formal requests for funding with various foundations - especially Field. I will certainly call on you for any specific help we might need, but if you get a chance to talk with Leslie Dunbar in the meantime, I would appreciate it.

Sincerely yours,

Bettye H. Kehrer

Bettye H. Kehrer

enc.

EMORY COMMUNITY LEGAL SERVICES CENTER

a legal aid agency of the
Emory University School of Law

1397 Oxford Rd., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30307
Telephone A/C 404 378-7572

March 21, 1968

Mrs. Betty Kehrer
Atlanta Legal Aid
136 Pryor Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Betty:

It was a pleasure to chat with you about the proposed Georgia Welfare Rights Center. I think that the proposal is viable and hope that you will be able to procure funding for it. I think that your plans dovetail very closely with some of the ideas we have been discussing in the Emory program regarding welfare. If the program is funded, Emory Community Legal Services Center would like to maintain a very close relationship with it and provide supportive services wherever possible. As I mentioned to you at the time, we would be happy to explore the possibility of common quarters if you like.

I think that a program of the type which you have proposed is vitally needed in the State of Georgia and I will be happy to cooperate in every way that I can to establish it.

Faithfully yours,

Fred

Frederic S. Le Clercq

FSLC:ph

May 23, 1969

Set up folder

Mr. B. J. Stiles
Robert F. Kennedy Memorial
1816 Jefferson Place, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Mr. Stiles:

We received today a letter from Edwin Stanfield, Director of the Southwest Intergroup Relations Council in Austin, Texas. His new letterhead stationary bears his new office address as follows: 1503 Guadalupe, Suite 206, Austin, Texas 78701. Telephone: (512) 477-5974. You might make this change on the list which I mailed to you yesterday.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Mildred M. Johnson
Secretary to the Director

mmj

May 22, 1969

Mr. B. J. Stiles
Robert F. Kennedy Memorial
1816 Jefferson Place, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Mr. Stiles:

Enclosed is the information I promised to put together and send to you.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Mildred M. Johnson
Secretary to the Director

MMJ
enclosure - 1.

1. North Bolivar County Farm Cooperative
   c/o Mr. Francis B. Stevens
   Butler, Snow, O'Mara, Stevens & Canada
   Suite 700 Petroleum Building
   P. O. Box 22567
   Jackson, Mississippi 39205
   Phone: 948-5711

2. <u>SERVICE CENTERS FOR BLACK ELECTED OFFICIALS</u>:

   (a) Mr. Mike Chanin
   Clark College
   240 Chestnut Street, S. W.
   Atlanta, Georgia 30314

   (b) Dr. Lucius H. Pitts
   President
   Miles College
   Birmingham, Alabama

   (c) Dr. Jewel Prestage
   Department of Political Science
   Southern University
   Baton Rouge, Louisiana

   (d) Mr. Harold Franklin
   Talladega College
   Talladega, Alabama

   (e) Mrs. Taunya Banks
   Tougaloo College
   Tougaloo, Mississippi

3. Mr. Ernest Morial
   Attorney
   1821 Orleans Avenue
   New Orleans, Louisiana

4. The Reverend Francis X. Walter
   Executive Director
   Selma Inter-Religious Project
   810 - 29th Avenue
   Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35401
   Phone: (205) 758-2301

5. Mrs. Eugenia Witherspoon
Freedom Quilting Bee
Route 1, Box 72
Alberta, Alabama 36720

6. Mr. August VandenBosche
18910 N. W. 43rd Street
Miami, Florida
Home phone: 624-8674
Office phone (Orlando, Fla.): 423-2395

7. Mrs. Helen Howard
Director
Vine City Foundation, Inc.
558 Magnolia Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30314
Office phone: 523-8112
Home phone: 377-2572

8. Mr. John W. Brown
President
Royal Knights Foundation
690 Magnolia Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30314

9. Mrs. Lewis G. Cowan
Chairman
Workshops in Mississippi
National Council of Negro Women
147 East 81st Street
New York, New York

10. Mr. George Esser
212 Rosemary Street, East
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514
Phone: 929-7124

11. Mr. Elijah Coleman
Executive Director
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1310 Wright Avenue
Little Rock, Arkansas 72206
Phone: (501) Fr. 6-3541

12. Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Executive Director
Southwest Intergroup Relations Council
2801 Silverway Drive
Austin, Texas

13. Mrs. Emily Y. Barefield
Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
1221 N. W. 43rd Street
Miami, Florida
Phone: (305) 622-7261

14. Mr. Paul H. Wright
306 Stacy Dormitory
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514

August 28, 1954

Mrs. S. B. Kitchens
Lafayette,
Georgia

Dear Mrs. Kitchens:

Many thanks for the dollar, which we much appreciate. I have sent a copy of the pamphlet to Mr. Leake with the attached letter.

Yours is just such a county as seems to us to offer fullest opportunity for bringing opinion around to compliance with the decision of the Court.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

La Fayette, Ga.
August 24, '54

Geo. S. Mitchell, Exec. Dir.
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Return to Eah

Dear Sir:

My thanks for the pamphlet "Answers for Action". Am enclosing $1.00 Cash. Kindly Mail a Copy to done RHA 8/26/54 Francis D. Leake, Supt. Walker Co. Schools, La Fayette, Ga. No change - I hope that within the next few months we ~~Could~~ find the need for Many Copies.

RHA

Sincerely,

Montague S. Kitchens
(Mrs. S. B.)

RECEIVED
AUG 26 1954
Southern Regional Council

March , 1956

Rev. M.L. King
Ebezener Baptist Church
407 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. King:

Monday's nice New York Times story on yourson is the kind of clipping a father deservedly can not have too many of.

I send an extra one.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

Encl.

January 9, 1958

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

Mr. A. L. Kidd
Florida A. & M. University
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Mr. Kidd:

I have contacted the ADL office here and they are mailing you the two films today.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC:lcc

The Florida State University

Tallahassee

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

December 4, 1958

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Thank you very much for the text of the Atlanta ministers' manifesto. It would still be very helpful to have a hundred copies when they are available.

Sincerely yours,

Lewis M. Killian/cc

Lewis M. Killian

LMK:cc

December 2, 1958

Mr. Lewis M. Killian
Department of Sociology
The Florida State University
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Mr. Killian:

We had hoped that the Atlanta ministers' manifesto would arrive in time for your meeting. However, it now looks as if they will not be available until Monday, December 8. Therefore, enclosed is a copy of the statement.

Let us know if you would still like the 100 copies. If so, we'll get them off to you when they are available.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/mf
Enclosure - 1 (Atlanta Ministers' Manifesto)

to H. Zeiger

J. H. LIGHTBOURNE, JR.
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Bricks, North Carolina

WM. JUDSON KING
PRESIDENT

TELEPHONE
ENFIELD 2146 AND 2147

February 3, 1959

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

After listening to Mr. Chet Huntley's report on conditions in Atlanta regarding school desegregation and especially when he ceased to be a reporter and began to give advice, I have been moved to hope that a report on the meeting might come through the Regional Council. Perhaps he was trying to be both for and against every position. He seemed to suggest that the intransigents be removed, but he did say who was to remove them; he seems to be in favor of disolving the NAACP; he felt that the Negro should refuse to take a stand on THE Law and morality, because such things make some other people mad; and that the Negro in general should take the lead in a program to nullify the decision of The Supreme Court.

If someone can make Mr. Huntley's position clear to us he will be doing a great service in this crucial hour.

Very truly yours,

W. Judson King

W. Judson King

WJK/gb

August 19, 1959

Mr. William D. King
404 Formosa Avenue
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. King:

Thank you for your request for our publications.

Indeed, we would be interested in seeing a copy of your study of a Civil Rights Act of 1957 when it is completed.

Best wishes in your work.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC/mf

Sent 7 b. thru Aug. 57
(did not have Jan.)
also Intimidation 59 CA

404 Formosa Ave.
Durham, N. C.

RECEIVED AUG 19 1959

August 17, 1959

The Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Attn: Mr. Cousins

Please send by return mail the recent report released by your organization, American Friends Service Committee, National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States of America, on Racial Violence, Reprisal and Intimidation in 11 Southern States January 1, 1955 - January 1, 1959. Also, issues of the NEW SOUTH from January thru August 1957.

If these are sent out immediately please mail them to the above address (I am leaving town for vacation Aug. 22). Otherwise, if mailed August 24 or 25 send to 3806 Dryades St., New Orleans 15, Louisiana. Please bill me at the latter for this material if there is any cost and add my name to your subscription list at once.

The material is needed in a study of the Civil Rights Act of 1957. If your organization would be interested in the study when completed I shall be glad to correspond about such. It is the subject for a thesis for the Master's degree.

Thank you very much for your cooperation.

Yours truly,

William D. King

William D. King

November 9, 1959

Miss Mildred Kiefer
Public Relations Director
American Travel Association
11 West 42nd Street
New York 36, New York

Dear Mildred:

Thanks for remembering -- I am impressed. In defense of my own clarity of mind, I remembered to send Jerry that old memorandum of Emory Via's on the Jacksonville situation.

I have put out my lines on the Riverview Housing Development and will pass on to you anything I find out.

You can be sure I will turn up there one of these days, soon I hope. Meanwhile, why don't you figure out how you can get me a free ride to some exotic foreign land?

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

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District of Columbia Credit Union League
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Group Health Mutual
Histadrut (The General Federation of Jewish Labor in Israel)
Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO
International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers
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United Automobile Workers

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We moved to Suite 1848
MK/pr/2828
Dictated 10/29/59

October 30, 1959

RECEIVED NOV 2 1959

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional ~~Office~~ Council
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Harold:

You probably thought that the delay in my sending to you information about SCME's Riverview Housing Development could be attributed to the fact that I had forgot all about our conversation. This is not true, as you can see by the enclosure with this letter. It is true that I have been extremely busy since getting back from Atlantic City and could not locate this issue of the magazine I wanted to send you.

If you find out anything about the area in which this housing development is to be built that might be of interest to me, I would certainly be grateful if you would let me know.

I am sending you a leaflet about our organization just because it seems like a good thing to do. I don't suppose the Southern Regional Council runs many group tours to Europe but you never can tell who will travel these days.

I hope I shall see you again soon; in the meantime do send on any information to me that you think might be of interest.

Cordially,

Mildred

Mildred Kiefer
Public Relations Director

File - Killian

March 16, 1960

Mr. Lewis M. Killian
Department of Sociology
The Florida State University
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Mr. Killian:

Thank you for your letter of March 9 to Mr. Fleming. Since he is out of the office for the remainder of the week, his comments on the proposal will be somewhat delayed. However, as soon as he returns, I shall bring your letter and enclosures to his attention. I'm sure he will be writing you in regard to them as soon as is conveniently possible.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Mildred Flowers
Secretary to the Director

MF

THE FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY

TALLAHASSEE

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

March 9, 1960

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Hal,

When I returned to Tallahassee, I discovered that the research proposal which I discussed with you needed retyping. It is for this reason that I have been delayed in sending it to you.

Here it is now, for whatever it is worth. Charles Grigg and I will appreciate any critical comments you have to make. We will appreciate even more some suggestions as to where we might best try to "peddle" it!

I will send you my reactions to the Raleigh expedition as soon as I have time to compose a letter.

Sincerely yours,

Lewis

Lewis M. Killian

Enc.

COMMUNITY STUDY

I. PERSONAL AND FAMILY BACKGROUND INFORMATION

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS PERTAIN TO PERSONAL AND FAMILY BACKGROUND INFORMATION. YOUR ANSWERS ARE TO BE AS SPECIFIC AND FACTUAL AS POSSIBLE. NO EMBARRASSING QUESTIONS ARE INCLUDED.

CODE	COLUMN	QUESTION
____	(1-4)	1. Identification Number: ____ ____ ____ ____
____	(5)	2. Informant's Age: 1. 20-24 5. 40-44 9. 60-64 2. 25-29 6. 45-49 0. 65-69 3. 30-34 7. 50-54 Y. 70 plus 4. 35-39 8. 55-59 X. No answer
____	(6)	3. What is your present work? Be specific. _____
____	(7)	4. How many years of school do you have? 0. None 5. 13-15 yrs. 1. Less than 4 yrs. 6. 16 yrs. and over 2. 4-6 yrs. X. No answer 3. 7-9 yrs. Y. Other 4. 10-12 yrs.
____	(8)	5. Most important reason for not going further: _____
____	(9)	6. How many years of school does your father have? 0. None 5. 13-15 yrs. 1. Less than 4 yrs. 6. 16 yrs. and over 2. 4-6 yrs. X. No answer 3. 7-9 yrs. Y. Other _____ 4. 10-12 yrs.
____	(10)	7. How many years of school does your mother have? 0. None 5. 13-15 yrs. 1. Less than 4 yrs. 6. 16 yrs. and over 2. 4-6 yrs. X. No answer 3. 7-9 yrs. Y. Other _____ 4. 10-12 yrs.

CODE	COLUMN	QUESTION
____	(11)	8. Are you the owner of this home? 0. Owner Y. Other _____ 1. Renting X. No answer
____	(12)	9. What type of water facilities do you have in this house? 1. Running water inside (cold only) 2. Running water inside (cold & hot) 3. Running water outside 4. Hand pump inside 5. Hand pump outside Y. Other _____ X. No answer
____	(13)	10. What kind of bathing facilities are these? 0. None 4. Portable tub only 1. Tub Y. Other_____ 2. Shower X. No answer 3. Tub & shower
____	(14)	11. Do you have electricity? 0. None Y. Other _____ (specify) 1. Electricity 2. Kerosene (or gas) X. No answer
____	(15)	12. Do you have a refrigerator? 0. None Y. Other_____ (specify) 1. Electric or gas 2. Ice Box X. No answer
____	(16)	13. Does the household have a radio & television? 0. None (neither radio nor television) 1. Radio 2. Television 3. Radio & television X. No answer
____	(17)	14. Is there a telephone in the house? 0. None Y. Other _____ (specify) 1. Private line 2. Party line X. No answer

CODE	COLUMN	QUESTION

____ (18) 15. Do you have a car?

0. None
1. Yes, sole owner of one car
2. Yes, sole owner of more than one car
3. Yes, family car
4. Yes, family owns two or more cars
5. Yes or no, part owner of car
6. No, have access to car
7. No, have occasional access to car

Y. Other _____

X. No answer

____ (19) 16. Make of ~~principle~~ AV car:

0. None
1. Cadillac, Chrysler, Lincoln, Packard
2. Buick, Oldsmobile, De Sota, Edsel
3. Mercury, Dodge, Pontiac, Studebaker
4. Chevy, Ford, Plymouth, Nash, Hudson
5. Other American cars _____
6. All economy foreign passenger cars (Volks, Renault, Etc.)
7. Foreign luxury cars (e.g., Sports cars)

Y. Others _____

X. No answer

____ (20) 17. Model of car:

0. 1950 or earlier
1. 1955-1951
2. 1956
3. 1957
4. 1958
5. 1959

____ (21) 18. Do the members of this family use the city buses?

0. No, never
1. Yes, less than once a week
2. About once a week
3. Yes, 2-3 times weekly
4. Yes, 3-4 times weekly
5. Yes, 5-7 times weekly

X. No answer

____ (22) 19. Reasons for using or not using bus:

_____

_____

II. MIGRATION HISTORY:

20. _____ _____ _____
Date of birth Town State

21. Now, will you list all of your moves from date of birth through present and give reason for each move.

DATE	TOWN	STATE	REASON

22. List members of this family who have left this community:

Sex	Age	Age When Left	Destination	Present Residence	OCCUPATION Migration	OCCUPATION Now	Reason

III. ATTITUDES TOWARD THE COMMUNITY:

THIS FINAL SECTION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE DEALS WITH ATTITUDES TOWARD THE COMMUNITY AND LIFE IN GENERAL. WE ARE INTERESTED IN YOUR OPINIONS ON THESE SUBJECTS.

CODE	COLUMN	QUESTION
____	(24)	24. Are you satisfied with your present job? 0. Very satisfied 2. Dissatisfied 1. Satisfied 3. Very dissatisfied
____	925)	25. If you had a choice, what kind of work would you most like to do? _____ (be specific)
____	(26)	26. If you had a chance to do this kind of work in this community, would you change jobs? 0. Yes Y. Other_____ (specify) 1. No 3. Don't know X. No answer
____	(27)	27. If you had a chance to do this kind of work in another community, would you move? 0. Yes 3. Don't know 1. No Y. Other _____ 2. I might X. No answer
____	(28)	28. If you were a young person starting out, what do you feel are the opportunities for getting a good job in this community? 0. Very good 2. Poor 1. Good 3. Very poor
____	(29)	29. Give reason for your answer in above question. _____ _____
____	(30)	30. It has been said that people in the South feel differently about labor unions than people in other parts of the country. How do you feel about labor unions? _____ _____

CODE	COLUMN	QUESTION
____	(31)	31. Is there a labor union organization where you work? 0. Yes 1. No
____	(32)	32. If yes, are you a member? 0. Yes 1. No (Give reason for your answer: _____ _____
____	(33)	33. If no, (to question 31), would you consider joining a labor union where you work? 0. Yes 1. No
____	(34)	34. Give reason for your answer to the above question. _____ _____

35. List children of school age (under 24 years of age) and indicate their educational plans.

AGE	SEX	PRESENT GRADE IN SCHOOL	EDUCATIONAL PLANS
___	___	_____	_____
___	___	_____	_____
___	___	_____	_____
___	___	_____	_____
___	___	_____	_____

____	(35)	36. Would you like your children to have a college education? 0. Yes X. No answer 1. No Y. Other _____(specify)
____	(36)	37. Suppose you had two children, one boy and one girl, both of equal age, mental ability, etc. If you could send only one (1) to college, which one would you send? 0. Boy 1. Girl X. No answer Y. Other _____

CODE	COLUMN	QUESTION
____	(37)	38. Give reason for answer to question 37.

_____

_____

____ (38) 39. How do you feel about the kind of education that children receive in this community?

0. Very satisfied
1. Satisfied
2. Dissatisfied
3. Very dissatisfied

____ (39) 40. Give reason for your answer to above question.

_____

_____

____ (40) 41. What chances do the young people have for work when they leave school?

0. Very favorable
1. Favorable
2. Unfavorable
3. Very unfavorable

____ (41) 42. Give reason for your answer to above question.

_____

_____

____ (42) 43. Did you vote in the 1956 Presidential election? For whom?

0. No
1. Yes--Eisenhower
2. Yes--Stevenson
3. Yes--Other_____

____ (43) 44. If no, give reason for your answer.

_____

_____

____ (44) 45. Do you attend church?

0. Yes 1. No X. No answer

____ (45) 46. If yes, how often?

0. Every week
1. Three times a month
2. Two times a month
3. One time a month
4. Very infrequently
5. Only on holidays and special occasions
6. Other_____(specify)
X. No answer

CODE	COLUMN	QUESTION
____	(46)	47. If yes, what church do you attend?

_____(specify)

THE FOLLOWING ARE SEVERAL KINDS OF SERVICES WHICH COMMUNITIES OFFER THEIR CITIZENS. WE WOULD LIKE TO FIND HOW YOU FEEL ABOUT EACH OF THESE SERVICES AS YOU HAVE OBSERVED THEM IN THIS COMMUNITY.

____ (47) 48. How do you feel about the recreational facilities, such as parks, playgrounds, and swimming pools?

0. Very satisfied
1. Satisfied
2. Dissatisfied
3. Very dissatisfied

____ (48) 49. Give reason for your answer to above question.

_____

_____

____ (49) 50. How do you feel about the public health and medical facilities?

0. Very satisfied
1. Satisfied
2. Dissatisfied
3. Very dissatisfied

____ (50) 51. Give reason for your answer to above question.

_____

_____

____ (51) 52. How do you feel about police protection and services?

0. Very satisfied
1. Satisfied
2. Dissatisfied
3. Very dissatisfied

____ (52) 53. Give reason for your answer to above question.

_____

_____

HERE ARE SOME OF THOSE STATEMENTS YOU SOMETIMES HEAR PEOPLE MAKE, AND I'D LIKE TO FIND OUT WHETHER OR NOT YOU AGREE WITH THEM.

____ (53) 54. There's not much use writing to public officials, because often they aren't really interested in the problem of the average man.

0. Strongly agree
1. Agree somewhat
2. Disagree somewhat
3. Strongly disagree

CODE	COLUMN	QUESTION
____	(54)	55. Prison is too good for the sex criminals. They should be publicly whipped or worse. 0. Strongly agree 2. Disagree somewhat 1. Agree somewhat 3. Strongly disagree
____	(55)	56. No decent man can respect a woman who has had sex relations before marriage. 0. Strongly agree 2. Disagree somewhat 1. Agree somewhat 3. Strongly disagree
____	(56)	57. Nowadays a person has to live pretty much for today and let tomorrow take care of itself. 0. Strongly agree 2. Disagree somewhat 1. Agree somewhat 3. Strongly disagree
____	(57)	58. These days a person doesn't really know whom he can count on. 0. Strongly agree 2. Disagree somewhat 1. Agree somewhat 3. Strongly disagree
____	(58)	59. In spite of what some people say, the condition of the average man is getting worse, not better. 0. Strongly agree 2. Disagree somewhat 1. Agree somewhat 3. Strongly disagree
____	(59)	60. Sometimes I think people ought not to bring children into the world, the way things look for the future. 0. Strongly agree 2. Disagree somewhat 1. Agree somewhat 3. Strongly disagree
____	(60)	61. If you had to choose, would you say that you are in the upper, middle, or working class? 0. Upper 2. Working X. No answer 1. Middle 3. No class Y. Other_____ (specify)
____	(61)	62. What is your weekly salary? 0. Less than $10 6. $60-$69 1. $10-$19 7. $70-$79 2. $20-$29 8. $80-$89 3. $30-$39 9. $90-$99 4. $40-$49 X. No answer 5. $50-$59 Y. $100 and over

HF

The objective is good, the questionnaire results would be interesting, the analysis pages 3-8 is perceptive (though research with disadvantages has continued in some greater degree than he implies). The idea of conference is appealing.

But I don't believe it will work. I can't see the "influentials" turning out, & if they don't what's left, except another, if better organized, "working

My bias against this sort of research means that you shouldn't be ~~too much~~ attach too much weight to my opinion.

But $100 000!!

I do think Killian has a great premise: research data should be fed back into the people. I can't believe this trick would work, but he might be encouraged by some foundation to think up some other tricks

MF -

Please acknowledge this - in my absence - and say that he will be hearing from me on return.

LWD -

If you can find time to read Killian's proposal, I'd appreciate your reactions.

HCF

FEEDBACK OF SOCIAL SCIENCE DATA INTO LOCAL COMMUNITIES: AN EXPERIMENT IN COMMUNICATION

Lewis M. Killian

Charles M. Grigg

Institute for Social Research

Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida

November 16, 1959

Without aspiring to become philosopher-kings, social scientists still may wish that their research findings might be utilized more fully than they are by policy-makers in communities. It is a common occurrence, however, for community leaders to debate and to decide matters of social policy while taking no cognizance of relevant data gathered through independent social science research. A graduate student preparing a "review of the literature" for his thesis in a far-away university may have greater awareness of this research than do the citizens of the community in which it was done. The "natives" even of the modern American community are not likely to be readers of the professional journals in which their attitudes and behavior are usually described.

Lack of interest or confidence in the conclusions of the social scientist on the part of laymen is only partly responsible for this situation. A significant tenet of the tradition of the social sciences has been the dictum that, once the scientist has completed his research and published it, his task is completed. Beginning students are often taught that, while social science findings may have great relevance to social problems, social action is in the province of the politician, the social worker, and the social reformer, and must be disdained by the scientist.

While this attitude may serve to protect the scientist from the biases that involvement in social action might induce, it also serves to perpetuate the hiatus between social science and social policy. The initiative for discovering the research reports, translating them from professional jargon into comprehensible language, and then relating the findings to social action, is left with the layman. The social scientist may then smugly justify great quantities of low-level research with the neat rationalization that "the significance and validity of his research would be demonstrated <u>if only</u> the people concerned with social action would utilize it."

What has come to be designated "action research" is intended to bridge this gap between social science and social policy. Moreover, it provides a partial test of the validity of the findings of the social scientist, in that the "natives" are given the opportunity to evaluate and challenge the findings. While their subjective perceptions of their own attitudes and behavior are not necessarily superior to the objective analysis of the outsider, neither does the objectivity of the social scientist make him omnipotent. Most important, the reactions of members of a group to research in which they themselves are the subjects constitute the essential data of action research. In this sense, action

research goes beyond mere description and introduces manipulation and experimentation.

The study proposed here is this sort of action research, involving the feedback of social science findings on a critical issue to the leaders in communities in which the research is conducted. Problems of race relations have been selected as the focus of the research, for this is one of the areas in which the gap between social research and social action is greatest.

I. The Background of the Problem: One of the most significant consequences of the system of racial segregation in the United States has been the social and psychological isolation of the white and Negro communities from each other. In spite of the spatial proximity of the communities and the frequent interaction between individual members, whites and Negroes have lived in two social worlds. Although some form of communication has existed between these two worlds, it has always been restricted. It is a commonplace observation that the Negro has generally confined himself to saying "only what the white person wants to hear." In the past this applied to the majority of Negro leaders in the South, leaders of the "accommodating" or "compromise" type. While they might approach white leaders with requests and even with grievances, preservation of their rapport with the white leaders required that their petitions be humble and inoffensive. It was necessary

that the Negro petitioner avoid giving the appearance of seriously challenging the existing status system.

It is frequently remarked that since the desegregation decision of 1954, "communication between the races has broken down." This is true in only a limited sense. In many communities the old pattern of communication between white leaders and Negro compromise leaders has broken down. With the status quo already seriously threatened by the new judicial interpretation of the 14th amendment, white leaders tend to interpret any requests by Negroes as additional, threatening demands. At the same time, a new awareness of their constitutional rights by Negroes gives rise to pressure on Negro leaders to be bolder in their petitions. Many of the old compromise leaders are afraid to communicate with their former white contacts for fear of condemnation by the Negro community.

Yet the white leaders are reluctant to deal with newer, protest leaders among the Negroes, because these new leaders are unquestionably identified with opposition to segregation. But in some instances this new Negro leadership is communicating with the white community. The media they use are formal petitions and court suits. This sort of communication is, in a sense, less restricted than the old type, for Negro protest leaders are open-

ly voicing the deepest grievances of their followers. But this type of communication is not likely to be productive of better understanding between the races or of joint community action.

The restriction of communication and the social isolation of the white and Negro communities have resulted in two types of ignorance. First, white people have known little about the actual needs and problems of their Negro neighbors. Communication through court suits attacking specific forms of segregation are not likely to dispel this ignorance or to result in a broad attack on the many problems of the Negro community. The newspaper publicity attendant upon the attempt of an upper-class Negro to gain the right to play golf on a course restricted to whites does not focus attention on the number of Negroes who find no public recreation facilities available, even on a segregated basis. Indeed, it may serve to distract public attention from this fact. During the 'thirties and early 'forties, when such works as Raper's Sharecroppers All and Sterner's The Negro's Share were being produced, the objective disabilities of the Negro community were surveyed and dramatized more than they are today. The overriding concern of social scientists with problems relating to the single issue of desegregation--its psychological effects, the forces sustaining it, means of destroying it--has resulted in a neglect of the

broader aspects of the status of the Negro in American society, such as housing and employment.

The general picture that emerges is one with a greater emphasis on individual behavior, on research data consisting of items of the behavior of single individuals--somewhat to the neglect of comparable emphasis and comparable data on the organizational patterns among individuals, their institutions, their value or norm systems. There are even cases in which culture is seen only within the confines of specific interpersonal relations, or in the unique personality traits of informants, or in the responses of a selected number of individual to psychological questionnaires and projective tests. It is our assumption that interpersonal behavior has to be related to the organization, division of labor and material achievement of the participants.

In the almost 20 years that have elapsed since research on the broader aspects of the Negro's status was the vogue, the urbanization of the South and of its Negro population has proceeded at a rapid rate. This development might, in the long run, even overshadow the desegregation rulings of the Supreme Court in significance. Yet the study of the effects of urbanization on the living conditions and the attitudes of Negroes in the South has received little study. There is a need for research in race relations which focuses specifically on the contrast between the traditional rural

pattern of Negro life and contemporary conditions of urban living.

Secondly, social isolation has not permitted white leaders to know Negro leaders as working partners in the task of solving community problems. This has been summed up in the declaration that even white people who have sought to help Negroes have done things for them, not with them. In the past, the Negro leader working with the white leader has been in the position of the "straw boss," specializing in keeping his people in line but always acceding to the wishes of the dominant whites. In the prevailing mode of communication, white and Negro leaders are related to each other as mutually hostile antagonists, with even less opportunity for the development of understandings. It may be that the apparent break-down of the old pattern of communication and the increasing prevalence of the new, antagonistic pattern result, in part, from the urbanization of the South, not just from tensions related to the desegregation issue. As both whites and Negroes in the South turn cityward, race relations take place more and more in an impersonal, urban context. It may be hypothesized that the old, informal mode of communication is inappropriate in this context. This constitutes an additional reason why research should include comparison of urban and rural situations.

Social change will take place, as it already has, through the application or the threat of legal pressure. Change induced by

this means will be slow and uncertain. It will be expensive for all parties. Although this approach may pave the way for the eventual development of mutual respect and understanding between white and Negro Americans, it may result in an immediate heightening of tension between the races. In many southern communities, legal pressure will not be brought for many years because the unwillingness of local Negroes to serve as plaintiffs, lack of local financial resources, and the inability of the NAACP to support litigation on other than a selective basis.

It would seem worthwhile, therefore, to undertake to develop another pattern of communication between white and Negro leaders in southern communities--a "community conference" pattern. In brief, this would involve:

1) bringing together white and Negro leaders in a community

2) for joint consideration and discussion of community needs and problems

3) as defined by an independent research team on the basis of a community survey.

The focus of the discussion would be, initially at least, the findings of the research team rather than issues raised by either Negroes or whites. Consultants, such as those already offered through the consultant service of the Southern Regional Council, would serve as mediators and resource persons in these conferences.

No specific goals would be established in advance; the emphasis would be on seeking a level on which both sides could communicate and, possibly, plan joint action.

It is recognized that to find such a level it might be necessary to avoid the central and basic issue of segregation, since this seems to be the issue on which whites and Negroes are farthest apart. Yet in many communities not only this issue but many other problems are being avoided. The community conference plan should, if successful achieve the objective of; (1) reducing the degree of isolation between the white and Negro communities (2) initiating positive action on problems which, while less fundamental than segregation, are important in their own right, and (3) establishing a pattern of communication and negotiation which might eventually be utilized in dealing with the problem of segregation. At the same time, the research findings produced for purposes of discussion would become a valuable community resource even if the biracial community conference did not become viable.

II. The Proposed Research. The specific research project which is proposed here would be a pilot study conducted in four southern communities to test the feasibility of establishing the community conference pattern of communication through the steps

outlined above. The first step, the conducting of a survey of community conditions and community satisfaction, has already been initiated in two Florida communities, one urban and one rural.

This action research project would include the following phases:

Phase 1. Two additional communities, one urban and one rural, but located in a different section of the state, would be elected for study. A community survey would be made in each, incorporating: (a) an objective assessment of services and facilities available for whites and Negroes, including health services, recreational facilities, welfare services, police services, schools, and housing; (b) administration to representative samples of the white and Negro population of a questionnaire covering education, occupation, housing conditions, and attitudes towards educational services, employment opportunities, police protection and service, and health, education and welfare services. The results, when analyzed, would be compiled as a report for each community on "Living Conditions and Community Satisfaction of the People of _____."

Phase 2. Concurrently with Phase 1, an analysis would be made of the leadership structures of both the white and Negro sub-communities of each of the communities studied. Techniques of identifying community "influentials" representing different

levels of leadership would be developed. Refinement of such techniques would, in itself, constitute a significant contribution to the growing body of knowledge concerning community power structures.

Phase 3. At the conclusion of Phases 1 and 2, the leaders were identified in Phase 2 would be invited to participate in a series of conferences, conducted by consultants from the research team, to hear and discuss the results of the community survey. Through these conferences the research findings would be "fed back" into the community through leaders in both racial groups.

Phase 4. During the conferences contemplated under Phase 3, observers trained in interaction analysis would study the pattern of communication within the biracial conference as it developed or, perhaps, as it broke down. Whatever the results, this phase of the study would offer a unique opportunity to study at first hand, in a realistic situation, the problems of communication between the races.

Phase 5. After the conference had been carried on, or attempted, over a one-year period, a brief assessment would be made, by interview with the community leaders, of the results of the experiments. This would include analysis of: (a) the attitudes of the leaders towards each other and towards the experiment; (b) actions, joint or unilateral, undertaken as a result of the conferences;

(c) any noticeable changes in problem areas revealed by the survey.

The results of such a study could have several uses. If optimum results were produced and one or more community conferences achieved demonstrable success in establishing better communication and effecting joint action, then a valuable model for other communities would have been created. Given this model, a community could conduct its own self-survey and, with the aid of consultants from university faculties or group work agencies, initiate its own series of community conferences. But few, if any, southern communities would be likely to do this unless they had evidence that this sort of communication can be established in spite of the existence of tension over desegregation.

Regardless of the degree of success of the community conference the natural histories of the conferences would constitute a significant contribution to the fields of interactional analysis and race relations. Although the interaction would not be completely free, since the consultants would attempt to guide discussion away from destructive impasses, these would not be artificial, laboratory experiments. Moreover, the discussants would not be simply Negroes and liberal whites talking to each other from a basis of common agreement on principles. These discussion groups would fairly represent the community in microcosm.

Finally, even if the community conference experiment met with minimum success, the results of the community surveys would constitute a significant contribution to the fields of urban sociology and race relations. Selection of urban and rural communities in different sub-regions of the South (for example, North Florida and South Florida) would make possible cross-community comparisons. Differences in race relations and in the Negro sub-culture in urban and rural-small town settings could be identified and inferences could be drawn as to the effects of continued urbanization on race relations in the South.

III. Procedure.

A. Selection of Communities for Study. The two communities in which surveys have already been started are Jacksonville and Madison, Florida. Both are in the northern tier of counties which represent the older, more "southern" section of the state. Both communities were well established in pre-Civil War times and the history of race relations in them goes back to slavery. Culturally they are closer to Georgia and Alabama than to South Florida. Jacksonville was selected as an urban community second only to Miami in size. Madison was selected as a contrasting community because of the following characteristics: (1) it is the county seat and trading center of a rural county (2) the county has a large Negro population (45.6 per cent of the population in 1950) (3) although the county is rural, the town of

Madison has acquired some small industries in recent years, and (4) the town is not close enough to any metropolitan center to be a satellite.

In order to provide a comparison between sub-regions of the South, the second pair of communities, one in an urban county and one in a rural county, would be selected from the southern part of Florida. This is the section of Florida which most closely resembles the Border States of the southern region and whose influence keeps the state from being classified with the "Hard-Core" states just to the north. In its geography, its economy, its politics and in many other aspects of its culture the southern part of the state CONTRASTS with the northern part. Yet both are parts of the same political unit, so that the factor of state laws and policies would be held constant in the comparison of the communities in the northern and southern portions of the state.

Community Surveys. White and Negro samples were selected from the population dwelling within the city limits in the first two communities. In Jacksonville, a 10 per cent random sample of Negro blocks was drawn, and all residents of all dwelling units in these blocks were enumerated. Interviews were then obtained at every fourth Negro dwelling unit. Concentric circles were drawn at intervals of one half mile diameter and a block was chosen every mile along the circle. Every fifth household was used in the

sample. The head of the household or his wife was interviewed, with the sex of the informant alternating so as to provide an approximately equal number of males and females. Interviews were obtained with 200 whites and 450 Negroes in Jacksonville. In Madison, every tenth dwelling unit within the white residential section and every other unit within the Negro section was selected. Interviews were obtained with 95 whites and 200 Negroes.

In the other two communities, a similar sampling procedure would be followed. It would be desirable to increase the size of the sample, however. As was the procedure in Jacksonville and Madison, qualified local people would be hired and trained as interviewers. Negro interviewers would be used with the Negro sample. The interview schedule found in Appendix A, which has already been used in Jacksonville and Madison, would be used with only slight revisions. It has been found that interviews can be completed in from 35 to 50 minutes.

Data on services and facilities offered to white and Negro citizens by the community would be obtained by a professional investigator through interviews with public officials and examination of public records. This has already been done in Jacksonville and Madison.

Selection of Leaders. The selection of community leaders would begin at a "low" but easily identifiable level of leadership. This stratum includes professional or volunteer workers in agencies

or associations concerned with the services and facilities covered in the community survey. Examples of such functionaries are school superintendents, public health officers, public welfare administrators, police officials, city planners, prominent ministers, and chamber of commerce secretaries. These are not assumed to be part of the community power structure. They do not make policy but administer it. It is assumed, however, that they have a more or less direct relationship to policy makers who are in the community power structure. Hence they would be asked to identify the "influentials" whom they regard as the decision-makers in their particular areas of activity.

These influentials would then be interviewed and asked to identify the community power structure as they saw it. Through a sociometric technique, the final identification of influentials would be made. This might be comprised of a single clique exercising general leadership or several cliques wielding influence in specific areas. Both the "influentials" and the policy administrators would be defined as "leaders" for purposes of the community conferences.

Setting up Community Conferences. It is anticipated that during the community survey and the study of the community power structure a great deal of interest in the research project will be created among community leaders. Experience in the communities already under study supports this expectation.

Upon completion of the research contemplated for Phases 1 and 2, the leaders selected in Phase 2 would be invited to attend a series of four conferences to receive and discuss the results of the community survey. The conferences of leaders from small communities would be held in Tallahassee, with the expenses of the participant being paid. Having the conference there instead of in the local communities would have a number of advantages: it would lend an air of dignity and importance which a local meeting might not have; it would require a more definite commitment on the part of the participants; and it would remove the meetings from local pressures, particularly those against any sort of interracial meetings. The conferences of the leaders from the urban centers would be held in the cities themselves. Adequate and sufficiently private facilities for holding the conferences would be available in the urban centers.

During the first conference, the white and Negro leaders from the community involved would meet separately. This is important for several reasons. Most important is the fact that it would permit an assessment of the interest and level of participation of each group with the interracial factor not present. Hence when the two groups were brought together later it would be easier to assess the effects of the presence of each on the activity of the other. Secondly, it would lessen the impression that this was primarily "race relations research" and lend emphasis to the community

survey theme. Finally, it would reduce the likelihood that participants might withdraw because of the interracial feature of the program before an opportunity had been provided to develop their interest in the research findings.

During this first meeting, the discussion leaders would unobtrusively limit and guide discussion in such a way as to leave the feeling that there was a real need for further meetings. No attempt would be made to focus attention on the implications of the survey data for race relations, but discussion of this point would be encouraged if it were introduced by the participants themselves.

The second conference, to be held within from two to four weeks of the first, would begin with the groups meeting separately. During the first session of this conference, the consultants would attempt to steer the discussion towards the matter of race relations. Unless the discussion during the first session indicated that serious resistance would be encountered, the two groups would be brought together for the second session.

At the third conference, to be held approximately a month after the second, every effort would be made to continue or to initiate joint meetings. An attempt would be made to bring the white and Negro groups together even if the discussion during the first two conferences suggested a joint meeting would not be successful. Whether the fourth conference, again a month later,

would be interracial would depend upon the outcome of the third conference.

At the conclusion of the fourth conference, the consultants would suggest that the participants might wish to hold further conferences in their own communities. They would indicate that if such conferences were held they would be available to serve as consultants. They would also suggest that the leaders might wish to discuss possible action which might be taken in their community as a result of the survey and the conferences.

Interaction of Leaders. During the four scheduled conferences, and for as long as such conferences might be held in any community, a very limited number of trained observers will be present at each meeting. It will be their task to make a detailed record of the progress of each conference. They will be instructed to note especially the following points:

(1) Semantic difficulties which block discussion of racial problems.

(2) "Sensitive issues" which block discussion between whites and Negroes.

(3) Topics which facilitate continued discussion.

(4) Techniques which seem to be used to steer the discussion away from sensitive issues.

These records of the conferences will be subjected to content analysis. The records of the conferences in the four different

communities will be compared in a search for common patterns of success or failure. Particular attention will be paid to the possible existence of differences in the interaction in the urban and rural communities. An estimate will also be made of the extent to which the introduction of research findings at the focus of attention facilitates the initiation and continuation of discussion of problems of urbanization and race relations.

Analysis of Overall Results of Program. One year after the initiation of the community conferences in each community, regardless of how long the conferences continue, an assessment will be made of the effects of this program in the community. Using the findings of the initial survey as a baseline, a check will be made to determine what specific steps have been taken or initiated to alleviate each problem identified. This will constitute an objective measure of the effects of the project. A subjective measure will be provided by interviews with the leaders identified in the study of the community power structure. Both those who participate in the community conference and those who did not will be interviewed. Subjects will be asked to give their evaluations of:

(1) The value of the community survey

(2) The feasibility of the interracial community conference

(3) The value of the community conference

(4) The effects of the community conference on their own attitudes and those of their fellow leaders towards leaders of the other racial group.

(5) The effects of the community conference on communication between white and Negro leaders.

(6) The possibility that their own or other communities might be willing to sponsor and finance such programs themselves.

PART I

COMPLETION OF STUDY ON JACKSONVILLE AND MADISON

PROPOSED BUDGET

Phase I. Leadership study for Jacksonville - Madison
Estimated length of study - three months

1- full time professional social psychologist	$ 3,040
1- consultant for Negro communities	500
2- full time interviewers @ 300 per month	1,800
Travel expense	1,028
Analysis of data (coding - punching)	600
	6,968

Phase II. Feed-back of information to community leaders; four two-day long conferences or in period of nine months. (Limited to not more than 20 participants)

1- full time director	$ 8,820
8- consultants (one for each conference) 4 - white - 4 - Negro ($50 per day) plus expenses	800
2- participant observers per conference plus analysis and preparation for conference	1,600
	11,220

TRAVEL EXPENSES

Consultant	$ 800
Staff (including participant observers)	400
	1,200

COST OF CONFERENCE

1- Jacksonville (meeting place and arrangements -- $500 per conference	$ 4,000
2- Madison - county - conference will be held in Tallahassee, and thus travel of the participants will be involved. At rates of $9 per day and two-day conferences plus mileage. Cost will be $1,200 per conference. Eight conferences will be	9,600
	$ 13,600

GENERAL EXPENSE

Preparation of material for all 16 conferences (printing & graphic material)	$ 2,500
Secretarial help for transcribing recordings	2,700
Two tape recorders and one transcriber	1,500
	$ 6,700
Total cost of Phase I and Phase II of Part I	39,688

STUDY OF TWO ADDITIONAL COMMUNITIES

Phase I. Collection of data - twelve months

1- field director	$ 5,000
2- clerical assistance	2,400
2- area supervisors @ 3,000 each	6,000
Cost of interviewers and enumeration necessary for area sampling -- estimate @ $5.00 per interview with 2,000 interviews.	10,000
Cost of printing questionnaires	500
Analysis of data, including punch and verify	2,850
	$ 26,750
Phase II. Same as Phase I - Part II	$ 6,968
Phase III. Same as Phase II - Part I	32,720
Total Cost of Part II	$ 66,438

March 22, 1960

Reverend Dow Kirkpatrick
St. Mark Methodist Church
Peachtree at Fifth Street, N.E.
Atlanta 8, Georgia

Dear Dow:

Many thanks for the copy of the full statement. The comment on the students' pronouncement was particularly good and needed.

With appreciation and regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

TO:
SM
PA
PR
RHA
MA
LWD
JE
LEC
BC
MM
EW
WF
MET

RETURN TO M. F.

ST. MARK METHODIST CHURCH
PEACHTREE AT FIFTH STREET, NORTHEAST
ATLANTA 8, GEORGIA

DOW KIRKPATRICK
MINISTER

March 14, 1960

Dr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Harold:

Enclosed is our full statement which was released to the press. I was glad for the opportunity of talking with you the other day.

Sincerely,

Dow

Dow Kirkpatrick

Enc.

NEWS RELEASE OF ATLANTA MINISTERS' LUNCHEON ISSUING CALL TO PRAYER

These are perilous days for the world, for our nation, and for the State of Georgia. They are also days of opportunity. The problems which confront us here in the South are complex and difficult, but we believe that they can be solved if men of good will in both races will seek to understand one another and will address themselves to the task with courage, with sympathy and with patience. As citizens of the State and as ministers and rabbis, we would re-affirm the principles of the "Manifesto" which we signed more than a year ago, and we would appeal for the application of these principles today, earnestly believing that:

1. Freedom of speech must at all costs be preserved.
2. As Americans and as men of Faith, we have an obligation to obey the law.
3. The public school system must not be destroyed.
4. Hatred and scorn for those of another race, or for those who hold a position different from our own, can never be justified.
5. Communication between responsible leaders of the races must be maintained.
6. Our difficulties cannot be solved in our own strength or in human wisdom.

On Wednesday, March 9, 1960, there appeared in the Atlanta newspapers a full-page advertisement entitled: "AN APPEAL FOR HUMAN RIGHTS." Printed in behalf of the students of the six affiliated institutions from the Atlanta University Center, this was a well-written statement of the views of these students, and presented the case for our negro citizens with dignity and with restraint. For adopting this method of seeking their goals, we feel that these students are worthy of commendation.

We believe that careful study reveals that the Appeal is not based upon an alien point of view, but upon the spirit of our constitution and upon the teachings of the Hebrew prophets and of Christ.

We believe that these goals are valid aspirations and should become the common concern of the entire community. We are convinced that through calm and judicious consideration progress can be made in improving the lot of all our citizens.

In this connection, we would express our primary and immediate concern with the question of our public schools in Georgia. We would emphatically declare our conviction that the closing of our public schools would involve consequences for our people too grave for us to contemplate. We also believe that it is right and necessary for us as American citizens to obey the decisions of the Supreme Court of our land unless and until these decisions are altered by constitutional methods.

The question of our next steps in this matter is now under study by the "General Assembly Committee on Schools." We would assert our confidence in the integrity of this Committee. It is our earnest hope that the Committee will increase its effort to be scrupulously fair in hearing those who testify and objective in considering and reporting the views of all of our citizens. The questions which confront us in all human relationships are not what has been customary or what we prefer, but what is required of us by the principles of true democracy and what is our duty before God.

We remind ourselves and all of the citizens of our State that the issues before us are too great for mere human wisdom. It is our faith, however, that Divine wisdom and strength are available for those who seek them in sincerity and in willingness to be guided. In that faith we would dedicate ourselves and summon the people of our State to earnest and continuing prayer.

Let us pray for the Study Committee, for our Governor, for the Legislature, and for all in authority over us, that they may be enabled to lead us aright. Let us pray for ourselves and for our people as a whole, that we may be kept free from

bitterness and from strife, and that in all our affairs we may be increasingly enabled to do justice, to have mercy and to walk humbly with our God. We therefore urge that Saturday and Sunday, March 26 and 27, 1960, be observed as days of special prayer throughout our State and that the members of all the churches and synagogues be invited to join on those days in earnest supplication for divine guidance and mercy, to the end that we may solve our problems aright.

June 15, 1961

Mr. David Kirk
Catholic Workers
175 Chrystie Street
New York 2, New York

Dear Mr. Kirk:

Thank you for your interest and the comment concerning our publications. We are placing your name on our mailing list for future such publications.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

WC:lec

Metropolitan School Study Council
525 W. 120th Street, N.Y. 27

7/8

8

Dear Friends,

I understand you have an excellent publication on race relations. Could you possible place me on your mailing list?

Sincerely

David Kirk

David Kirk
Catholic Worker
175 Chrystie St.
NY 2, NY

file
~~U.S. Rubber Co.~~
"K" gen.

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT

Kiernan, Mr. T. J.
Manager of Personnel
U. S. Rubber Company
1230 Avenue of the Americas
New York, New York 10020

REGARDING

VIA Frances Pauley, requested information about SRC and state Councils on Human Relations with an eye toward future financial support for state Councils.

DATE

PA ltr. submitting 6 enclosures describing SRC's and state Council's programs, dtd. MARCH 9, 1966

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT

See: new folder: U. S. Rubber Company

March 12, 1969

Mr.Henry O. Kingsbury
Box 2175
University Station
Clemson, South Carolina 29631

Dear Mr. Kingsbury:

We do not have a program at this time that would fit your needs. You might write Mr. Courtney Siceloff, Executive Director, Penn Community Services, St. Helena Island, Frogmore, South Carolina. The Penn Center has a number of programs in the area of poverty and, I believe, has frequently used persons seeking alternate services. Should this not be successful, you might write to Mr. Paul Matthias, Executive Director, South Carolina Council on Human Relations, 1420 Lady Street, Columbia, South Carolina or to Miss Constance Curry, American Friends Service Committee, 41 Exchange Place, S. E., Atlanta.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

Box 2175
University Station
Clemson, S. C. 29631
March 9, 1969

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe St. N. W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear Mr Anthony:

I am classified as a conscientious objector, and as such may soon be ordered to do civilian "alternate service." I am writing to ask of the possibility of doing such work with the Southern Regional Council. I am currently a music instructor at Clemson University, having taught last year at Elizabeth City State (N. C.) College. I am particularly interested in matters of poverty and racial inequality.

Your name was first given to me by Dr. Alan Mermann of New Haven, whom I met briefly in January -- thus I must confess to knowing little more of your organization than the contents of a few of your more recent magazines. Does the Southern Regional Council have any projects afoot which may be in need of additional workers? If you could supply me with some particulars on the activities of your organization I would be very much obliged.

Very truly yours,

Henry O. Kingsbury

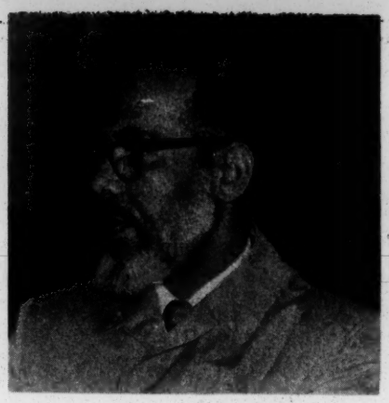
Henry O. Kingsbury

file

STATE-WIDE COALITION OF BLACK LEADERS

GEORGIA'S NEW POLITICS

250 AUBURN AVENUE, N.E., ROOM 56
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
PHONE: 688-2633



C. B. KING
FOR
GOVERNOR

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Henry C. Brooks
Louis C. Brown
Howard W. Creecy, Sr.
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D. F. Glover
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Temporary Standing Committees

Aaron Cook, *Press & Publicity*
William Randall, *Finance*
Andrew J. Young, *National Liaison*
Hosea Williams, *Community Organizing*

December 15, 1969

Mr. Paul Anthony
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Your name has been chosen among SELECT Georgians to be the guest of Mr. Harry Belafonte, Mrs. Coretta Scott King, U. S. Congressman John Conyers, Dr. Ralph David Abernathy and Mayor Richard Hatcher at the "KING FOR GOVERNOR SOUL FOOD SUPPER." Saturday night, December 20th, 7:30 PM at the Butler Street YMCA, 22 Butler Street, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia.

There will be NO CHARGE FOR you and your mate to enjoy this delicious SOUL FOOD SUPPER, entertainment and speeches by the above famous Americans. However, any contribution you make will be appreciated.

This affair is being sponsored by the "State-wide Coalition of Black Leaders" to introduce the candidate intimately to chosen potential campaign sponsors and to accept contributions and pledges from those who would like their names recorded as one of the original sponsors of C. B. King for Governor.

Sincerely yours,
TEMPORARY FINANCE COMMITTEE

William P. Randall
William P. Randall, Chairman

Dr. Houston Stallworth
Dr. Houston Stallworth, Vice-Chairman
Harry Randall
Dr. L. C. Brown
Attorney B. C. Mayfield
Henry C. Brooks
Benjamin Barton
Dr. Charlie Hicks
Rev. Bernard Lee
Rev. Bridges Edwards
D. F. Glover

"We are at liberty to inquire how far our vote at a given time will forward what we conceive to be the highest interest of Black people; and having considered this, we are at liberty--no, it is our indispensable duty to cast our vote in that direction!".....*Frederick Douglass*

Temporary Standing Committees

Andrew J. Young, *National Liaison*
Hosea Williams, *Community Organization*
Aaron Cook, *Press & Publicity*
William Randall, *Finance*

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Clyde Mackey
M. C. Meadows
Odell Hannah
Mrs. Rebecca Jenkins
J. G. Ward
Mrs. Dorothy Cotton
Benjamin Barton
R. D. Hill
E. H. Dorsey

You are cordially invited
to attend a
Soul Food Banquet
As An Original Sponsor Of

ATTORNEY C. B.. KING
Georgia's First Black Candidate for Governor

Saturday, December 20, 1969
Seven-thirty, P M.
Butler Street Y M.C.A. Atlanta, Georgia

REMARKS & ENTERTAINMENT

Harry Belafonte
Coretta Scott King
Congressman John Conyers
Mayor Richard Hatcher

RSVP

February 18, 1970

Miss Lucia Kittridge
Lawrence House
Smith College
Northampton, Mass.

Dear Miss Kittredge:

Under separate cover we are sending you a packet of materials which will give you some indication of our work and interest.

Primarily, we have attempted to call the nation's attention to this tragedy. We do see justification for providing such emergency funds as we can though. Of course,we do not want to seem to embrace the "Thanksgiving Basket" concept.

Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:jb

February 11, 1970

The Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Attention: Advisory Committee
for Hungary Americans

Dear Sir:

The service organizations of Smith College will soon be conducting its annual fund drive, and your committee is one which we would like to support. Please send us any printed matter you might have that would serve to inform the campus of your activities.

Thank you

Sincerely,

Lucia Kittredge
Lawrence House
Smith College
Northampton Mass.

Hi -

Your speech was terrific. Naturally some people were flabbergasted, but most were tremendously impressed. We're now rolling up our sleeves to "strike while the iron's hot."

Sally sends you a bear hug & a big wet kiss — we hope to see you when we get to Atlanta.

Perry King

February 8, 1954

Mr. Arthur S. Kling
2910 W. Jefferson St.
Louisville 12, Ky.

Dear Mr. Kling:

I am very sorry that I sent the wrong material in reply to your letter ordering copies of the December 1953 NEW SOUTH. I have sent the 25 copies of this issue to you and it should reach you very soon.

Would you please return the unwanted copies of the Questions and Answers pamphlet? I enclose the necessary postage.

Again my apologies for the error.

Very truly yours,

Katherine Stoney,
Secretary-Treasurer

ks
encl.

MORRIS M. KLING
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Phone ARlington 5711

KLING COMPANY, Inc.
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Fancy Goods

Feb.3, 1954

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave.,N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

RECEIVED
FEB 5
Southern Regional Council

Gentlemen:

About 10 days ago we ordered 25 copies of the December issue of the "New South."

We received instead 25 copies of Questions and Answers.

We can not use these and ask that you send us the New South as originally ordered.

Yours very truly,

K L I N G C O M P A N Y

Arthur S. Kling

ASK:ls

P.S. I want the issue which contains the synopsis of the attorney general's brief

sent correct ce 2/8/54

Rec'd 2/4

Klose

February 25, 1957

Mrs. E. Carol Klose
1893 N. W. 81st Street
Miami, Florida

Dear "Mom" Klose:

Well, bless your pea-picking little heart, as Tennessee Ernie Ford might say, first of all because you won the American Traditions Award and secondly because you designated SRC as the recipient of an equal amount. To make you happy, we are going to split the $416.66 with the Florida Council, so tell Bill that he has $208.33 coming his way as soon as we get the check.

How wonderful it must be to be back in Miami again. I know you will miss Daytona and Ormond Beach, but fortunately Bill and family will be moving back to Miami with the Florida Council office.

Ruth Alexander sends you her best regards, and when she heard what you had done, she said, "Golly, what a wonderful person."

Best regards to you and the family.

Warmly,

Frederick E. Routh
Assistant Director

FER:mm

HCF

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

FOR RELEASE: AM Newspapers
Tuesday, October 16, 1956

For information call -
Dr. Otto Klineberg
Dept. of Psychology
Columbia University
University 5-4000

New York -- Eighteen prominent social scientists from the staffs of universities and research institutions throughout the nation today issued a joint statement attacking as "scientifically unjustified" theories that the intellectual potential of Negroes is inferior to that of Whites.

The signers, most of them members of the American Psychological Association, include: Prof. Otto Klineberg, Columbia University; Prof. Theodore Newcomb, University of Michigan; Dr. Gardner Murphy, Menninger Foundation; Prof. Nevitt Sanford, Vassar College; Prof. Robin Williams, Jr., Cornell University; Prof. David Krech, University of California; Prof. Jerome Bruner, Harvard University; Prof. Allison Davis, University of Chicago; Prof. Daniel Katz, University of Michigan; Prof. Anne Anastasi, Fordham University; Prof. Stuart Cook, New York University; Prof. Isidor Chein, New York University; Prof. Marie Jahoda,

(MORE)

New York University; Prof. Kenneth Clark, College of the City of New York; Prof. Bingham Dai, Duke University School of Medicine; Prof. Irving Lorge, Teacher's College, Columbia University; Prof. Solomon Asch, Swarthmore College; and Dr. David Rapaport, Austen Riggs Foundation.

The joint statement supported its argument by citing positions taken in the past by leading scientific organizations which have "opposed the conclusion that race was a determiner of innate psychological characteristics."

After quoting excerpts from findings of these groups, the statement declared that "we know of no new research which would reverse these conclusions."

The statement criticized the position of "a few specialists" that Negro-White differences in intelligence test scores persist even when the two groups are "equated" for social and educational opportunities.

"To this we would point out that such 'equation' is exceedingly difficult to achieve, since the opportunities related to test performance are by no means easy to assess in quantitative terms."

The statement said that intelligence quotients of Southern Negro children improve markedly after a period of years in unsegregated schools available to them in New York or Philadelphia.

(MORE)

The joint statement also attacked the theory that differences in the intelligence quotients persists even when "noncultural" questions are used.

"We would deny the possibility of devising a 'noncultural' test in the light of our present understanding of the problem."

"No one can deny that at the present time the intellectual achievement of American Negro children, particularly those who are from segregated schools, is lower on the average than that of White children," the statement said, but it ascribed these differences in achievement to inferior educational opportunities "which may affect both the physical and mental development of the child."

Despite educational and environmental differences, the statement declared, there is "overlapping" between the two racial groups, which means that many Negro children do better than the average White child "in spite of all of the handicaps to which the former have in the past been subjected."

"The conclusion is inescapable that any decision to use differences in the average achievement of the two racial groups as a basis for classifying in advance any individual child, Negro or White, is scientifically unjustified."

The full text of the joint statement is attached.

In connection with the process of school desegregation and the difficulties with which it has been accompanied in certain areas, the question has again arisen as to the existence of innate differences in intelligence between Negroes and Whites. The present statement is directed to that question. Those who have signed it are not on this occasion taking sides with regard to the problem of desegregation as a whole, nor with the manner or the rapidity with which it should be accomplished. They are for the moment concerned only with the facts and conclusions accepted by scientists with regard to racial comparisons in inborn intellectual capacity.

(MORE)

A number of years ago, at a time when Nazi race theories were receiving much publicity, several scientific organizations placed themselves on record as opposed to the conclusion that race was a determiner of innate psychological characteristics; their position was that no such relationship had ever been scientifically demonstrated. These organizations included, among others, the American Anthropological Association (in 1939) and the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues, a division of the American Psychological Association (in 1938). More recently (in 1950) a group of distinguished social scientists meeting in Unesco House in Paris issued a Statement on Race which reads in part as follows:

> Whatever classification the anthropologist makes of man, he never includes mental characteristics as part of those classifications. It is now generally recognized that intelligence tests do not in themselves enable us to differentiate safely between what is due to innate capacity and what is the result of environmental influences, training and education. Wherever it has been possible to make allowances for differences in environmental opportunities, the tests have shown essential similarity in mental characters among all human groups. In short, given similar degrees of cultural opportunity to realize their potentialities, the average achievement of the members of each ethnic group is about the same.

Two years later an equally distinguished assembly of geneticists and physical anthropologists, also meeting in Paris, pointed out that:

(MORE)

> The scientific material available to us at present does not justify the conclusion that inherited genetic differences are a major factor in producing the differences between the cultures and cultural achievements of different peoples or groups. It does indicate, on the contrary, that a major factor in explaining such differences is the cultural experience which each group has undergone.

In 1953, a Statement submitted to the United States Supreme Court by more than thirty American social scientists, included the following:

> The available scientific evidence indicates that much, perhaps all, of the observable differences among various racial and national groups may be adequately explained in terms of environmental differences... It seems clear, therefore, that fears based on the assumption of innate racial differences in intelligence are not well founded.

These statements still stand, and in our judgment represent the consensus among experts who have studied this question as objectively and as scientifically as is at present possible. We know of no new research which would reverse these conclusions.

Those few specialists who take a different position usually do so on two major grounds. The first is that Negro-White differences in intelligence test scores persist even when the two groups are "equated" for social and educational opportunities. To this we would point out that such "equation" is exceedingly difficult to achieve, since the opportunities related to test performance are by no means easy to assess in quantitative terms. We do know that the intelligence

(MORE)

quotients of Southern Negro children improve markedly after a period of years in the schools available to them in New York or Philadelphia.

In the second place, it has been argued that the differences in I.Q. persist even when "noncultural questions" are used. We would deny the possibility of devising a "noncultural" test in the light of our present understanding of the problem.

In the early days of testing, many psychologists believed that the elimination of the handicap due to language was equivalent to eliminating the influence of culture in general. One psychologist, for example, Professor Florence L. Goodenough of the University of Minnesota, devised a performance test consisting in "Drawing a Man". She regarded this test as "culture-free". Many investigators have made use of this test, and they have been able to demonstrate that, contrary to the earlier view, the results are indeed affected by many aspects of previous experience. Professor Goodenough herself has now recognized this fact, and very honestly and courageously points out her former error. Writing with Dale B. Harris on "Studies in the psychology of children's drawings" in the Psychological Bulletin for September, 1950, she expresses the opinion that: "the search for a culture-free test,

(MORE)

whether of intelligence, artistic ability, personal-social characteristics, or any other measurable trait is illusory." She goes on to state that her own earlier study "is certainly no exception to the rule" and adds, "The writer hereby apologizes for it."

No one can deny that at the present time the intellectual achievement of American Negro children, particularly those who come from segregated schools, is lower on the average than that of White children, nor that a reasonable amount of time must elapse before the gap can be closed. We would interpret the difference in terms of the whole pattern of educational opportunities associated with the social environment, and which may affect both the physical and mental development of the child. Even those few scholars, however, who prefer an explanation in terms of race, indicate that there is overlapping between the two racial groups. Overlapping is usually defined technically as the percentage in one group which is superior in test scores to the median or average score obtained by the other. In every comparison with which we are familiar in this field there is some degree of overlapping. This means more than that some Negro children do better than some White children. It means that some Negro children do better than the average White child, in spite of all the handicaps to which the former have in the past been subjected.

(MORE)

The conclusion is inescapable that any decision to use differences in the average achievement of the two racial groups as a basis for classifying in advance <u>any individual child</u>, Negro or White, is scientifically unjustified.

October 2, 1956

HCF

Memorandum from . . . . AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS

15 East 84th Street, New York 28, N. Y. • TRafalgar 9-4500

RECEIVED OCT 31 1956

October 30, 1956

TO: Community Relations Councils
Group Relations Agencies

From: Don J. Hager

Attached is a copy of the statement on innate differences in intelligence between Negroes and whites prepared by Prof. Otto Klineberg (Columbia Univ.). The statement was signed by 18 distinguished social scientists and released to the press, October 16, 1956.

The signers are:

Otto Klineberg
Columbia University

Theodore M. Newcomb
University of Michigan

Gardner Murphy
Menninger Foundation

Nevitt Sanford
Vassar College

Robin Williams, Jr.
Cornell University

David Krech
University of California

Jerome Bruner
Harvard University

Allison Davis
University of Chicago

Daniel Katz
University of Michigan

Anne Anastasi
Fordham University

Stuart Cook
New York University

Isidor Chein
New York University

Marie Jahoda
New York University

Kenneth Clark
City College of New York

Bingham Dai
Duke University

Irving Lorge
Columbia University

Solomon Asch
Swarthmore College

David Rapaport
Austen Riggs Foundation

In connection with the process of school desegregation and the difficulties with which it has been accompanied in certain areas, the question has again arisen as to the existence of innate differences in intelligence between Negroes and Whites. The present statement is directed to that question. Those who have signed it are not on this occasion taking sides with regard to the problem of desegregation as a whole, nor with the manner or the rapidity with which it should be accomplished. They are for the moment concerned only with the facts and conclusions accepted by scientists with regard to racial comparisons in inborn intellectual capacity.

A number of years ago, at a time when Nazi race theories were receiving much publicity, several scientific organizations placed themselves on record as opposed to the conclusion that race was a determiner of innate psychological characteristics; their position was that no such relationship had ever been scientifically demonstrated. These organizations included, among others, the American Anthropological Association (in 1939) and the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues, a division of the American Psychological Association (in 1938). More recently (in 1950) a group of distinguished social scientists meeting in Unesco House in Paris issued a Statement on Race which reads in part as follows:

> Whatever classification the anthropologist makes of man, he never includes mental characteristics as part of those classifications. It is now generally recognized that intelligence tests do not in themselves enable us to differentiate safely between what is due to innate capacity and what is the result of environmental influences, training and education. Wherever it has been possible to make allowances for differences in environmental opportunities, the tests have shown essential similarity in mental characters among all human groups. In short, given similar degrees of cultural opportunity to realize their potentialities, the average achievement of the members of each ethnic group is about the same.

Two years later an equally distinguished assembly of geneticists and physical anthropologists, also meeting in Paris, pointed out that:

> The scientific material available to us at present does not justify the conclusion that inherited genetic differences are a major factor in producing the differences between the cultures and cultural achievements of different peoples or groups. It does indicate, on the contrary, that a major factor in explaining such differences is the cultural experience which each group has undergone.

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October 2, 1956.

FILE COPY

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Two years later an equally distinguished assembly of geneticists and physical anthropologists, also meeting in Paris, pointed out that:

> The scientific material available to us at present does not justify the conclusion that inherited genetic differences are a major factor in producing the differences between the cultures and cultural achievements of different peoples or groups. It does indicate, on the contrary, that a major factor in explaining such differences is the cultural experience which each group has undergone.

In 1953, a Statement submitted to the United States Supreme Court by more than thirty American social scientists, included the following:

> The available scientific evidence indicates that much, perhaps all, of the observable differences among various racial and national groups may be adequately explained in terms of environmental differences. . . .
> It seems clear, therefore, that fears based on the assumption of innate racial differences in intelligence are not well founded.

These statements still stand, and in our judgment represent the consensus among experts who have studied this question as objectively and as scientifically as is at present possible. We know of no new research which would reverse these conclusions.

Those few specialists who take a different position usually do so on two major grounds. The first is that Negro-White differences in intelligence test scores persist even when the two groups are "equated" for social and educational opportunities. To this we would point out that such "equation" is exceedingly difficult to achieve, since the opportunities related to test performance are by no means easy to assess in quantitative terms. We do know that the intelligence quotients of Southern Negro children improve markedly after a period of years in the schools available to them in New York or Philadelphia.

In the second place, it has been argued that the differences in I.Q. persist

even when "noncultural questions" are used. We would deny the possibility of devising a "noncultural" test in the light of our present understanding of the problem.

In the early days of testing, many psychologists believed that the elimination of the handicap due to language was equivalent to eliminating the influence of culture in general. One psychologist, for example, Professor Florence L. Goodenough of the University of Minnesota, devised a performance test consisting in "Drawing a Man". She regarded this test as "culture-free". Many investigators have made use of this test, and they have been able to demonstrate that, contrary to the earlier view, the results are indeed affected by many aspects of previous experience. Professor Goodenough herself has now recognized this fact, and very honestly and courageously points out her former error. Writing with Dale B. Harris on "Studies in the psychology of children's drawings" in the Psychological Bulletin for September, 1950, she expresses the opinion that: "the search for a culture-free test, whether of intelligence, artistic ability, personal-social characteristics, or any other measurable trait is illusory." She goes on to state that her own earlier study "is certainly no exception to the rule" and adds, "The writer hereby apologizes for it."

No one can deny that at the present time the intellectual achievement of American Negro children, particularly those who come from segregated schools, is lower on the average than that of White children, nor that a reasonable amount of time must elapse before the gap can be closed. We would interpret the difference in terms of the whole pattern of educational opportunities

associated with the social environment, and which may affect both the physical and mental development of the child. Even those few scholars, however who prefer an explanation in terms of race, indicate that there is overlapping between the two racial groups. Overlapping is usually defined technically as the percentage in one group which is superior in test scores to the median or average score obtained by the other. In every comparison with which we are familiar in this field there is some degree of overlapping. This means more than that some Negro children do better than some White children. It means that some Negro children do better than the average White child, in spite of all the handicaps to which the former have in the past been subjected.

The conclusion is inescapable that any decision to use differences in the average achievement of the two racial groups as a basis for classifying in advance any individual child, Negro or White, is scientifically unjustified.

October 2, 1956.

Make file "Ku"

HCF

May 27, 1957

The Rev. Gordon Thompson
450 Moreland Avenue S.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Thompson:

Mr. Fleming, director of the Southern Regional Council, has just brought me your memorandum about the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the Atlanta Council because he surmised that perhaps it was intended for the Georgia Council.

The relationship between the three Councils is most confusing, to put it mildly. The SRC is more of a co-ordinating agency for the state Councils of the twelve Southern states which have been recipients of a grant for the last three years. They have nothing to do with our policies except in a very broad overall sense, although we naturally feel quite related because we are together here in the church on the same floor. Their staff members do not attend our meetings except by invitation etc. With their hands quite full trying to cover the South they do not have much time.

Within a state, however, all members of local units are members automatically of the state Council, although that, too, is more for purposes of finance than direction of program. Membership dues are sent to the state office which in turn sends $2.00 to the SRC for subscription to the New South which the SRC publishes. $1.00 is sent back to the local unit for use as they see fit leaving us $2.00 for operating expenses, not salaries — they have been taken care of by the grant so far.

Naturally the central office of the state feels quite involved with all local units and tries in every way possible to be helpful. Dr. Hill has spent a great deal of time with the Atlanta Council as have some of the consultants.

Dr. Wells will be back in the office tomorrow and, as far as I have his schedule has no conflict with your meeting . He will certainly be there if it is possible, I am sure.

With great appreciation for your leadership, I am

Sincerely,

Mrs. W. T. Knox, Secretary

VIA AIR MAIL

June 2, 1958

Mr. Alfred A. Knopf
Alfred A. Knopf, Incorporated
501 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Knopf:

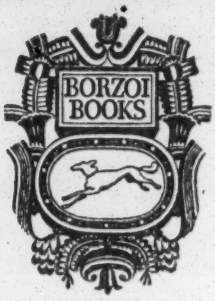
I am glad to assist in putting you in touch with Dr. George Mitchell. His address is simply Glencoe, Argyll, Scotland.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf



Alfred A Knopf *Incorporated*

May 29, 1958

501 Madison Avenue
NEW YORK (22)

Dear Mr. Fleming:

I would like to get in touch with Dr. George Mitchell. Rabbi Charles Mantinband of Hattiesburg tells me that you can give me Dr. Mitchell's address. It would be a favor if you would do so.

With thanks in anticipation, I am

Yours faithfully,

Alfred A. Knopf

Harold Fleming, Esq.
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

AAK:bm

PARIS BISTRO COOKERY

by ALEXANDER WATT

The food and wine expert of the London *Daily Telegraph* cuts through to the root of French cuisine when he takes you on a guided tour of fifty small, inexpensive Paris restaurants, recapturing their atmosphere, describing the *specialités de la maison,* and providing a hundred, easy-to-follow recipes for you to try in your own kitchen. *With cheese and wine charts.* *$3.00*

American Wines & Wine-Making

by PHILIP M. WAGNER

Here is a first-rate guide for the consumer and the producer, a manual of American wine-making from the wine-maker's point of view, with chapters on California and Eastern wines, on the uses for wine, and a fascinating delving-into of the history of this little-known phase of American agriculture. *With 13 photographs and 23 line illustrations.* *$5.00*

WINES

by JULIAN STREET

A charming, entertaining, and contagiously enthusiastic book on wine written for Americans by an American. For the amateur or the expert, here is a book to be read with both profit and pleasure — a book which the author himself described as "designed to give all information about wines that can be obtained without a corkscrew." *$3.50*

THE PERFECT HOSTESS COOK BOOK

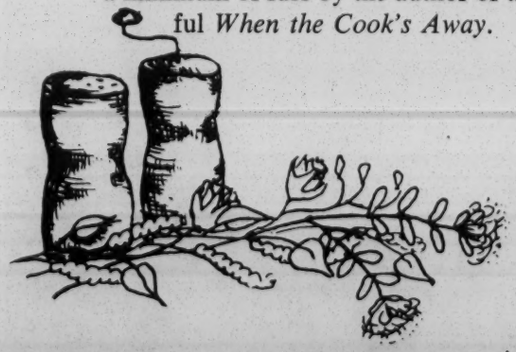
by MILDRED O. KNOPF

A wonderfully exciting cookbook designed to insure your reputation as the perfect hostess. Hundreds of recipes gathered from all over Europe and the United States, from restaurants and home kitchens as well, are presented for every housewife who has ever wanted to put a certain-something-extra into her meals. *$3.95*

SEASON TO TASTE

by PEGGY HARVEY

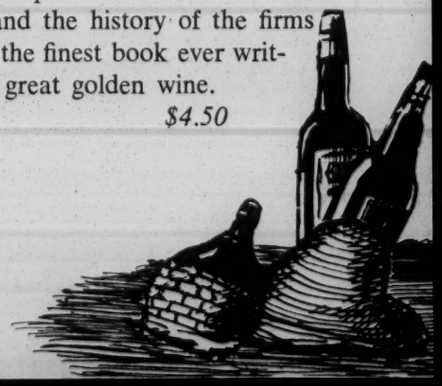
Easy to make, fun to make recipes for the cook looking for new ideas, for the hostess who wants to honor her guests with dinners that have a certain *je ne sais quoi.* As varied as it is easy, this is a guide to the creation of memorable meals with a minimum of fuss by the author of the successful *When the Cook's Away.* *$3.95*



SHERRY

by RUPERT CROFT-COOKE

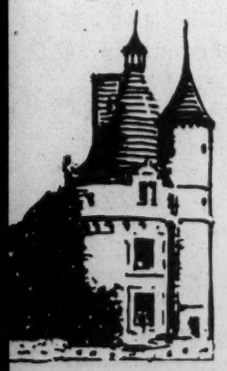
Here is the complete story of one of man's most sophisticated drinks—and one of his most ancient. Rupert Croft-Cooke tells the mysterious techniques involved in the making of sherry and the history of the firms who make it—the finest book ever written on Spain's great golden wine. *$4.50*



THE FOOD OF FRANCE

by WAVERLEY ROOT

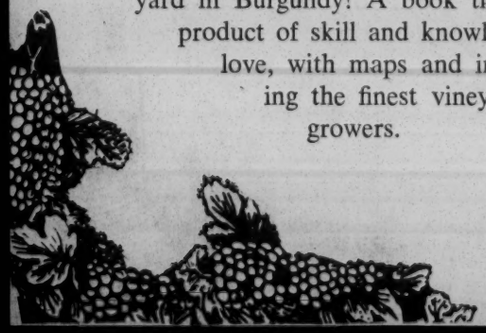
"Without question, the most lucid and definitive book ever written in English on a cuisine that has flourished for centuries as a distinguished art," says *The New York Times*. A book for gourmets to read and savor, for travelers to use to their greater delight anywhere in France. It will fill even the most sedentary reader with a desire to set off at once for Paris and the provinces and make the most fumblehanded itch to try their skill at cooking. *With thirty-nine photographs, ten maps and a comprehensive index.* *$10.00*



WINES OF FRANCE

by ALEXIS LICHINE

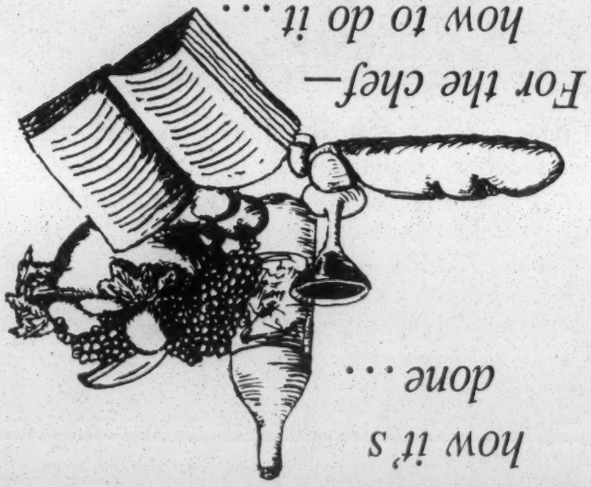
This is not only the most comprehensive, but far and away the best book on its subject that has ever been written in any language. Here is *le dernier mot* on French wines by the only American to own a vineyard in Burgundy! A book that is the product of skill and knowledge and love, with maps and index listing the finest vineyards and growers. *$4.50*



Borzoi Books on food and drink

Alfred A. Knopf, *Publisher*

For the chef— how to do it . . .



For the epicure— how it's done . . .

BLUE TROUT AND BLACK TRUFFLES

by JOSEPH WECHSBERG

In Vienna a person who can't talk learnedly about at least a dozen different cuts of boiled beef doesn't belong, no matter what his wealth or his title! Mr. Wechsberg has written a gustatory autobiography, a heart-and-stomach warming book on the foods and wines of all Europe, a monument to the *haute cuisine* of Paris and Vienna and Budapest. *$4.50*

The OMELETTE BOOK

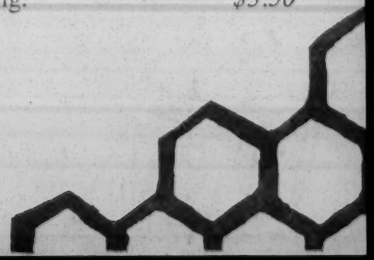
by NARCISSA CHAMBERLAIN

Here are over 300 recipes for that jewel among dishes—the omelette—ranging from appetizer to dessert, easy recipes for the house-wife-in-a-hurry, and more complicated recipes for the main course, the elaborate buffet. A complete, authoritative study of the subject—enough variety for a lifetime of omelette making! *$3.50*

THE HONEY COOKBOOK

by JULIETTE ELKON

The first general cookbook to sing the virtues of the world's oldest sweet. Recipes for cakes, cookies, and sherbets—many dating from the time of the Pharoahs—are included in this collection of 250 dishes dedicated to those who have a high regard for their health, their palates, and the art of cooking. *$3.50*



February 5, 1959

Mr. Garland Knott
Pastor
Booneville Methodist Circuit
67 Fourth Street
Booneville, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Knott:

My apologies for this delay in responding to your recent letter.

Dr. Ward did not send us a copy of your manuscript, though he spoke highly of it. I should be glad to have an opportunity to see it. I should make it clear, however, that the Southern Regional Council is not financially able to assume the role of publisher. We might be able to help in interesting a publisher or an agency that could take on such a project.

I should be glad to hear from you further.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

67 Fourth Street
Booneville, Mississippi
January 27, 1959

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Dr. A. Dudley Ward of the Methodist Board of Social and Economic Relations has indicated to me that he would write you concerning the publication of a series of essays on the Biblical basis of human brotherhood, which I am preparing.

His note was brief, so that I have not known whether to expect to hear from you, or whether to write to you also. Since several days have passed, I have decided to inquire concerning your possible interest. I am not sure whether he forwarded my typescript to you, but I can furnish you a copy if not.

Please let me know whether the Council might wish to have a part in this project.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Garland Knott

Garland Knott
Pastor
Booneville Methodist
Circuit

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . JOHN CONSTABLE . . . .

3/19/59

HCF:

Mr. Knott's essays are quite powerful. The most outspoken and-to-the-point writings with the religious angle that I have read on this question.

Even though I usually shy away from reading material so religiously-oriented, I find this readable and would be interested in reading future material from Mr. Knott.

All of the five essays are good, but I especially like "Ye Cannot Overthrow It." He has a highly readable style and certainly pulls no punches.

67 Fourth Street
Booneville, Mississippi
February 12, 1959

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Enclosed are carbon copies of the typescripts which Dr. Ward wrote about to you. You will see that there are in this group five chapters, or essays, not entirely in consecutive order. I have completed two others, but do not have them typed up.

The completed series will consist of fifteen essays, amounting to a small book. It is my desire to have them published all together, since I have a great deal more to say, and the picture will not be filled out otherwise.

Let me repeat what I told Dr. Ward: that I am not particularly interested in royalties, only in truth. If publication can be secured without financial return to me, I will be perfectly satisfied.

Please let me know whether you feel that your group can assist me in finding an outlet. I would like to have this behind me before our Annual Conference meets June 2. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Garland Knott

Garland Knott

March 19, 1959

Rev. Garland Knott
67 Fourth Street
Booneville, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Knott:

Please accept my apologies for not writing you earlier; the past few weeks have been extraordinarily bad ones for me. My failure to write, however, should not be interpreted as lack of interest. I found your manuscript most readable and compelling in its arguments.

Although, as I wrote you earlier, the Southern Regional Council has no funds for the publication of such material, I have taken the liberty of discussing it with Will D. Campbell of the National Council of Churches. Will, as you may know, carries on a race relations program from a Nashville office, located at 1716 West End Avenue. While Will has not seen the manuscript, of course, he was interested by my account of it and will hope to talk with you personally on an early trip to Mississippi. Meanwhile, you might want to write him and, if you see fit, send him the typescript. It is my hope -- and I believe Will's -- that he may be able to help place the manuscript with one of the denominational publishing houses.

In any case, I am returning the manuscript, enclosed, with thanks to you for sharing it with me and for your patience. If I can be of help in furthering a show of interest by a publisher, feel free to call on me.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF:ls
Enclosure

67 Fourth Street
Booneville, Mississippi
March 14, 1959

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southeastern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

It has been some weeks since I sent you a typescript of five essays in a proposed series. Not having had a reply, I assume that the Council cannot offer any assistance in securing publication. I plan to try right away to make contact with some publishers to see whether they would be interested.

However, if you have proceeded in any way with this matter, I should be glad to know about it before beginning an independent effort. Otherwise, I want to send you money for postage to return the typescript.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Garland Knott

Garland Knott

April 18, 1961

Miss Monica Knorr
23 Laurel Road
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Miss Knorr:

Thank you for your very nice letter of April 13. Under separate cover we are sending several pieces of information about the Council and its activities.

As a matter of information, there are no teachers or schools in the South that have been cut off from state funds because of having integrated. There has been some difficulty in New Orleans, but teachers there are now being paid from public funds. In Prince Edward County, Virginia, the public schools, under Federal court order to desegregate, have been closed. White students are attending private schools and no formal program exists for the Negro students. There are, therefore, no organizations in the South to receive funds for the purpose you indicate. In the case of the Southern Regional Council, your offer of contributions is very generous. However, our budget is adequately covered and there are probably groups closer to Princeton which you would enjoy assisting.

If you would like more information on Prince Edward County, Virginia, or would like suggestions of schools and students that need help, you might

want to write Miss Jean Fairfax, American Friends Service Committee, 160 N. 15th Street, Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania. Miss Fairfax is in charge of AFSC programs in the South concerned with race relations and would be an excellent person to advise you.

One further thought. Your interests are admirable and needed, in the South and elsewhere. However, we have found that frequently our efforts in the South are greatly strengthened when any section of the country moves more closely toward achieving a genuinely democratic society. Therefore, be assured that your efforts in Princeton will help not only Princeton but the nation and certainly the South.

If you would like more of the Council's publications or other help, please let us know.

Thank you for thinking of SRC.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant

PA/mf
Enclosures mailed separately.

New South, Feb. 1961
"This I Believe" - Haywood N. Hill
Racial Violence and Law Enforcement
School Desegregation...
The South and the Nation, Collins
Congressional Record Reprint, Douglas
HCF New York Times Reprint "A Southern View of the South"
Student Protest Movement, Winter 1960

23 Laurel Road

Princeton, N.J.

April 13, 1961

The Southern Regional Council

Room 201

5 Forsyth Street, N.W.

Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Sir,

I have decided to challenge my high school, the Princeton High School, on the question of integration. I would like to bring the question to the attention of the students and get them thinking about it.

I intend to go before the Student Council and suggest that the school raise funds to help further education where it is being impeded by integration. I hope to have the funds raised to be sent to some organization in the South which will use them to pay teachers' salaries and give funds to schools which have been cut off from state or city funds because they have the courage to integrate.

Princeton has only been really integrated during the past decade, and though all schools are integrated, there is still a large part of the population which is anti-integration in feeling. I know that the chances that this go through are unfortunately very small, but I hope at least to get the students and faculty to realize that something must be done to help further integration.

Could you please send me any literature you might have about your organization. Also, would you be interested in receiving funds, if my proposal goes through, for the purpose I mentioned above? I will look forward to hearing from you as soon as possible. Thank-you very much for what you are helping to do in the South today to

further integration.

Sincerely yours,

Monica Knorr

Monica Knorr

Free
to Ken

October 5, 1961

Mrs. W. T. Knox
c/o Col. David Daley
Headquarters V Corps
APO 79
New York, New York

Dear Luesta:

I was glad to get your letter of September 18, glad to hear that you had a good summer, glad to hear the news from Europe, and glad to hear that you will soon be home. Please come in to see me when you get back.

I honestly don't know what may be possible to work out but we shall certainly try.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:mbb

18 September 1961

Dr. Leslie Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
No. 5, Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Les:

It has been so gratifying to read in so many different publications all the good things about Atlanta and SRC. People that I have met in various places who were interested in what I was doing have written me implying that we had managed it single-handledly.

The column of McGill's is, I imagine, one that appeared in the Constitution, but I thought you might be glad to see it in the Paris edition of the Herald Tribune too. The other one came from New York and I don't know what the paper is. The Stars and Stripes uses only the wire services so I thought it unnecessary to include anything from it. They have had many stories on it. Now, if Lester Maddox is clobbered tomorrow, we Atlantans can feel reasonably good.

My summer has been delightful and I have just had a wonderful week in London, but I find that I don't want to stay away a year! My mother, now in Alabama, has not been as well as she usually is and I know this is partly because she is happier in Atlanta, but I will be honest and admit that I would want to come back anyway.

Is it possible that you can squeeze me in somewhere? Certainly you know my limitations. A receptionist's job would suit me fine and I know I can do that. There is no particular hurry, but I wanted to get my bid in early. Just keep me in mind for any time after Christmas.

The best of good wishes to you and remember me to those still there who know me.

Sincerely,

Lucita Knox

KNOX COLLEGE

GALESBURG ILLINOIS

SB

would you like to attend?

RECEIVED
MAR 28 1963

Office of the
TREASURER AND BUSINESS MANAGER

March 26, 1963

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Under a grant from the Fund for the Advancement of Education of the Ford Foundation, Knox College is conducting a series of five long range planning seminars for colleges in the South. We are paying particular attention to the private, liberal arts colleges offering instruction for Negro students. To each of the seminars we are inviting a few colleges with predominantly white students. This series of seminars follows a pattern which has been established in previous programs in which more than 200 colleges have now participated.

Enclosed are programs of several recent seminars held at Knox College and elsewhere for groups of different kinds of colleges. As is apparent by a quick study of the program content, the long range planning technique, devised by Mr. Sidney Tickton and the Ford Foundation, serves as a basis for discussion.

Our experience suggests that participating colleges have found these workshops were helpful in either developing or improving their own long range planning technique. This technique, which encompasses academic curricula, administrative, financial, and development facets of college planning, seems to be most successful in its broad application if each college is represented by a full team of decision making persons. Therefore, we request that each institution bring to the meeting the president, chief academic dean, chief fiscal officer and, if possible, a trustee or a development man.

This current series of four seminars in the South is scheduled as follows:

April 25, 26, 27, 1963
Host College: Bishop College, Dallas

April 29, 30, May 1, 1963
Host College: Fisk University, Nashville

May 20, 21, 22, 1963
Host College: Atlanta University, Atlanta

May 23, 24, 25, 1963
Host College: Bennett College, Greensboro

Mr. Sidney Tickton suggested that we write to you because of your special interest in these colleges. It is my pleasure also to invite you to attend one of these seminars. Should you be able to fit the scheduled dates of the seminar in your area into your calendar, we should be delighted to hear of your possible attendance. We are also enclosing a listing of the colleges invited to participate in the seminar in your area.

Certain background materials have already been mailed to the participating colleges. If you plan to attend one of the seminars, we will be happy to send the materials to you. Obviously, the homework assignment is for your information only.

We are looking forward to the succesful accomplishment of this series and to the possibility of meeting you at one of the meetings.

Cordially,

Elmer Jagow

Elmer Jagow
Treasurer and
Business Manager

EJ:w
Enclosures

LONG RANGE PLANNING SEMINAR

Atlanta University
May 20-22, 1963

Invited Colleges:

Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Georgia

Allen University, Columbia, South Carolina

Anderson College, Anderson, South Carolina

Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia

Berry College, Mount Berry, Georgia

Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Florida

Claflin College, Orangeburg, South Carolina

Clark College, Atlanta, Georgia

Coker College, Hartsville, South Carolina

Converse College, Spartanburg, South Carolina

Edward Waters College, Jacksonville, Florida

Erskine College, Due West, South Carolina

Furman University, Greenville, S. C.

Mercer University, Macon, Georgia

Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia

Newberry College, Newberry, South Carolina

Paine College, Augusta, Georgia

Presbyterian College, Clinton, South Carolina

Reinhardt College, Waleska, Georgia

Shorter College, Rome, Georgia

Spelman College, Atlanta, Georgia

Wesleyan College, Macon, Georgia

Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Georgia

LONG RANGE PLANNING SEMINAR FOR COLLEGES

at

KNOX COLLEGE

ELMER JAGOW, *Director*

February 11–13, 1963

THE FUND FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF EDUCATION

Established by the Ford Foundation

Program

Monday, February 11, 1963

(Housing for conferees has been reserved at the Custer Inn.)

6:30- 7:00 p.m. REGISTRATION—Main Lobby, Seymour Union

7:00 p.m. Dinner — The Caboose, Seymour Union

Announcements — Mr. Jagow

TELE-LECTURE — THE NEED FOR PLANNING AT PRIVATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Mr. Tickton

Discussion

Tuesday, February 12, 1963

(Shuttle transportation for conferees from the Custer Inn 7:45 to 8:15 a.m.)

7:45- 8:45 a.m. Informal Breakfast Buffet — The Caboose, Seymour Union

9:00 a.m. MORNING SESSION — Alumni Room, Old Main

A COLLEGE PRESIDENT BEGINS A TEN-YEAR PROJECTION

I. Setting Institutional Objectives

II. Model Building as a Planning Technique

III. Inventory of Resources

IV. The Philosophy of Finance

V. Forecasting Applications (Statistical Methods)

Mr. Umbeck, Presiding

10:30 a.m. Coffee — Common Room, Old Main

10:45 a.m.	Alumni Room, Old Main PROJECTION TECHNIQUES I. The Tickton Approach to Planning for Colleges II. The Profile for Colleges III. Illustrated Case Study — Excerpted from the Ten-Year Projections of the Participating Colleges (The case study presentation will be informal. It is expected that participants will illuminate the discussion with ideas from the projections of their own institutions.) Mr. Jagow, Presiding
12:45 p.m.	Luncheon — The Caboose, Seymour Union *(Participants will seat themselves at tables with their counterparts from the other colleges—Presidents, Deans, Trustees, Financial Officers, Development Officers.)*
2:00 p.m.	AFTERNOON SESSION — Alumni Room, Old Main CASE STUDY (Continued) — Presentation and Discussion Mr. Jagow, Presiding
3:30 p.m.	DEMONSTRATION OF TEAM PLANNING TECHNIQUE — The Supporting Detail I. Instruction and Staff Benefits II. Physical Plant Operation The Seminar Staff
4:30 p.m.	ON YOUR OWN *(Transportation for conferees will leave from Custer Inn at 6:30 p.m.)*
6:45 p.m.	Dinner — The Caboose, Seymour Union
8:15 p.m.	EVENING SESSION — Common Room, Old Main A TRUSTEE MEETING PRESENTATION ON PLANNING — ONE APPROACH Mr. Jagow, Presiding
9:30 p.m.	Hospitality at the President's Home *(Transportation will be provided.)*

Wednesday, February 13, 1963

(Shuttle transportation for conferees from the Custer Inn 7:45 to 8:15 a.m.)

7:45- 8:45 a.m.	Informal Breakfast Buffet — The Caboose, Seymour Union
9:00 a.m.	MORNING SESSION — Alumni Room, Old Main MANAGEMENT CONCERNS IN STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Messrs. North and Brown, Presiding
10:30 a.m.	Coffee, Common Room, Old Main
10:45 a.m.	DISCUSSIONS GROUPS Group I — Common Room, Old Main — Mr. White, Moderator Group II — Alumni Room, Old Main — Mr. Heilman, Moderator Group III — Phi Beta Kappa Room, Library — Mr. Freese, Moderator
12:45 p.m.	Luncheon Buffet — The Caboose
2:00 p.m.	AFTERNOON SESSION — Alumni Room, Old Main DISCUSSION — GROUPS IV, V, VI. SUGGESTED TOPICS: I. Year-Round Operation II. Space Utilization III. Faculty Participation in Planning IV. Utilization of Resources Messrs. White, Heilman, Freese, Moderators
3:00 p.m.	HOW TO ASSESS YOUR FUND RAISING POTENTIAL Mr. Umbeck, Presiding
4:00 p.m.	Adjournment
4:30 p.m.	Tour of Campus (Optional)
NOTE:	Colleges desiring individual consultation and evaluation of their own projections may schedule conferences with Mr. Brown by appointment on Tuesday, 4:30 p.m. to 6:30 p.m., and Wednesday, 10:30 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

SEMINAR STAFF

C. KENNETH BROWN.....*Auditor,* Knox College

GORDON FREESE.....*Vice President,* Stephens College
Columbia, Missouri

E. BRUCE HEILMAN.....*Vice President,* Kentucky Southern College
Louisville, Kentucky

ELMER JAGOW.....*Treasurer and Business Manager* Knox College

WALTER M. NORTH.....*Chairman,* Department of Sociology, *Director of Student Financial Assistance,* Knox College

SIDNEY G. TICKTON.....*Program Associate,* The Fund for the Advancement of Education, The Ford Foundation, New York

SHARVY G. UMBECK.....*President,* Knox College

CHARLES R. WETHERBEE...*Director,* Alumni Affairs, Seminar Arrangements, Knox College

ELLIS F. WHITE.....*Chairman,* Department of Higher Educaton, New York University, School of Education

MRS. ELOISE WILKINSON....*Secretary to the Seminar* Knox College

THE PARTICIPATING COLLEGES

ARKANSAS COLLEGE
Batesville, Arkansas

CARTHAGE COLLEGE
Kenosha, Wisconsin

CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE
River Forest, Illinois

ELMIRA COLLEGE
Elmira, New York

HOUSTON BAPTIST COLLEGE
Houston, Texas

LORAS COLLEGE
Dubuque, Iowa

MANHATTAN COLLEGE
New York, N. Y.

MONMOUTH COLLEGE
Monmouth, Illinois

NORTH CENTRAL COLLEGE
Naperville, Illinois

ROOSEVELT UNIVERSITY
Chicago, Illinois

ROSE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE
Terre Haute, Indiana

ST. ANDREWS PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE
Laurinburg, North Carolina

SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY
Boston, Massachusetts

TARKIO COLLEGE
Tarkio, Missouri

UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD
Hartford, Connecticut

OBSERVERS

DR. ROLLIN BURHANS, *President*
Kentucky Southern College

MR. G. L. COURT, COMPTROLLER
University of Toronto

MR. GEORGE HUTCHINSON
Perkins & Will, Architects

MR. FRED J. TURNER
Carleton University, Ottawa

file
"Kn" gen

June 27, 1966

Miss Pat Knight
610 Hill Street
Farmville, Virginia

Dear Pat:

I, too, am sorry we didn't have an opportunity for a longer visit.

When you can, I would appreciate some more specific ideas about your journalism conference. In the meantime, I will also discuss this with Pat. The idea is a good one and it is possible that we can find a modest amount of money to help out.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

Rec'd 6/24/66 file for Kw. gen.

610 Hill Street
Farmville, Virginia
June 23, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia, 30303

Dear Paul:

I am sorry I did not have a chance to talk with you before I left Atlanta--but we were rushing around trying to get the folks I brought settled.

I had a long talk with Pat Watters about THE VOICE and I wanted to talk with you about an idea we discussed. I told Pat that I have tried to get some of the kids who work on THE VOICE into summer journalism workships. So far, I have two who are going to one at Richmond Professional Institute in August. This is designed for high school students and is really not what our kids need, although I think we could use more information on the techniques of newspaper production. In the past, one aspect of journalism we have emphasized here is on gathering the news and just what is news as opposed to the technical part of putting our the newspaper. The conference in Richmond for high school student editors will, in many ways be irrelevant to our kids, but I think the experience will be rewarding for them, nevertheless. At least they will see what we DON'T want the VOICE to become--a high school paper, complete with gossip columns, etc.

In talking with Pat about our efforts to expose the kids to all sorts of ideas about politics, civil rights, the war in Vietnam, I mentioned the possibility of our holding a short workshop here for the kids, and maybe asking someone such as Dr. Spearman from UNC to work with us. However, I think something such as a conference could encompass much more--for instance it could involve discussions of politics, philosophies of education, etc., and many more things. Actually, it could be modelled somewhat after the leadership conference NSA held some years ago in Atlanta for young people working in the movement.

And this is what I would like to propose to you. Pat and Al both talked enthusiastically about the papers being produced in other parts of the South which are similar to THE VOICE. Perhaps any sort of conference dealing with journalism as a tool for community organization could involve folks from other places who are putting out papers, or who are thinking about publishing them. THE VOICE has served us well here, although I really don't think we have even begun to develop it to its fullest potential. For instance, we have strengthened distribution to insure getting the paper into the Negro community even more so than at present. Also, we need more work with the students to begin covering meetings of the board of supervisors and the county school board.

As you can see, I am sort of mixing two possibilities for a conference--the technical aspect of putting out a paper, and a leadership program which would deal with politics, economics, etc, thus providing leadership for local newspapers. Also, this would serve to develop lines of communication among people in local communities who are putting out such papers.

I hope this letter makes some sense, I can't really tell--perhaps because my ideas about a conference are rather muddled at this point. In any event, I would appreciate hearing your reaction to this idea--however muddled this may seem to you. Thank for any thoughts you have about the conference idea.

Sincerely,

Pat

Pat Knight
392-4273

September 26, 1968

Mr. J. James Simko
Chairman
Lectures Committee
Knox College
Galesburg, Illinois

Dear Mr. Simko:

Please forgive me this delay in responding to your letter.

Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar is now Director of the Field Foundation, 100 East 85th Street, New York. Dr. Dunbar would, incidentally, make an excellent speaker for your symposium. So would Mr. Vernon E. Jordan, Jr., Director, Voter Education Project. Mr. Jordan can be reached at this address. So, too, would Mr. Julian Bond, though he is now being flooded with speaking requests. Mr. Harold C. Fleming, President, The Potomac Institute, 1501 - 18th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. would also be very good both as a speaker and for suggestions.

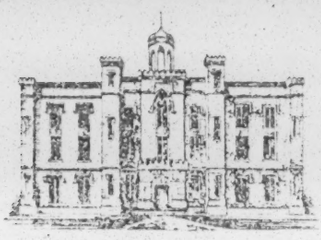
Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

KNOX COLLEGE

GALESBURG ILLINOIS



August 13, 1968

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N. W,,
Atlanta 3,
Georgia

Dear Sir:

The Student Senate of Knox College is having a symposium entitled "Racial Crisis" from January 12 through February 13. The purpose of the program is purely educational, and we are operating on a very limited budget. Weare trying to have as many representatives as possible from the relevant sectors of our society. If you would have any suggestions as to whom we might ask to speak, please notify me at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,

J. James Simko

J. James Simko
Chairman: Lectures
Committee

September 23, 1953

Mr. Victor Kotun
Muhlenberg College
Allentown, Pa.

Dear Vic:

I hear you are now a Muhlenburger. Congratulations!

Write me how it goes.

Kendall Weisiger has promised to try to get the Rotary people in Philadelphia to put up some help for you. Kendall was much pleased with the way inwhich you paid him back notwithstanding all your trials.

You have got it in you to do a notable job as a student and I expect it to come out.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director

GSM/allo

December third, 1953

Mr G Robert Koopman
Associate Superintendent
Michigan Department of
Public Instruction
Lansing, Michigan

Dear Mr Koopman:

Most kind of you to write your letter of November 24. I recall with pleasure our brief conversation and hope that the future will give us some new opportunity to be together.

I send a further small booklet about the Southern Regional Council.

Sincerely yours

George S Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm-t
enclosure - 1

MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
LANSING

CLAIR L. TAYLOR
SUPERINTENDENT

November 24, 1953

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

While in Virginia recently serving as consultant to the Virginia Teachers Association I heard you speak and later talked with you briefly at the Airport.

The approach of the Southern Regional Council appeals to me as basically sound although I must confess that I know little more about it than what was indicated in your talk and is indicated in your bulletins.

I am forwarding the bulletins which you gave me to Dr. Arthur H. Rice, Editor of The Nation's Schools, who is following the matter of segregated schools with great interest.

Sincerely yours,

G. Robert Koopman
Associate Superintendent

GRK:K.
cc: Arthur H. Rice

April 27, 1956

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kohn
3744 Mountain Park Drive
Birmingham 9, Alabama

Dear Sylvia and Joe:

It was really delightful to see you again after five years. I certainly appreciate your hospitality and only wish I might have had longer to spend with you. Certainly the next time I am in Birmingham I will get in touch with you and hope it is possible for us to get together. Your recent trip to Europe and around the world must have been an exciting adventure and as you said it is the sort of thing that makes one take a firsthand interest in events that take place in the far corners of the world.

I very much enjoyed the chance to be with Dora Sterne's group. It was a real pleasure to talk to a group which was willing to hear the truth even though the truth was not the most pleasant thing to some of the individuals in attendance. I felt, however, that the majority recognized the validity of the Supreme Court decisions and the inevitability of desegregation.

Best regards to the two of you.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mef

L Kohn

3744 Mt. Park Drive
Birmingham, Ala.

My dear Fred Routh —

It was about five years ago that Joe and I had such a pleasant and interesting time with you in Miami, and we want to welcome you to Birmingham. Dorah Sterne has asked us to have supper at her house this evening and be a part of the discussion group. We are looking forward to that with real pleasure.

We have asked her to let us meet you and be

with you this afternoon,
doing what ever you wish to.
We can chauffeur you about
or bring you out to our home
or do any thing you can to.
We are waiting at home to
have you call — our number
is Fremont 1-4025.

Joe is now one of the
retired group, and we are
just home from an eight
month travel in Europe and
the Orient. We found a note
here from Betty Dupuis telling
us of her second boy! It seems
yesterday, not five years ago,

that we were together in Miami, seeing who could lick the most crabs. I think I remember I won — correct me if I am assuming too much honor!

We hope to hear from you as soon as you arrive. Joe and I are waiting eagerly for the phone call.

Cordially

Sylvia B. Kohn

Wednesday
the 25th of April.

Koonce
Newspapers, Sd al

February 20, 1957

Mr. David Koonce
Sunday Department
Washington Evening Star
Washington, D. C.

check this

Dear Dave:

Congratulations on winning the Fund for the Republic Freedom Award. I am particularly happy that you wrote about my old buddy, Jack Orr. I too feel that he is one of the outstanding guys in the state of Florida.

Secondly, our very deep appreciation for designating the Southern Regional Council as the recipient of an equal amount from the Fund. It is the unexpected and unusual vote of confidence such as this that means so much to those of us who work in what is not locally a popular field. I have said for some time that we will demonstrate in the South in the next few years that a democratic society is capable of granting first class citizenship to all of its people or is unworthy of the support of any.

We are sending you under separate cover the material you requested. It's coming first class, so you should get it shortly.

Once more, thanks for your confidence in us.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

file Kos
Herman
Cross reference
Universities - Alabama

AIR MAIL

July 25, 1967

Dr. E. H. Kossmann
Professor of Modern History
Thorbeckelaan 180
Groningen, Netherlands

Dear Dr. Kossmann:

Please forgive us this delay in answering your letter of July 15th.

While there is much you will find disturbing among both the faculty and students at the University of Alabama, much is happening there that is encouraging. For instance, there are now enrolled at the University about 200 Negro students. While this number should be much larger it nevertheless is larger than with many state universities.

President Rose has done an outstanding job as leader of that institution and is the one strong voice in education in Alabama that has strongly and courageously opposed George Wallace.

Perhaps most important of all to the extent that the University of Alabama is an enlightened

and adequate educational institution, there is all the more the need for outside exposure and sound teaching. I urge you and your colleagues to enter in this arrangement.

Thank you for giving us this opportunity to advise you and every good wish as you develop the program.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

Prof. Dr E. H. Kossmann,
Thorbeckelaan 180,
Groningen,
Netherlands.

Groningen, 15 July '67

Southern Regional Council,
5 Foursythe Avenue,
ATLANTA, Georgia.

Dear Sirs,

The University of Alabama has established a relationship with my University - that is, the University of Groningen, Holland, the second oldest Dutch University (1614) - and invited some of us to teach in Alabama. But before taking a decision I wish to know more about the status of integration achieved there as obviously it would be inappropriate for us to take part in this exchange unless we are fully satisfied about this fundamental point. I would be enormously grateful if you would be able to give me as soon as possible the information required.

Yours sincerely,

E. Kossmann

Professor of Modern History.

AEROGRAMME

LUCHTPOSTBLAD

Southern Regional Council,
5 Foursythe Avenue,
ATLANTA
Georgia.
V.S.

PAR AVION / PER LUCHTPOST

EXPÉDITEUR/AFZENDER

Prof. Dr E. H. Kossmann,
Thorbeckelaan 180, GRONINGEN.
NETHERLANDS.

NIETS INSLUITEN!

GEEN ADRESSTROKEN, SLUITZEGELS, PLAKBAND, ENZ. GEBRUIKEN.
INDIEN ZULKS TOCH GESCHIEDT, DAN WORDT DEZE BRIEF
PER BOOT/TREIN VERZONDEN

OUVRIR ICI / HIER OPENEN

Milton Kotler
1651 Fuller Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Rev. John Fletcher
Virginia Theological Seminary
Alexandria, Virginia 22304

3 January 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Knowing of your interest in neighborhood development corporations, we want to bring two important items to your attention.

1. The Report of the Banking and Currency Committee (Senate Report No. 809) related to the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1967 contains a section on "Neighborhood Development Organizations" (p.35). The "proposal" referred to in the first sentence was a bill designed to amend the Model Cities Act ot make neighborhood development corporation the structural form of the citizen participation requirement of that Act. Although the bill was not enacted, the Committee did make important suggestions to HUD for the use of supplemental funds in "providing general operating support to a neighborhood development organization". We consider it important to communicate with community organizations in Model Cities areas which could become eligible to qualify for such support under the language of this Report.

2. The Model Cities Administration of the Department of Housing and Urban Development recently published a policy statement covering the standard of citizen participation in the Model Cities program planning phase (CDA Letter No. 3, October 30, 1967). Note that a neighborhood development corporation could easily qualify as being that form of "organizational structure" (Section 3) representing the interests of neighborhoods from whose leadership will be drawn those who are to participate in the planning. Neighborhood corporations could request funds for professional assistance in the planning phase of the program. Also grants for general operating support to the neighborhood corporation could be budgeted for proposed supplementary funds. If no such organization exists in Model Cities areas, a neighborhood development corporation could be formed and both planning (under directive) and supplementary funds for general operating support (under Senate Report) be requested.

We hope that you will act quickly to communicate to such neighborhood organizations that you know of in Model Cities areas that they stand to benefit under these directives, especially under the Senate Committee Report language.

Please correspond directly with either of us if more information is required.

Sincerely,

Milton Kotler

Milton Kotler

John Fletcher

John Fletcher

MKJF:msl
Enclosures (2)

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
MODEL CITIES ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20410

October 30, 1967

CDA LETTER NO. 3

SUBJECT: Citizen Participation

1. INTRODUCTION

Section 103(a)(2) of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966 requires that a Model Cities program provide for "widespread citizen participation in the program."

2. POLICY STATEMENT ON CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

The implementation of this statutory provision requires: (1) the constructive involvement of citizens in the model neighborhood area and the city as a whole in planning and carrying out the program, and (2) the means of introducing the views of area residents in policy making should be developed and opportunities should be afforded area residents to participate actively in planning and carrying out the demonstration.

This requirement grows out of the conviction that improving the quality of life of the residents of the model neighborhood can be accomplished only by the affirmative action of the people themselves. This requires a means of building self-esteem, competence and a desire to participate effectively in solving the social and physical problems of their community.

HUD will not determine the ideal organizational pattern designed to accomplish this objective. It will, however, outline performance standards for citizen participation which must be achieved by each City Demonstration Agency. It is expected that patterns will vary from city to city, reflecting local circumstances. The city government, as the principal instrument for carrying out the Model Cities program, will be responsible for insuring that whatever organization is adopted provides the means for the model neighborhood's citizens to participate and be fully involved in policy-making, planning and

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

the execution of all program elements. For a plan to be approved, it must provide for such an organization and spell out precisely how the participation and involvement of the residents is to be carried out throughout the life of the Model Cities program.

3. PERFORMANCE STANDARDS / CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN MODEL NEIGHBORHOOD PROGRAMS

In order to provide the citizen participation called for in the Act, there must be some form of organizational structure, existing or newly established, which embodies neighborhood residents in the process of policy and program planning and program implementation and operation. The leadership of that structure must consist of persons whom neighborhood residents accept as representing their interests.

The neighborhood citizen participation structure must have clear and direct access to the decision making process of the City Demonstration Agency so that neighborhood views can influence policy, planning and program decisions. That structure must have sufficient information about any matter to be decided for a sufficient period of time so that it can initiate proposals and react knowledgeably to proposals from others. In order to initiate and react intelligently in program matters, the structure must have the technical capacity for making knowledgeable decisions. This will mean that some form of professional technical assistance, in a manner agreed to by neighborhood residents shall be provided.

Where financial problems are a barrier to effective participation, financial assistance (e.g., baby sitting fees, reimbursement for transportation, compensation for serving on Boards or Committees) should be extended to neighborhood residents to assure their opportunity to participate.

Neighborhood residents will be employed in planning activities and in the execution of the program, with a view toward development of new career lines, including appropriate training and modification of local civil service regulations for entry and promotion.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

This assistance would enable communities to undertake such immediate short-term actions as (1) repairing serious deficiencies in the streets, sidewalks, parks, playgrounds, publicly owned utilities, and public buildings located in the area to the extent needed to maintain or restore the basic livability of the area until permanent action can be taken (no new construction or major capital improvements would be permitted); (2) the improvement of private properties to the extent needed to eliminate the most immediate dangers to the public health and safety; (3) the demolition of structures deemed unsound or unfit for human habitation and which are a public nuisance and a serious health and safety hazard; (4) establishment of temporary public playgrounds on vacant land such as those lots which have been cleared of unsound structures; and (5) the improvement of such public services in the area as garbage and trash collection and street cleaning where unemployed, or underemployed, residents of the area are used for this purpose.

Grants could not exceed two-thirds of the cost of planning and carrying out an interim program, except that three-fourths grants could be made to any community with a population of 50,000 or less according to the most recent decennial census. A community would have to have a workable program for community improvement to qualify for assistance, and relocation assistance and payments would be available to anyone displaced as the result of an interim program.

Neighborhood Development Organizations

The committee considered a proposal to fund the operation of neighborhood development organizations through the Department of Housing and Urban Development for the purpose of promoting citizen involvement at the neighborhood level in determining the housing and urban development needs of the neighborhood and coordinating the efforts of the neighborhood residents with those of other public and private bodies in improving the neighborhood. It was decided that the most appropriate place to encourage such organizations would be in those areas in which a comprehensive city demonstration program was being carried out with assistance under 1966 legislation. With this in mind, the committee does not believe that any further legislative authority is needed. The authority for supplementary grants to city demonstration agencies is broad enough to permit those agencies to use part of the supplementary grants made to them for the purpose of providing general operating support to a neighborhood development organization. We expect the Department of Housing and Urban Development to be sympathetic to the proposals of city demonstration agencies to so use supplementary grant funds, since financial assistance to this type of organization should be most helpful in effecting the statutory objective of widespread citizen involvement in comprehensive city demonstration programs.

Low-Rent Public Housing—Corporate Status

Section 214 of the bill would repeal obsolete provisions of law relating to low-rent housing. When the United States Housing Act of 1937 was first enacted there was established a special corporation known as the U.S. Housing Authority to perform the Federal low-

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

file "K"

GENÈVE - Palais de l'O.N.U. et la Sphè
laire offerte par la Fondation Woodrow

GENF - Palast der O.N.U. und Armillar
der Stiftung Woodrow Wilson gewidmet

GENEVA - Palace of the O.N.U. and Armillary
Sphere offered by the Woodrow Wilson Foundation

GINEVRA - Palazzo dell'O.N.U. e Sfera Armillare,
offerta dalla Fondazione Woodrow Wilson

LUFTPOST
PAR AVION VIA AEREA

CENTRE DE TOURISM

couleurs naturelles

BOVEY & Cie. Editeurs, Genève

Best regards from Geneva,

Yours truly,

Fred Koralek

c/o Fred K. Supply Co.

5/06 Broadway N.Y. 34. N.Y

Mr.

Anthony

c/o S.R.C.

5 Forsyth St. N.W.

~~N.W.~~ Atlanta 3,

GA,

USA

AE

3033 Reproduction interdite

COPY

Jan. 22, 1957

President Dwight Eisenhower,
Washington, D. C.

Dear President Eisenhower:

A community of nearly sixty men, women and children is facing annihilation unless quick, decisive action is taken by someone in authority. I am therefore appealing to you as a last resort, with the hope and prayer that you might find some course of action before it is too late.

Let me apprise you of the facts:

We are a religious group made up of citizens from various parts of the Union who have come together out of a desire to dedicate ourselves completely to the way of love as taught by Jesus Christ. Begun in 1942, the community now owns 1100 acres of land in Sumter County, Georgia. We make our living by farming, having no connection with any outside agency. We have sought to live simply and humbly, and in a law-abiding manner.

We welcome into our fellowship any person of any color or race. At present there are about 15 Negroes and 45 white people in the group.

Until the Supreme Court's decision on sesegregation of schools, and the subsequent rise of the White Citizens' Councils, we were not molested. Since then our life together has become increasingly difficult and our very existence more precarious.

Every known measure of legal and economic pressure has been directed against us. Ginners would not gin our cotton; buyers would not buy our peanuts; all of our farm products have been boycotted and dealers will not sell us seed, feed and fertilizer. Today, the Sumber Livestock Sale Barn, which is owned and operated by the taxpayers of this county (and that includes us) notified us to neither buy nor sell there any more. Just to catalog the discriminations would require much time and space.

During the past six months, and particularly in the past few weeks, many acts of violence have taken place. In June a pistol was fired into our roadside market. In July, the market was dynamited. No one was injured, but the damage amounted to about $3,000. In November it was fired into with several rounds of buckshot, which destroyed a refrigerated meat case valued at over $300. On January 15 it was broken into and dynamited from within, this time the whole building and contents being destroyed by the explosion and resulting fire, with a loss of $7,000. (Insurance companies had previously cancelled all insurance, and it has become impossible for us to obtain any.) Meanwhile shots have been fired into the community from cars passing on the highway. Four steel-jacketed bullets destroyed our electric gasoline pump, and others riddled the sign at the entrance to our driveway. A few nights ago one of our dwellings was burned, and on the same night a neighborhing farmer, who has been friendly with us, found three kerosene flares under his barn in which were stored his heavy machinery, feed and fertilizer. They were discovered just in time to be extinguished before the barn went up in flames. Some time ago another friendly neighbor lost his barn, together with tractors, combines, etc. valued at $30,000.

All of these things are public knowledge. They have been in newspapers and magazines. In every instance we have notified the local law enforcement officers. We have taken ut up with the Judge of the Southwest Georgia Judicial Circuit. The

Episcopal Bishop of the Georgia Diocese has approached Senator Talmadge. The local Ministerial Association has issued a public statement condemning these acts of violence and calling upon the authorities to end this lawlessness.

Nothing has been done. Groups of 10 to 12 cars are forming and riding at night. We have been told that the end is near.

We shall not run, for this is America. It is a land where free men have the right--and the duty--to walk erect and without fear in their pursuit of peace and happiness. Should this freedom perish from our land, we would prefer to be dead. We gladly offer our lives for its preservation.

Yours very sincerely,

Clarence L. Jordan

P. S. Should you wish more details, you may contact Dr. Clarence W. Cranford, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, Washington, D. C., who is well acquainted with the situation. We are also well known to Dr. Edward H. Pruden, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Washington.

Charles T. Easterby & Co.
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
717 CHESTNUT STREET · PHILADELPHIA 6, PA.

January 31, 1957

Phone
LOmbard 3-4795

Mr. C. L. Jordan
Koinonia Community
Rt #2
Americus Georgia

Dear Sir:

We acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 26th and sincerely thank you for referring the inquiry to us. We should have no difficulty in effecting a placement. However, the more information we have the easier becomes the placement, and the more information we have the more equitable rate we can perhaps obtain. We would appreciate the following information.

Do you now have insurance and with whom and for what amount. If you have insurance we would appreciate copy of any policy that you may have so that we may determine the manner in which the insurance is written. If your property is divided as your letter of January 26th would indicate, we should have the amount broken down into the real estate that is listing each building and the approximate value. We should have a general description of the machinery. If you have small farm machinery it should be distributed.

If you have more expensive machinery then we should have this item separated from the others. We would like to know the kind of live stock, the number of head and the average value per head.

It is important for us to know about the insurance you are now carrying, as you might be carrying just a few thousand dollars wuth some local company and we should use them as a warranty company and agree to follow the fortunes of that company by assuming the balance of liability. As soon as you can give us the necessary information we will be able to start working on the insurance.

Yours very truly,

Charles T Easterby
President

CTE-ak

Ministers + Missionaries Benefit Bd
75 W. 45th ST.
New York 36

Feb. 8, 1957.

Mr. Charles T. Easterty, President
Easterty & Co.,
717 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia 6, Pa.

Dear Mr. Easterty:

As best we can give it, here is the information you asked relative to insurance on our farm property, equipment and livestock.

1. We do not at the moment have insurance of any kind.

2. Real estate listings:

	Value
(1) One story, frame, approved roof, dwelling.	$2,000
(2) One & ½ story, frame, approved roof barn	1,000
(3) One story, frame, approved roof, dwelling	2,000
(4) " " " " " "	1,000
(5) Two story, frame, approved roof, dwelling	2,000
(6) One story, " " " "	1,000
(7) Two " masonry, " " "	3,000
	$12,000

The above property is located nine miles southeast of Americus, on both sides of the Americus-Dawson Road, Sumter County, Georgia. Items (1) and (2) are located on what is sometimes known as the Lower Dawson Road. These do not constitute all the buildings located on this property, but are the ones we wish insured to cover a loan from the John Hancock Insurance Company, which requires a minimum of $10,000 coverage. ~~The loss payable should be made to the Hancock Company.~~

We want the above insurance immediately, and would like to authorize you write it as soon as possible. We have 7 or 8 other buildings similar to the above which we might wish insured when we know what the rates will be. Insurance on our machinery and livestock will also depend upon this. Our machinery consists of six tractors, two combines, irrigation pump with diesel engine and aluminum pipes, and other miscellaneous farm equipment valued at $30,000 total. Our livestock consists of 70 head beef cattle valued at $6,000 and 300 head of hogs valued at $5,000. If you could give me some idea as to rates on this type of insurance, we can tell you whether or not we wish to take it out.

I feel that I should make known to you that our previous insurance was cancelled, due perhaps to racial disorders in this section, though this was not specifically stated.

It is very urgent that we get the property insurance above at the earliest moment, so as not to affect the Hancock loan. If you wish further information, please feel free to call me collect. The telephone number is 7253.

Yours very sincerely,

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Charles T. Easterby & Co.
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
717 CHESTNUT STREET · PHILADELPHIA 6, PA.

February 11, 1957

Phone
LOmbard 3-4795

Koinonia Community
Rt #2
Americus, Georgia.

ATT: Mr. C. L. Jordan Treas.

Dear Mr. Jordan:

In the absence of Mr. Easterby who is in Florida and will not return until next Monday, the writer is taking the liberty of answering your letter dated 2-8-57.

Upon referring to Mr. Easterby's letter of 1-31-57 we find that you have failed to answer some questions he asked.

That information will be necessary if we are to endeavor to place the business and the requisite is that we must have a policy or daily report showing rates and forms of the coverage desired so we can submit this insurance to some carrier. Of course, if there is no portion of insurance in force and you cannot secure insurance on part or all of the property that you desire covered in any reasonable amount then it will be impossible to get a policy from London Lloyds because in their policies they warrant that a certain American Insurance Company is carrying a certain amount of insurance, and they offer us a positive warranty and in the event of a loss they follow the fortunes of the American Company when it comes to rate, premium, form and adjustment of the losses.

The writer did not feel he should make a collect call to you as Mr. Easterby went over this matter in his letter quite thoroughly, and we feel certain that there are no American Companies that we could place this business with due to conditions which you have stated in the next to the last paragraph of your letter.

If you will be able to secure some policies or one policy with some amount, please furnish us with the policy and if possible the forms that would be used on this policy, that is in several extra sets of 5, then we will endeavor to place this business with London Lloyds, but if you are unsuccessful in securing same insurance we feel this case is hopeless for us to handle so far away from the risk.

Yours very truly,

Charles T. Easterby & Co. Inc.,

JRL-k

J. Russell Long

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Charles T. Easterby & Co.
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
717 CHESTNUT STREET • PHILADELPHIA 6, PA.

February 18, 1957

Phone
LOmbard 3-4795

Koinonia Community
Rt #2
Americus Georgia

Dear Sir:

We acknowledge receipt of your letter of 2-16-57. We do not have the information we need. The important thing is why can't you get some insurance in a local company. Is there some record of a previous fire, or any other reason a company would not take it.

It would seem that where there is a mortgage from the John Hancock Insurance Company that they would insist upon insurance. Will you tell me what is so unusual about your risk that you cannot get insurance. When we have all the facts I still think we can work out your problem.

Yours very truly,

Charles T Easterby
President

CTE-ak

File: insurance

Charles T. Easterby & Co.

INCORPORATED

INSURANCE

717 CHESTNUT STREET · PHILADELPHIA 6, PA.

February 28 1957

Phone
LOmbard 3-4795

Koinonia Community
Rt #2
Americus Georgia

Dear Sir:

We acknowledge receipt of your letter of 2-21 and I can sympathize with you in your problem. The unfortunate part is that a standard fire insurance policy covers both fire and explosion and while it covers explosion(man made) such as you experienced, the intent of the policy is not to do so but only explosion resulting from a boiler or some other means.

In view of the strife which you are going thru, it would from a fire and explosion hazard present a hazard out of proportion to the premium and we have been unable to interest any company in it, for which I am sincerely sorry.

Yours very truly,

President

CTE-ak

UNUSUAL RISK UNDERWRITERS

Alexander & Co.
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCIES 108 AUBURN AVE. N.E.
COURTESY - EFFICIENCY - SERVICE ATLANTA 3, GA.

T. M. ALEXANDER PRESIDENT
W. CALLOWAY VICE-PRESIDENT

February 20, 1957

Mr. Norman R. Long
Koinania Farm
Americus, Georgia

Dear Mr. Long:

We have exausted every possible means to supply you with fire insurance coverage on your real-estate. We have dispatched a cable to Lloyds of London in an attempt to get them to reconsider coverage on a direct basis. No American company, so far, will agree under the circumstances to assume the risk. I am happy, however, that the situation on your automobiles have not reached this point, even though excess limits can not be written primarily because of a more consertive policy of the industry and not because of your particular situation.

I wish to personally state that I have been deeply interested in all of your problems and only wish I could do more to assist you. I shall continue to use every effort to serve you wherever possible.

Yours very truly,

T. M. Alexander
Alexander & Company

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

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supplying us for awhile, cut us off." Koinonia officials said they took the one child attending a local high school out of the school and sent him out of the state. This was done, they said, because "on the bus and between classes the older boys beat him and harrassed him in countless ways." Farm officials reported that State Farm Mutual Insurance Company had cancelled insurance policies on six of their trucks and automobiles. Earlier, officials said that an airplane company had refused to dust their cotton for weevils and that a local fertilizer company refused to sell to them. "The auto dealer, with whom we've done business over the years and who did practically all our repair work, said he wanted our business no longer," farm officials said.

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"We further condemn lawlessness in any form and call upon every citizen and the forces of law to do all things necessary to protect the rights, properties, and lives of others in our community, state, and nation.

"In these difficult days in which many nations and people look to these United States for moral as well as political leadership, it behooves each citizen - and especially each Christian - to assert positive efforts to strengthen the cause of civic righteousness."

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Committee of the United Church Women of Georgia passed a joint resolution condemning violence against Koinonia Farm. Copies of the resolution were sent to Governor Griffin, Sheriff Fred Chappell of Sumter County, The Editor of the Americus Times, and to Rev. Edward Carreuth, President of the Americus and Sumter County Ministerial Association.

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C O P Y

HISTORY OF KOINONIA FARM

Date, Founders:

Koinonia Farm was founded in 1942 by Clarence Jordan and Martin England. These two men were both Southern Baptists, trained for the ministry and their wives were also Southerners.

Background of Each:

Clarence Jordan was a native of Georgia, who was thirty years of age at that time. He had received a BS in Agriculture from the University of Georgia, a BD from Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in Louisville, Kentucky, and a PhD in New Testament Greek from the same institution. He is an able man with a brilliant mind and a keen wit; a person who combines personal magnetism, idealis,, and practical ability in working with hand or brain. He worked under the Southern Baptist Convention (Louisville Baptist City Mission Society) in the Louisville slums until leaving to found Koinonia Farm. His wife is a native of Kentucky.

Martin England was thirty-six years of age at the time and a native of South Carolina. He had received a BA from Furman University, South Carolina, and a BD from Crozer Theological Seminary, Chester, Pennsylvania, however, two of his three years of Seminary work were taken at the Southern Baptist Seminary. He had already served six years as a missionary to Burma under the American Baptist Convention. He was recalled because of the war and planned to return to the mission field when the way was open, which he eventually did. In the meantime he assisted in founding Koinonia Farm. His wife is a native of Alabama.

Motivation:

Both of these men desired to apply Christian principles in practical situations. His work in the Louisville slums had convinced Clarence Jordan that he was dealing with symptoms of the South's malady, rather than with causes, since "cases" and "problems" kept pouring in from rural areas.

He believed this problem was rooted in the peculiar situation of the South -- an agrarian economy based on Negro labor. Under the existing tenancy system impoverished farmers, both white and Negro, using poor farming methods, tried to eke a meager living from an exhausted farm and then moved to another to repeat the process. This made the land progressively poorer and perpetuated a class of hopeless and poverty-stricken men. It has depressed the economy of the entire area and led to a wide gulf between the social classes and the races. The situation has come to be accepted not only as inevitable, but as a traditional "way of life." This tradition is not only accepted, but often defended.

Jordan and England believed that this situation, being basically unChristian could only be changed by the application of Christian principles. But how?

Method:

In order to address Christian principles to a rural problem it was necessary to begin in a rural area, preferably in a depressed one where the need was great.

1. Since few realized that a problem existed, the first step must be demonstration of solution, or at least demonstration of steps toward a solution.

2. The attempt to change the tenancy system had to use a method so unostentatious as not to create antagonism. It seemed best to demonstrate better farming methods and thus to convince people that land could be reclaimed, living standards raised, and men given new courage and hope.

3. It must be outspoken regarding its Christian convictions, but must not force its views upon others. It must act as "leaven" in the community.

4. It must address itself, as Jesus did, to every human need that should cross its path. As a pioneering organization, with no preconceived pattern, it must find ways of making a practical witness for Christian principles.

5. This would require a group of people, as no single family could do it. The group would have to be self-supporting, since salaried workers are too dependent on the community to be completely free.

These factors indicated the need for an "intentional community" of dedicated Christians, making their living on the land, and demonstrating better farming methods on the one hand and Christian principles in all relationships, on the other. The group, although beginning with two families, would be open to like-minded people of all races. Decisions within the group would be made by democratic processes.

It was decided to strive to preserve and develop the individuality of each person. They would seek to earn their living jointly; each would "give a life and get a living." The group would send the children to public schools, would join local churches, and would participate in local activities, including elections. There was no intent of "withdrawing from the world", but a positive desire to play an active role in community affairs. "We tried," said Jordan, "to do in the country what a Christian Center (or Christian Settlement House) would do in the city." The group is registered with the federal government as a non-profit religious organization.

The Start:

Koinonia Farm began with the purchase of 400 acres of run-down land in Sumter County, Georgia. For the first few years life was rugged. The road was unpaved and there were no phones in the area. Koinonia led the fight for these improvements, and now the road is paves and phones are taken for granted. The farm had never had

a garden or fruit trees, and there was no housing for live stock or hens. All of the buildings needed repair. The women struggled with wood stoves and carried water from the pump. The men struggled to buy live stock and machinery, to make the necessary repairs, and to find money for mortgage payments.

Growth:

The farm gratefully accepted help from friends and within three years became self-supporting.

The membership has grown to ten families, some single men, and a few associates - sixty people in all. The membership is interracial, but still predominantly white, (primarily because Negroes fear to take the risk of antagonizing the neighborhood by joining). Counting children, the group is about one-third Negro.

The farm has increased to eleven hundred acres. It has become a demonstration center for modern agricultural methods. New crops, new strains of live stock, and new farming methods are tried out here and spread to the surrounding neighborhood. This has been so effective that today the surrounding area seems a veritable oasis.

Outreach:

Koinonia Farm members have shared their products with impoverished neighbors of both races, while trying to find ways to help them increase their own yield. They are active in the rehabilitation of alcoholics. They have opened their recreational facilities to the neighborhood on an unsegregated basis. For over a decade, when no school bus was provided, they used a farm truck to take Negro children to school. They tore down a shack on a nearby farm and built its Negro occupants a decent house. For years they conducted an unsegregated Vacation Bible School. In 1951 and 1952 they held a summer work camp for college students. For two years they have conducted an interracial children's camp. By grading and marketing the neighbors' eggs they have helped make Sumter County the state's largest producer of eggs (with resulting prosperity to the neighborhood).

Present Persecution:

In April, 1956, Dr. Jordan tried to help two Negroes (one a Korean war widow with children to support) gain admission to Georgia Business College. Seeking to prevent violence, he first interviewed the college authorities. Nevertheless, he was suspected of trying to instigate a civil rights education "case" in Georgia.

Groups unsympathetic with Koinonia's stand on the race question made this an excuse for intimidation. Malicious rumors were circulated. Shots have been fired into the community not far from the residence area. In July their roadside market was dynamited. The farm is

experiencing a boycott. Many local dealers refuse to sell to them and many customers are reluctant to buy from them. Insurance policies have been cancelled. Their interracial camp had to be carried on at a greater cost to themselves in Tennessee. Koinonia Farm children are suffering such persecutions that one had to be taken out of public school.

Shall They Give In?

Jordan and his Koinonia Farm members want to stay. "Now," they say, "is our chance to show that men of all races can live as borhters. Now, as never before, eyes are on us. We must stick it out at all costs."

How Can They Stay?

Not without help from us. They have established a beach-head, but they can't hang on without reinforcements. They need our prayers, our moral support, and our financial help - an "airlift" to tide them over this emergency.

What Are Their Needs?

Damage to the roadside market, with its freezer and refrigerated meat display case, amounted to $3,000. Private school fees for the child driven out of public school will probably add nearly $1,000 more. Loss on the cotton crop, because the company that dusts the cotton of that area for boll weevil refused to dust theirs, amounts to $1,000. Loss on the peanut crop, because a fertilizer dealer withheld gypsum at a critical period is considerable. Higher insurance rates, since they had to seek coverage with a New Zealand firm, add to the burden. Costs of the boycott in postage, phone bills, gasoline, and time, have been great. It will take a steady flow of small gifts and a few large ones to weather this storm.

It Can Be Done:

Koinonia members and observers of their situation believe they can win. They have the faith and determination that it takes. With God's help - and ours - they can stay and continue their witness for Christian ideals in an area that greatly needs it.

This material was received from Kirby Smith of Harvard University. It has been used by the New England SCM in it Koinonia Project.

L. Maynard Catchings

(2/11/57)

FILE COPY

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

February 13, 1957

BACKGROUND SUMMARY OF VIOLENCE AT KOINONIA FARM, SUMTER COUNTY, GEORGIA

Koinonia (Greek for "a community") was founded in 1942 by a group of Southerners. Located on State Highway 49 in Sumter County near Americus, Georgia, the farm is an interracial religious cooperative with everyone sharing in the proceeds of the farm according to needs. Koinonia, which was started on 440 acres of land, now comprises 1,100. In 1955, Koinonia held its first interracial summer camp for children. The camp was approved by the American Camping Association. The Reverend Clarence Jordan, a Baptist minister, was co-founder of Koinonia and has remained as one of its leaders.

April, 1956--Rev. Clarence Jordan announced that he was willing to sign entrance application to Georgia State College of Business Administration (white) for two Negro applicants. Fact was headlined in Americus and other Georgia papers. Rev. Jordan did not actually sign application since he was ruled ineligible to do so by the executive secretary of the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia. The Koinonia newsletter charged that before Rev. Jordan got home from Atlanta, Governor Griffin had called the Sheriff of Sumter County, asking "who Jordan was" and what he was up to. Shortly following press accounts of Rev. Jordan's Atlanta experience, the farm began to receive anonymous telephone calls. Within a matter of a few days, the first of the farm's insurance policies were cancelled, retail merchants began to stop handling Koinonia eggs, and roadside signs were torn down. Pistol shots were fired at the roadside stand.

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Resolution of the Macon Council on Human Relations February 18, 1957

The Macon Council on Human Relations notes with concern the recent reports of continuing violence directed against the members of the Koinonia Farm, near Americus, Georgia.

We appreciate public statements by such agencies as the Macon Ministerial Association, the Sumter County Ministerial Association, and the Georgia Council of Churches, and recent editorials by the Macon Telegraph and the Macon News and other Georgia newspapers condemning the persecution of the people at Koinonia.

We deplore and condemn the use of violence in any form against property and/or persons because of their personal beliefs which do not endanger the rights of others.

We call on the forces of the law to do all things necessary to protect the rights, properties, and lives of the members of the Koinonia community, and we ask all citizens to join in condemning this lawless attempt to settle differences of opinion by violence.

We call on all people who believe in the democratic process to pray for the persecuted and their persecutors.

WA. 0549

Alexander & Co.

COURTESY--EFFICIENCY--SERVICE

ATLANTA 3, GA.

T. M. ALEXANDER PRESIDENT
W. L. GALLOWAY VICE-PRESIDENT

February 20, 1957

Mr. Norman R. Long
Koinania Farm
Americus, Georgia

Dear Mr. Long:

We have exausted every possible means to supply you with fire insurance coverage on your real-estate. We have dispatched a cable to Lloyds of London in an attempt to get them to reconsider coverage on a direct basis. No American company, so far, will agree under the circumstances to assume the risk. I am happy, however, that the situation on your automobiles have not reached this point, even though excess limits can not be written primarily because of a more consertive policy of the industry and not because of your particular situation.

I wish to personally state that I have been deeply interested in all of your problems and only wish I could do more to assist you. I shall continue to use every effort to serve you wherever possible.

Yours very truly,

T. M. Alexander

T. M. Alexander
Alexander & Company

KOINONIA FARM
Rt. 2
Americus, Ga.
Feb. 21, 1957

Emory Via
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. , N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Emory Via,

Clarence Jordan is away and Connie Browne, who has just returned from a trip, has asked me to get off to you a reply to your letter of February 16.

We have had no further developments on the insurance. At present, we have none.

Responses to the CHRISTIAN CENTURY editorial of Feb. 13 have been numerous and generous. We are now getting some responses, too, to the Sunday N.Y. Times article.

On your news chronology, we have a couple of suggestions. The item reported as of Jaunary 28 was actually on January 29, at 1:15 A.M.

It would be a bit more exact to say "into the cluster of residences at" instead of "at a house on" in the next item. It was one shot that went through a window.

We are happy to correct the report, under date of February 9, that a man lost his job with the South Georgia Trade and Vocational School for advocating support for us. He is still on his job.

On February 9 a cross was burnt in front of one of our houses in which a Negro tenant and his wife live.

On February 14 2 crosses were burnt. One in front of a friendly Negro neighbor's house and one in front of the parents of a young man who lives here. The lights were shot at along the road - these are the flood lights at the main entrance to Koinonia. Two were put out.

It has been repeated to us by the people to whom he has spoken that Sheriff Chappell has offered to Negroes in the neighborhood to find them other houses in which to live or to help them leave this neighborhood if they wanted to get away from Koinonia and didn't have any other way. He has also been telling Negroes associated with us that someone would get hurt or property destroyed if association didn't end.

If you decide to use this last material, please make it plain that these are things which are reported to us. We are making no charges.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth L. Morgan

ELM

COPY

National Council of the Churches of Christ
in the United States of America

1716 West End Avenue, Nashville, Tennessee

February 21, 1957

Mr. Fred Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Fred:

My visit to Koinonia was marked by a bit of excitement, but also with some slight degree of success. Three men from Mercer who accompanied me to see Clarence agreed after the session with him to call on the Albany office of the F.B.I. Of course we had cleared with Clarence first.

The sheriff had refused them permission to put lights along the road and had denied Clarence's request that he put a man on either end of the straight road that goes by the farm so that those doing the shooting might be picked up regardless of the direction they were traveling. It seems a "desperado" was on the loose in Americus and must be apprehended. A teen age boy had been shooting street lights with a B.B. and so far they had been unable to catch him. The sheriff had come out and severly reprimanded Clarence shortly after a watchman had used a flashlight to try to get the license of a car repeatedly driving by. It seemed obvious that there was some collusion between them. Thus, the approach to the Bureau was on the basis of a suspected conspiracy and also on the ground that there was some reason to believe that the equipment being used belonged to the National Guard. This suspicion came when the attacks and much of the trouble was consistently on Monday nights. Also very few individuals have access to 45 caliber machine guns with tracer bullets. The F.B.I. men were not at all receptive to the idea of an investigation, but the Mercer boys, History, Chemistry and Religion professors, were quite persistent. Later they talked to the United States Attorney in Macon. He told them, among other things, that no one should be that peculiar especially in their attitude toward Negroes. The history professor, a native of Mississippi, conveyed this message to Mr. Brownnell in a very subtle manner with the complaint that he did not quite understand what the position and responsibility of a U.S. Attorney is. I have talked with them recently and they understand that now an investigation is being made on the grounds of

National Council of the Churches of Christ
in the United States of America

DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN LIFE AND WORK
DEPARTMENT OF RACIAL AND CULTURAL RELATIONS

1716 WEST END AVENUE • NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE • TELEPHONE ALpine 5-3862

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REV. ROY G. ROSS
General Secretary
REV. ROSWELL P. BARNES
Associate General Secretary
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Associate Executive Director
WILL D. CAMPBELL
Associate Executive Director
GENEVA R. JONES
Administrative Assistant

suspected use of government equipment.

The fellows at Mercer were also able to get a resolution of the Macon Ministerial Association; a report of which I am inclosing. They talked to the local press and met with some success there.

Thank you for the chronology on Koinonia. I am asking your permission to mimeograph it and distribute it as widely as possible among Ministerial Alliances and Associations, Councils, individual ministers in some areas, etc. If you will agree, I plan to include in the distribution copies of all action taken by ministerial groups. There is one other which Clarence told us about which has not yet been reported. It was quite dramatic and I thought effective in that it requested those at Koinonia to pray for them (the ministers of this association) that they might have courage, etc.

If you to my using this material, will you also agree to the following additions in the mimeographed version. If you prefer, I will delete your letterhead. However, I had rather leave it since it lends an air of responsible reporting. No charge for the compliment.

Here are the suggested changes:

Paragraph 1, line 1; Substitute "community" for "a community" (I'm trying to impress you with my two semesters of Greek)

In the section dated January 28, add these words; "A tracer bullet included in the series set fire to a curtain in the house, narrowly missing the head of a guest who was sleeping inside the building."

In the paragraph dated April 1956, I should like to put in these words in italics: "Gov. Griffin had called the sheriff of Sumter County asking who Jordan was."

In the February 1 paragraph this addition: "The shots were fired in the general direction of some of the children who were playing volley-ball on a well lighted court. The children fled in fright at the first burst and no one was injured"

Please be frank as to your preference concerning this request. I think it would be valuable for the various ministerial groups throughout the South to have this information.

In this or a later mailing, I am planning to send the report of the action of the Henderson Ministerial Group of last fall. Will it be possible for me to use an off-set of this as reported in The New South or should I write to The Christian Century for permission?

Best regards and I'll see you in Charlottesville.

Cordially yours,

Will D. Campbell
Associate Executive

WDC/jf

Enc:

Macon Council on Human Relations

February 23, 1957

Dear Friend:

Several times within recent weeks parties unknown have perpetrated acts reflecting on Georgia's good name in the nation.

Newspapers in Middle Georgia have reacted to these events with headlines such as "Violence and the Georgia Story" and "Stop Violence at Koinonia." However we may feel about the segregation problem, all responsible Georgians agree that violence can only make matters worse.

Briefly, within recent months and weeks there have been dynamitings and shootings at Koinonia Farm near Americus, Georgia endangering the lives and livelihood of simple unagressive Georgia citizens. This farm, as you may know, is a venture in cooperative living for Negroes and whites conceived and led by Rev. Clarence Jordan. Rev. Jordan is a member of an old and respected Middle Georgia family, and whatever you -- and the subscribers hereunder, for that matter -- may think of the problems of interracial cooperation, we are agreed that bloodshed will not settle anything: on the contrary, it will create a climate which can only worsen the situation and put off the day of solution.

You are urged to join with the subscribers, the Macon Council on Human Relations; with the Macon Ministerial Association; with the Sumter County Ministerial Association in deploring the shootings, dynamitings, and burnings that have harassed the Farm since early last summer. You are solicited to express your sympathy by writing to Dr. Jordan at Koinonia; and you are solicited to join with us by contributing to alleviate distress at the farm and by expressing your disapproval of this violence, to your state and local officials.

Will you mail or give to a member of the Macon Council on Human Relations your contribution. If you send a check, endorse it simply to Macon Council on Human Relations, for Relief, c/o Mrs. Ruth H. Mosley, 626 Spring Street, Macon.

Sincerely,

Gus B. Kaufman
Milton Hoffman
Mrs. Vera Timm
Mrs. Ruth H. Mosley
Thomas F. Gossett
Rev. Charles B. Ward
Rev. D. L. Gorham

MARION A. WRIGHT, LINVILLE FALLS
PRESIDENT
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VICE-PRESIDENT
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ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
F. B. ROUTH, STATE ORGANIZATIONS
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
MRS. W. E. TILLY
DIRECTOR OF WOMEN'S WORK
RUTH HOUSE ALEXANDER
SECRETARY-TREASURER

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

February 26, 1957

Mr. Will Campbell
National Council of Churches
1716 West End Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Will:

Thanks for your letter of the 21st with all the interesting information contained therein. Regarding your request to reproduce our chronology on Koinonia, feel free, but we raise this question with you - would it be better to use SRC or the National Council as the source, considering it is to go to ministers and ministerial associations? We would be perfectly happy if you used SRC as a source, but just raised the previous question. Enclosed is a corrected and added to version which is more up-to-date and accurate than the previous one.

Will, all of your suggested changes except one are good. We would hesitate to put the quotation from the paragraph dated April, 1956 ("Governor Griffin had called the sheriff of Sumter Co. asking who Jordan was.") in italics. Otherwise, fine.

As to reproducing the Henderson Pastors' Diary from New South, feel free. You do not have to get clearance from the Christian Century.

[redacted]

Best regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:[redacted]
Enclosure

February 28, 1957

Bill and Nita Hinley
5615 S. Woodlawn Avenue
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Nita and Bill:

Your long memorandum on Koinonia came today. Thanks for it and for your concern. We have been endeavoring to do what we could from an agency point of view. You should know that I am in regular contact with the farm and several agencies, national and state, which are seeking ways to be helpful.

You will understand that we are not in a position to secure "unarmed guards" nor new members for the farm - that certain kinds of positive Christian and pacifist action are just not our forte.

Koinonia's most pressing problem is getting sufficient insurance to keep their mortgage intact. The next greatest problem is to save Americus from itself - a truly hate-filled, embittered, and intimidated town. Perhaps next is bringing violence to a complete halt. You understand that if the violence could be stopped immediately, or sooner, then I would favor it, but it ranks below the other problems in importance.

The Council has been active as a channel of communication to interested persons and we have attempted to aid in coordination of agency-type efforts; beyond this we would like to know what others are doing. We hope that all concerned will consider carefully what their actions will mean to the whole picture. We are not, and do not wish to become, judges of action - we accept that the deep moral concern expressed in action is useful and necessary. We would urge, however, that anyone interested in any activity bordering on legal action, influencing same, etc., be in touch with the lawyers in the case before doing anything.

Let me ask you about a few items in your memo. Is it true from information that you have that the phones are monitored other than the "natural" hazzards of an eight-party line; is there real evidence that mail has been opened? These are serious and federal-type charges, not to be published

lightly unless you are ready to show evidence. On the mails I understand that a few letters have come in scotch-taped; I would suggest that these were from friends who knew how easy it is to steam an envelope and how difficult to get the tape off without tearing up the letter - I have not heard that any sender has been asked how he sent such a letter.

Under item #6 ("Write letters to") you may wish to consider the following: spell Ed Carruth's name without the "o"; recognize that Clarence Jordan and Conrad Browne, at least, feel that the Times Recorder has handled the news fairly so that thanks as well as continued urging are necessary; you might urge the Governor to something less than Christian support of the farm - urge him as you like, of course, but I would settle for just "right-acting" by state agents in the area; I get a hint from the last item that you feel that SRC and AFSC are not doing anything for the farm. I trust that on your March visit you will come by the office and let me take you through the things that we have done - I know that they are not enough. We are not a pronouncement type body on specific incidents.

The AFSC through its Rights of Conscience Fund is taking an active interest in the legal side of the case; this is important and expensive work. I do not understand why you directed communications to the AFSC to our office.

Of course, Bill andNita, I'm not urging a "corrected edition"; I know the difficulties in getting out such a piece. But do keep some of these things in mind in your individual contacts and future releases. The SRC works largely without publicity for specific actions but hopes that its friends understand that it is at work. When you visit again you will get a chance to find out more about how we operate. In the meantime keep prodding us and others. Frankly, such individual concern and prodding gave us one of the best leads for meeting certain problems and caused the SRC to get more fully into the situation.

Bless you in your efforts and I hope to see you soon.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm

Encls - "South of Promise"
Koinonia Chronology

Koinonia

February 28, 1957

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Bless you in your efforts and I hope to see you soon.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm

Encls: "South of Promise"
Koinonia Chronology

COPY

Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C.

February 28, 1957

Dr. Clarence L. Jordan
Koinonia Community
Route 2
Americus, Georgia

Dear Dr. Jordan:

Your letter of January 22, 1957, to the President, describing the violence that has occurred at the Koinonia Community, Americus, Georgia, has been referred to the Department of Justice. I can assure you that we in the Department have a strong aversion to acts of violence such as are described in your letter. I am much concerned by your statement that the Koinonia Community is not receiving adequate and full protection of the laws against violence.

Under the federal constitution and laws the primary responsibility for the maintenance of law and order rests on state and local authorities. It is only when a law of the United States is violated that federal officers are empowered to act. Violence committed by private citizens under the circumstances described in your letter does not constitute a violation of federal law although it may well be in violation of the laws of the State of Georgia.

In view of these circumstances I am sending to the Governor of the State of Georgia a copy of your letter to the President and am calling this matter to his attention. I can assure you of the Department's serious and continuing concern and should evidence of the violation of any federal law appear in connection with this matter, the Department will act promptly and vigorously.

Sincerely,

Herbert Brownell
Attorney General.

February 28, 1957

Telephone
Conversation with Norman Long, Work Director, Koinonia Farm:

Main need coverage on real estate to meet John Hancock loan. $10,000 coverage on buildings (7 buildings listed below) hoped for (total below is $12,000).

(1) 1 story frame approved roof dwelling - - - - - $2,000.00
($2,000)*

(2) 1½ story frame approved roof barn - - - - - - - 1,000.00
($1,000)*

(3) 1 story frame approved roof dwelling - - - - - 2,000.00
($1,500)*

(4) 1 story frame approved roof dwelling - - - - - 1,000.00
($3,000)*

(5) 2 story frame approved roof dwelling - - - - - 2,000.00
($4,000)*

(6) 1 story frame approved roof dwelling - - - - - 1,000.00
($2,000)*

(7) 2 story masonry approved roof dwelling - - - - 3,000.00
($8,000)* $12,000.00

*Actual cost of materials alone; labor not estimated.

The above property is located 9 miles Southwest of Americus on both sides of the Americus-Dawson Road, in Sumpter County. Items 1 and 2 are located on what is sometimes known as the Old Dawson Road.

Total number of buildings on farm, fifteen, seven of which are dwellings. Six out of the seven dwellings are listed above.

Actual value not assessed, since tenants do own labor.

Regarding insurance cancellations:

Currently in correspondence with: Charles T. Easterby & Company
717 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Contact given by Bob Swan: Fred Cooper
3718 North Broad Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Companies that have cancelled during the last year:

New Zealand Insurance Company (taken out July 30; cancelled Jan. 16)

Southeastern Fidelity Fire Insurance Co. (Automotive - subsequent to State Farm)

(Most cancelled immediately following violence - New Zealand Co. on day after bombing of market. Have not collected any damages.)

Other companies that have cancelled (evidently during the last year; Mr. Long stated that a list of those cancelling during the last year would include just about all of them):

State Farm Insurance Company

Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, San Francisco

Cotton States Mutual Insurance Company, Atlanta

Citizens Insurance Company of New Jersey, Hartford, Conn.

American Aviation & General Insurance Company, Redding, Pa.

Others have cancelled; a complete list was not available immediately.

Regarding insurance: John Hancock Company offered to recommend that requirements be waived. Koinonia has not actually asked All State. Lloyds of London normally handles insurance by underwriting another standard insuring company. If a company can be found to write insurance, Lloyds will underwrite. Contacted Alexander. Exhausted all outlets.

Answer to question, "Would offers for sale be given a considerate hearing?" - yes. Are reassured in the stand that it is necessary to stay at Koinonia.

Statement regarding GBI investigation: (Not a complete and exact quote.) "We have an open door policy. Anyone is welcome to visit. We make no investigation either before or after their visit. It is possible that communists may have visited us, but that implies no affiliation on our part."

The GBI communistic insinuations have not yet added to harassment.

Number of people remaining at Koinonia: 40

Of this number, the following are Negroes:

1 couple

1 young man who is married, but his wife is not with him at the farm

1 couple expected in tomorrow

Total: 5

Regarding mail received sealed with scotch tape: He has written asking correspondents (whose letters were sealed with scotch tape) if they applied tape before mailing. It is possible that this could have happened in all cases except one letter, which definitely seemed to have been tampered with.

Regarding Addressograph: Definitely interested in obtaining addressograph; feels that one is needed. Expense of plates not a factor. Will consider if they can afford $56.00 for the ADL machine.

Feels more assured than in recent weeks.

Koinonia

March 1, 1957

Mr. Arthur J. Levin
Anti-Defamation League
41 Exchange Place, S.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Art:

The enclosed sheet indicates the amount of insurance desired by Koinonia Farm in order to comply with the condition in their mortgage agreement with John Hancock Insurance Company.

The amounts in parenthesis indicate the material cost of the dwellings with no allowance for labor cost.

Most of the recent insurance was secured through T. M. Alexander of Atlanta.

I think that you understand that they are not attempting to insure all of their property, nor for the full amount. Primarily they are interested in getting at least ten thousand dollars worth of insurance.

Anything that you could do would be most appreciated by all concerned.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm
Enclosure

March 1, 1957

Mr. Joseph H. Baird
News Editor
Dekalb New Era
P. O. Box 411
Decatur, Georgia

Dear Mr. Baird:

Your February 25th article on Koinonia is excellent, and we do appreciate the coverage you gave the situation.

From the article I presume you talked with Mr. Williams since it included things which were not in our memo.

Again, thank you for your interest.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC:fc

Koinonia
Cappuccino

March 4, 1957

Mrs. Fred Cappuccino
6409 S. Sangamon Avenue
Chicago 24, Illinois

Dear Mrs. Cappuccino:

Yours is the first of what I expect will be a great number of letters urging us to support Koinonia. I am afraid that Bill and Nita Hinley's memorandum gave the impression that we are not concerned or doing anything in regard to the Farm.

We cannot detail the things that we have done. However, I have visited the Farm and am in regular communication with them. We have prepared the enclosed chronology for selected agencies and news sources; through it and other channels at our disposal we have been responsible for much of the renewed press coverage of the situation - getting a great deal more in Georgia than heretofore. We have also served as something of a coordinator for the sort of things that agencies can do. We keep in touch with the legal and other developments and have played a helpful role in this whole area.

It is rare, if ever, that we feel that we have done enough in any situation; Koinonia is no exception. Certainly the folks at the Farm deserve your concern and support; I agree with you that they are making a tremendous witness.

I have taken the liberty to enclose some information about the Southern Regional Council, for we too want your deepest interest and support.

I will send a copy of your letter to the Southern office of the American Friends Service Committee in High Point, N. C.. They are also concerned about Koinonia and one of the AFSC's national programs is giving invaluable aid on the legal front as well as in other ways.

Thank you so much for your letter and for the concern from which it was written.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via

EFV:mm

Enc: South of Promise
Koinonia Chronology

Koinonia

March 4, 1957

Mr. Clarence Jordan
Koinonia Farm
Route 2
Americus, Georgia

Dear Clarence:

Thanks for your letter. I mean not to chastise; I only recognize how important the legal side of your situation is and would urge from you and others openess and trust, as is your custom. But what is also needed is as much thought as you can spare as to the little and big things that have a bearing on the legal aspects of your situation. Already Osgood feels good about the relationship with Koinonia and the cooperation he is getting. I might add that he really feels quite indignant about what is and has been happening to the farm.

I wanted all of you to feel as comfortable with Osgood as possible; he comes well recommended for this job. I did think that you needed some reassuring, so I spoke plainly to Norman about the whole matter of relation to counsel. I hope that none of us will need to spend much time in interpreting ourselves to each other. I'm sorry that I have been the cause of using your own good time in this direction.

I don't think the story about the KKK and offers to buy was very widely misinterpreted. Your clear statements of your position (please tell Norman, too) have received good radio and press coverage here. As I've said to you before, I am in no position to advise you about staying from an organizational point of view, but personally I feel that your continuing decision to stay is good and necessary.

You have our best wishes.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm

March 4, 1957

Mr. Tartt Bell
American Friends Service Committee
P. O. Box 1307
High Point, N. C.

Dear Tartt:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter from Mrs. Fred Cappuccino urging Southern Regional Council and American Friends Service Committee to do something about Koinonia. The impression that neither of us is concerned with this situation was given in a memorandum sent by Bill and Nita Hinley, 5615 S. Woodlawn Ave., Chicago. The Hinleys live at Quaker House in Chicago and have worked with AFSC and I do not know why they lumped AFSC and SRC together. If you have not seen their memo, perhaps you would like to write them for it. On the whole, it was a good job giving expression to a real concern. Also enclosed is a copy of my letter to Mrs. Cappuccino.

With best personal wishes.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm

Enclosures

March 4, 1957

Mr. Norman Long
Koinonia Farm
Route 2
Americus, Georgia

Dear Norman:

Thanks for the note and news release. It got good radio and press coverage.

We have made first steps again on insurance.

The Addressograph repairs will be absorbed by the Atlanta Friends Meeting; hopefully, you will have it next week-end.

The long memorandum from Bill and Nita Hinley in Chicago was mostly good and helpful. Confusingly, they lumped SRC and AFSC together; we have already had our first letter urging us to do something.

I hope you get some answer from correspondents about tampering with the mail, so there will be something to go on. I know you will move as quickly as possible on any future occurence that arouses suspicion and let Osgood know about it.

Best wishes to you and all at Koinonia.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm

(True)

C O P Y

March 4, 1957

Mr. Eugene Cook
Attorney General
Capitol Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

It has come to our attention as a result of your press release that Koinonia has been under investigation for some time by the Georgia Bureau of Investigation and that you have stated that Communists have been known to visit Koinonia on more than one occasion. The various accounts differ as to what further conclusions you draw from this or whether any report has been made to the Federal authorities. We would appreciate very much a direct statement from you as to just what charges you have made and on what grounds.

In the meantime we would like to state the facts. "We are a Christian Community and as such welcome all comers with friendliness and open mindedness. To our knowledge no member of the Communist party has ever visited Koinonia Farm. However, we receive a constant stream of guests and we make no investigation into their political affiliation either before they come or after. Should a Communist Party member visit us here he would be welcomed in Christian concern, just as would a member of the Methodist Church, the Republican party, the Americus Chamber of Commerce or the White Citizens Council. But such welcome would not signify any affiliation with or ideological agreement with any of these, just as our recent receiving of the Ku Klux Klan did not signify agreement or affiliation with them. In fact we are diametrically opposed in viewpoint and purpose." A

Further, we would like to state clearly that Koinonia Farm has no official connection with any other organization anywhere in the world -- including the Communist Party. During World War II and shortly thereafter the Federal Bureau of Investigation made extensive investigations of Koinonia, but found no basis for charges or actions against us, -- thereby clearly exonerating us from any subversion. Koinonia has not changed in basic policy or activity since that time. We are deeply loyal loyal to the principles of American democracy.

One of the basic tenets of Marxist Communism is overthrow of rival governments by violent revolution. We at Koinonia, as followers of Jesus Christ, are dedicated to the very opposite way, the practice of complete non-violence in all relationships. We suggest that in all our experience the activity most nearly resembling that of Marxist Communism is the current violence directed against Koinonia, -- an effort to eliminate or drive out a people who do not conform to the current ideologies of the state. This is quite typical of Russion Communist activity. We urge your investigation of this subversion, threatening the very foundation of American democracy here in your state.

Finally, we welcome your further investigation. Koinonia is an open book to all who would sincerely seek to know what we do and believe. We invite you personally to inspect our life at any time.

Koinonia

March 4, 1957

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Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm

CHRIST METHODIST CHURCH

West 64th Street and South Sangamon Avenue

CHICAGO 21, ILLINOIS

FRED CAPPUCCINO, *Pastor*
6409 S. Sangamon Avenue
Phone: Wentworth 6-3993

The Southern Regional Council
American Friends Service Comm.
The Wesley Memorial Bldg.
Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED MAR 4 1957

Dear Sir,

We are very duply concerned about the Dynamiting and machine gunning of Koinonia Farm near Americus, Georgia. It seems that we Christians must band together to root out the evil in our society, that permits such violence to go unchecked.

The people at Koinonia are making a tremendous Christian witness, and the very least we can do is to support them.

Please try to find the Christian courage of your convictions to support them and speak out for them.

Our prayers are with you.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs Fred Cappuccino

(True)

C O P Y

March 4, 1957

Mr. Eugene Cook
Attorney General
Capitol Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

It has come to our attention as a result of your press release that Koinonia has been under investigation for some time by the Georgia Bureau of Investigation and that you have stated that Communists have been known to visit Koinonia on more than one occasion. The various accounts differ as to what further conclusions you draw from this or whether any report has been made to the Federal authorities. We would appreciate very much a direct statement from you as to just what charges you have made and on what grounds.

In the meantime we would like to state the facts. We are a Christian Community and as such welcome all comers with friendliness and open mindedness. To our knowledge no member of the Communist party has ever visited Koinonia Farm. However, we receive a constant stream of guests and we make no investigation into their political affiliation either before they come or after. Should a Communist Party member visit us here he would be welcomed in Christian concern, just as would a member of the Methodist Church, the Republican party, the Americus Chamber of Commerce or the White Citizens Council. But such welcome would not signify any affiliation with or ideological agreement with any of these, just as our recent receiving of the Ku Klux Klan did not signify agreement or affiliation with them. In fact we are diametrically opposed in viewpoint and purpose.

Further, we would like to state clearly that Koinonia Farm has no official connection with any other organization anywhere in the world -- including the Communist Party. During World War II and shortly thereafter the Federal Bureau of Investigation made extensive investigations of Koinonia, but found no basis for charges or actions against us, -- thereby clearly exonerating us from any subversion. Koinonia has not changed in basic policy or activity since that time. We are deeply loyal loyal to the principles of American democracy.

One of the basic tenets of Marxist Communism is overthrow of rival governments by violent revolution. We at Koinonia, as followers of Jesus Christ, are dedicated to the very opposite way, the practice of complete non-violence in all relationships. We suggest that in all our experience the activity most nearly resembling that of Marxist Communism is the current violence directed against Koinonia, -- an effort to eliminate or drive out a people who do not conform to the current ideologies of the state. This is quite typical of Russion Communist activity. We urge your investigation of this subversion, threatening the very foundation of American democracy here in your state.

Finally, we welcome your further investigation. Koinonia is an open book to all who would sincerely seek to know what we do and believe. We invite you personally to inspect our life at any time.

March 5, 1957

Mr. Will Campbell
National Council of Churches
1716 West End Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Will:

Ed Driscol of the Georgia Council of Churches would send out about fifty of your proposed statements on Koinonia to his associational list.

If you would send him your envelopes and the statements, he would address and mail them. Of course, the Georgia Council has already acted on and publicized the situation.

Best wishes,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm

KOINONIA FARM
Americus, Georgia

RECEIVED MAR 13 1957

March 12, 1957

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

We would like to put on our mailing list the state councils affiliated with your organization. However, the only listing we have available is the enclosed, which is dated June 6, 1955. Would you please make corrections on the enclosed sheet or send us a current listing? Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,
KOINONIA COMMUNITY

by Juanita Nelson

Kowmin

Corrected January 11, 1957, list of state affiliates forwarded ~~May 19~~ March 19th.

List from "Kit on Human Relations and Desegregation" distributed by Board of Social Missions United Lutheran Church in America)
231 Madison Avenue
New York 16, N.Y.

6/20/55

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E. - Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Affiliated State Organizations . . . . . .

Alabama Council on Human Relations

Rev. Duncan Hunter, Chairman
First Methodist Church
Alexander City, Alabama

Rev. Robert E. Hughes, Exec. Sec.
Moore Building
Room 206
Court Street
Montgomery, Alabama

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

Mr. Fred Darragh, Chairman
1401 East Sixth Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Mr. Nat Griswold, Exec. Sec.
211 Izard Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Mr. Christopher Mercer
Associate Exec. Sec.
P.O. Box 426
Pine Bluff, Arkansas

Florida Council on Human Relations

Mr. Paul Finner, Chairman
930 West Park
Tallahassee, Florida

Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation

Rev. G. E. Clary, Chairman
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dr. Guy H. Wells, Exec. Sec.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Mr. Lucius Pitts
Associate Exec. Sec.
Holsey-Cobb Institute
Cordele, Georgia (half-time)

Kentucky Council on Human Relations

Mr. W. H. Perry, Chairman
2320 West Chestnut Street
Louisville, Kentucky

Dr. Hugh A. Brimm
Acting Exec. Sec.
1319 Neyburn Building
Louisville, Kentucky

Louisiana Council on Human Relations

Rabbi Leo Bergman, Chairman (1956)
3401 Octavia
New Orleans, Louisiana

Mr. Milton Conrad Vigo, Exec. Sec.
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Mississippi Council on Human Relations

Rabbi Charles Mantinband, Chairman
808 Mamie Street
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Mrs. M. J. Lyells, Exec. Sec.
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Mr. R. D. Wellons, Chairman
President
Pembroke College
Pembroke, North Carolina

Mr. Harry S. Jones, Exec. Sec.
121 East Third Street
Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

South Carolina Council on Human Relations

Mr. J. Claude Evans, Chairman
P.O. Box 867
Columbia, South Carolina

Mrs. E. H. Spearman, Exec. Sec.
1508 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

Mr. Haskell Miller, Acting Chairman
University of Chattanooga
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Mr. Clarence L. Hughes (office mgr.)
Room 420, Jackson Building
Cherry and 7th Streets
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Texas Commission on Race Relations

Mrs. James S. Crate, Chairman
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

Mr. Thomas S. Sutherland, Exec. Sec.
309 West 21st Street
Austin, Texas

Virginia Council on Human Relations

Rev. W. Carroll Brooke, Chairman
Box 208
Staunton, Virginia

Mr. John H. Marion, Exec. Sec.
Bon Air Presbyterian Church
Buford Road
Bon Air, Virginia (temp. address)

Mr. William Cooper
Associate Exec. Sec.
Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia (half-time)

(Unaffiliated?)...

Maryland Commission on Interracial Problems & Relations

AND

Baltimore Commission on Human Relations
719 St. Paul Street
Baltimore 2, Maryland

State Farm Insurance Companies

HOME OFFICE • BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS

SOUTHEASTERN OFFICE 6400 ATLANTIC BOULEVARD JACKSONVILLE 3, FLORIDA

GEORGIA DIVISION

March 12, 1957

Mr. Fredrick B. Routh
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Routh:

Re: Policy #556 135-B11-11

Regretfully, we make a practice of keeping information such as you have requested on a confidential basis and therefore do not divulge to one policyholder our cause for termination of another.

Very truly yours,

R. H. Flesher
Underwriting Superintendent

RHF/pb

KOINONIA FARM

AMERICUS, GEORGIA

March 25, 1957

Dear Friends,

For several months we have been having difficulty keeping insurance on our property and equipment. Our coverage has been cancelled again and again. At the present time we have no property insurance and only a minimum liability policy of questionable value on two of our vehicles. We have exhausted all possibilities for securing any further coverage anywhere in the world. The New Zealand Company which covered us for a short period has cancelled. Lloyds of London has refused us.

Our farm is mortgaged and one of the provisions of the mortgage is that the real estate be insured for $10,000. So far the company has been patient but we have no assurance they may not at any time call for their money, since we are unable to comply with the requirement.

Many of you have been asking what you can do to help. We have decided to inform you fully of this situation and offer a plan by which you can assist us. We call it the Christian Brotherhood Insurance Plan. Enclosed is a copy of a pledge or promissory note for $50 which we invite anyone who can and would like to help to sign and return to us. By so doing you would send no money now, but you would agree that in the event of the loss of a building or a farm tractor or a damage suit against the farm in case of an accident, you would pay the $50 or whatever portion thereof was required to cover the loss.

For example, let us suppose that we secured 2000 such pledges. This would give us a potential coverage of $100,000. Let us suppose that we lost by bombing or fire a building valued at $10,000. It would thus require $5 or 10 per cent of each pledge to cover such a loss. We would then notify the participants and ask that they send just this amount in cash. If more pledges were secured, the amount of cash required from each participant would be smaller.

Some of you may desire to sign more than one pledge, or you may know of others who would like to share in this. We will be glad to send more blanks to anyone who feels he can use them. Some may feel unable to pledge as much as $50, in which case it will be quite all right for more than one person to sign the same note.

We want all of you to know that we are deeply appreciative of your concern and loyal support. We offer this plan in great faith that you will respond in more than adequate measure. In spite of all the developments, your love and diligent efforts have helped to make of the whole experience one of deepening faith in God and his power to move in the lives of men. So that even in this situation we can affirm, "In all things God works for good..."

Sincerely,

THE KOINONIA COMMUNITY

Attn: Harold C. Fleming

March 27, 1957

Mr. Dwight D. Eisenhower
The President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

My attention has been called repeatedly to a situation here in my state which concerns me very much. Koinonia Farm, Route #2, Americus, Georgia, in Sumter County, has been subjected to a series of acts of violence. Shootings, dynamitings, fires, and fence cuttings have been exercised against this cooperative and religiously-based farm community.

I wonder if this matter has come to your attention and if there is anything that the Federal Government can do to protect these people from harm.

Yours very truly,

Emory F. Via

3928 Wascanna Road
Apartment #3
Hapeville, Georgia

FROM THE OFFICE OF

GEORGIA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

63 AUBURN AVE., N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

TELEPHONE LAMAR 0971

AFTER MAY 1ST
JACKSON 4-0971

PRESIDENT
REV. DR. HERMAN L. TURNER

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
REV. EDWARD A. DRISCOLL

"COMING TOGETHER IS A BEGINNING: KEEPING TOGETHER IS PROGRESS: WORKING TOGETHER IS SUCCESS."

GENERAL NEWSLETTER MARCH, 1957

SUGGESTION FOR YOUR CHURCH CALENDAR

A number of churches, whose denomination is a member of the GCofCs, are printing or mineographing each week in the Sunday calendar a statement something like the following: "This congregation is a member of the (local) Ministerial Association and through its denomination is affiliated with the Georgia Council of Churches, the National Council of Churches and the World Council of Churches."

GEORGIA UNITED CHRISTIAN YOUTH MOVEMENT INSTITUTE

A Ga. UCYM Institute will be held on Saturday, March 30th, 9:30-4:00 P.M., St. Mark Methodist Church, Peachtree at Fifth Streets, Atlanta. Additional information from each Denominational State Youth Director or Ga. UCYM office c/o GCofCs.

FINANCIAL GIFTS

Beginning with this issue of the Newsletter we shall list contributors from time to time giving their name and community. Without individual gifts it would be almost impossible for the Council to continue to function. It is imperative that the Council receive a mimimum of $3,500.00 from individual sources in 1957. (support from member denominational units- synods, conferences, dioceses, etc., are not indicated here)

Very soon we plan to give public acknowledgement of all individual contributors etc., for 1956.

We trust that many friends of the Council will join in becoming regular financial supporters of - The Churches Working Together. From time to time the Council receives a memorial gift in loving memory of a relative or friend by one interested in the Council work.

Gifts received during January and February

Anomymous Gift ($500.00)	secured by Rev. H. L. Turner
Corporation Gift	Atlanta
Mr. and Mrs. Dean L. King	Decatur
Charles P. Jervey	W. Hartford, Conn.
Sardis Methodist Church	Atlanta

CHRISTIAN COUNCIL OF ATLANTA

Rev. wendell Wellman, minister First Church of the Nazarene, is the President of the ACC for 1957. He succeeds the Rev. W. Rembert Sisson, minister Druid Hills Methodist Church.

See pages — 2 and 4

ONE GREAT HOUR OF SHARING - March 31st

One Great Hour of Sharing is the key observance of the annual United Appeal through which Church World Service aids the efforts of its thirty-five cooperating religious denominations to raise funds for needy people overseas. Contributions are used for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction in areas of distress abroad, and are distributed without question of race, color or creed.

March 31, 1957 is the date of the ninth annual One Great Hour of Sharing. On this day, tens of thousands of churches in the U.S. will dedicate their offerings to the overseas individual and cooperative programs of their denominations. The funds contributed provide food, medicines and other supplies in emergency situations; long-term health and nutrition programs; resettlement and rehabilitation of refugees; self-help projects and vocational training, and other ministries to the homeless and destitute.

The United Appeal is based upon a denomination emphasis and contributions received in the various churches are sent to their respective denominational headquarters.

SECOND ECUMENICAL INSTITUTE - June 2-7

The Southern office of the National Council of Churches is sponsoring an Ecumenical Institute to be held at Lambuth Innn, Lake Junaluska, N.C. Your attention is called to the enclosed printed green sheet giving full information about the Institute.

STATEMENT RELATED TO KOINONIA FARM

"The Westminster Fellowship Conference, Synod of Georgia, Presbyterian Church, U.S., in session on February 9, 1957 voted to join with the Georgia Council of Churches Executive Board and the United Church Women of Georgia in endorsing the statement issued on January 31st." (see February Newsletter)

"In addition to the above, we of the Westminster Fellowship, Synod of Georgia, Presbyterian Church, U.S., believe with the Apostle Paul that the Church is the Body of Christ, and that when one member suffers, all the members suffer. Because of this belief, we feel that if the constitutional rights of citizens are not protected by local law enforcement agencies, then this responsibility falls to the state. If these rights are not insured by the state, then an appeal must be made to the United States' Government to protect the lives and property of it's citizens, according to the Constitution of the United States."

The original statement related to the continued violence against property and persons at Koinonia Farm, Americus. Also, the statement commended the action of the Americus and Sumter County Ministerial Association in condemning the violent incidents in connection with Koinonia Farm.

Attached is copy of a resolution by the Macon Ministerial Association as reported in The Macon Telegraph, February 7, 1957

UNITED CHURCH WOMEN OF GEORGIA have 22 community or district councils in the state. The following presidents are directing cooperative activities in their respective locality. If you are interested in learning how to set-up a local UCW council get in touch with the president in your general vacinity.

ACWORTH	Mrs. E. M. Bailey	206 Dallas St., Acworth
ALBANY	Mrs. R. C. Randle	310 Flint Avenue, Albany
ATHENS	Mrs. Howard Smith	321 Hampton Ct., Athens
ATLANTA	Mrs. Fleming Ragsdale	1168 Cascade Ave., S.W., Atlanta
AUGUSTA	Mrs. P. W. Rice	2223 Kimberly Dr., Augusta
CARTERSVILLE	Mrs. J. Herbert Jones	Cassville Rd., Cartersville
CLAYTON COUNTY	Mrs. John H. Scott	R.F.D. 1, Riverdale
COLUMBUS	Mrs. John Harten	1708 Starke Ave., Columbus
CONYERS	Mrs. N. E. Freeman	Conyers
COWETA COUNTY	Mrs. C. D. Bohannan, Sr.	Moreland
DALTON	Mrs. C. B. Fall	107 N. Hamilton St., Dalton
DEKALB COUNTY	Mrs. M. Howard Bradley, Jr.	2212 Azalia Cir. N.E., Atlanta
GAINESVILLE	Mrs. John Jacobs	1105 Green St., Cir., Gainesville
HAMPTON	Mrs. Leon Van Devender	Hampton, Ga.
MACON	Mrs. Thomas E. Turner	270 Vista Cir., Macon
MARIETTA	Mrs. Steve Tumlin	449 Hickory Dr., Marietta
OCONEE COUNTY	Mrs. J. A. Butler	Watkinsville
ROME	Mrs. Bryan Jolly	210 Leland Ave., Rome
SAVANNAH	Mrs. Samuel L. Varnadoe	633 E. 45th St., Savannah
SMYRNA	Mrs. Rex L. Ruff	Concord Rd., Rt. 4, Smyrna
ST SIMONS	Mrs. Nelson T. Niall	Demere Rd., St. Simons Island
TRI-CITY	Mrs. W. B. McClary	130 Lyle Ave., College Park

****

MARCH 8th - WORLD DAY OF PRAYER - UCW

The United Church Women of Georgia plan to observe World Day of Prayer on Friday, March 8th. Many community services will be held throughout the state. A special observance is planned at the State Capitol at 10 o'clock. Principal speaker will be the Rev. John B. Tate, pastor of St. Mark Methodist Church, Atlanta. This will be the 71st annual celebration of World Day of Prayer. Theme: "Who Shall Separate Us?"

****

The Georgia Conclave of United Church Women at Rock Eagle Center (4-H Club), Eatonton, Georgia, April 2-3. Presidents and state officers can supply complete information.

****

THE GEORGIA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia

THE MACON TELEGRAPH, Thursday, February 7, 1957, carried the following article:

Macon Ministers Condemn Use of Violence in Sumter

A resolution condemning use of violence against the inter-racial Kiononia Farm near Americus was endorsed yesterday by the Macon Ministerial Association.

The ministers, representing Protestant churches in Macon, Bibb County and surrounding areas, placed their stamp of approval on the resolution which had been passed recently by the Americus and Sumter County Ministerial Association.

The collective-type farm has been the scene of numerous violent incidents for the past year, evidently in protest to its policy of not barring members because of race.

Copies of the Macon resolution were sent to Governor Marvin Griffin, Lt. Gov Ernest Vandiver, Jr., Attorney General Eugene Cook and other high-ranking state officials. It read:

"We deplore and condemn the use of violence in any form against property and/or persons because of their personal beliefs which do not endanger the rights of others. As Christians and citizens we hold the right to disagree with others concerning their beliefs without forcing their agreement or yielding ours.

"We further condemn lawlessness in any form and call upon every citizen and the forces of law to do all things necessary to protect the rights, properties and lives of others in our community, state and nation.

"In these difficult days in which many nations and people look to these United States for moral as well as political leadership, it behooves each citizen- and especially each Christian - to assert positive efforts to strengthen the cause of civic righteousness."

A motion to pass the resolution, made by the Rev. J. W. Howard, Pastor of the Mt. Zion Baptist Church in Monroe County, was approved unanimously by the association, along with amendments to send copies to the state officials.

Mr. Howard said the resolution was approved to "lend moral and prayerful support" to the Americus association and to the members of Koinonia Farm.

The residents of the farm are not outside the law, the pastor said. If they are outside the law in any way, they should be dealt with by legal processes and not by violence, he said.

Since they are within the law in operating their farm, they should be given full legal protection, Mr. Howard said.

Among the latest of a series of running incidents of violence against the farm cited by Mr. Howard were several shotgun blasts fired into one of the farm buildings, which narrowly missed a group of children playing outside.

Another building was also sprayed by what appeared to be machine gun fire from a speeding automobile, the pastor said. Tracer bullets from the weapon set curtains afire in the structure, he said.

Koinonia

April 2, 1957

Mr. Clarence Jordon
Koinonia Farms
Route #2
Americus, Georgia

Dear Clarence:

Could you send me a copy of your letter to Eisenhower, and if you have it, the mimeographed copies of the letter from Brownell to Governor Griffin.

Also, if you have a letter from Lloyd's of London which either says that they cannot insure the Farm or that they can only insure if an American company first underwrites it, then I would very much like to have the original of that letter.

I believe that good use can be made of these by a very responsible news source. This man intends to visit the farm sometime in the near future, but it would be impossible for him to get the letter duplicated in Americus. If you would send it to me then I would see that it was duplicated and the original returned to you.

I have not been able to reach Osgood in connection with the proposed use of these letters, but will do so before they are released to make sure that there are no complications from his end of the line.

Our continued good wishes go out to you and the other members of the community. I know that the grand jury experience must have been time and energy consuming. Things continue to move in the area of developing a more favorable state-wide public opinion; I trust that they are moving on other fronts as well but more of that when there are specifics to report or when we see each other.

Yours in fellowship,

Emory F. Via

EFV:mm

Koinonia

April 2, 1957

Mr. Norman Long
Koinonia Farm
Route #2
Americus, Georgia

Dear Norman:

Several questions about possible areas of practical help by the group here in Atlanta:

(1) How many eggs would we need to have a market for in order to justify transporting them to Atlanta; or would you rather not get into this?

(2) Would you want a contractor to come out and estimate a job on needed new (replacement) buildings, and what volunteer and Koinonia labor could be used? We could arrange to bring a contractor down if and when you are ready to tell him your needs and what you would like to do.

(3) Is there any way that week-end work parties could be of help to you? They would arrive Friday evenings, put in a day Saturday and two-thirds of a day Sunday.

Yours in fellowship,

Emory F. Via

EFV:mm

April 2, 1957

Mr. George Doss, Jr.
c/o Macon News
Macon, Georgia

Dear George:

Thanks for the letter and the clips on Koinonia. Hellen Bullard is supposed to contact some of the weekly editors you mentioned, but any other approach to them would be good also.

It's my understanding that there will be no meeting tomorrow night. Trust the signatures are moving along O.K.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

:(18).

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LT=International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

APR 2 PM 4 36

AA47

A WA259 PD=WASHINGTON DC 2 401P ME:

=EMORY VIA=

:SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL 63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST ATLA=

:NEED LATEST INFORMATION ON KOINONIA AND REPORT ON CONFERENCE SOON AS POSSIBLE BEST WISHES=

:BEN SEGAL=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Memo

FROM THE DESK OF **EMORY VIA** 37

Encl: Macon News clip on Grand Jury
Macon News Editorial
Atl. Const. Ed.
SRC Chronology
Resolutions & Resolution Before 4/2/57
Macon Council on Human Relations Letter

Ben:

There is not much new on Koinonia that is not contained in the clips that are enclosed.

They still do not have insurance. The Grand Jury hearings have ceased for a while. The quizzings befor the jury seemed to be in th nature of a general fishing expedition. A Negro resident of the farm was asked about his sex relations with white women. The records were taken from Clarence Jordon against his will.

Two acts of violence hav e occurred since our revised summary. One, was rifle fire into the home of the Jordon's which narrowly missed Clarence's daughter who was home form the Univ. of Ga.

There has still been no visible state or federal action directed toward stopping the violence. The only reply to any letter or resolution that had been sent to the Gov., so far as I know, was sent to our Macon affiliate. It was vague but indicated that laws should not be broken, and that maybe the Farm was violating some law -- in any case it did indicate that perhaps some wrong was being done against the Farm.

The situation is still tight, Americus is fearful, and Koinonia in real danger. We are coming up with a few things but desperately need to know that there is some way to give elementary protection to the residents o the farm.
You should have received your conference summary and related materials today. Sorry that your wire has come at the end of the day as I am needing to rush out.
Hope that this will do for now.

Sincerely,

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 3, 1957

Dear Mr. Via:

The President has asked me to thank you for your letter of March 27th.

He very much appreciates your concern about the situation at Americus, Georgia, and has asked me to send you the attached copies of letters which have been written about this matter.

With kind regard,

Sincerely,

Maxwell M. Rabb

Maxwell M. Rabb
Secretary to the Cabinet

Mr. Emory F. Via
3928 Wascanna Road
Apartment 3
Hapeville, Georgia

Religious - Baptist
Koinonia

April 4, 1957

Dr. A. C. Miller
Executive Secretary
The Christian Life Commission of the
Southern Baptist Convention
161 - Eighth Avenue, North
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear "A. C.":

I know you are aware of the serious situation in Sumter County, Georgia, over the violence aimed at the Koinonia Farm. I am enclosing some further material on this situation. Harold Fleming, Emory Via, and I have been trying to think through a method of approaching the Ministers of the Americus community, which is close by Koinonia. The Ministerial Associations of Americus and Sumter County have already made an excellent statement supporting law and order but there is still much fear and, unfortunately, much hatred in the Americus community.

It might be possible for a person well respected in clerical circles, identified with a Southern church body, and knowledgeable about community relations to assist in the situation. What it would seem to call for is an off-the-record confidential visitation with many of the ministers in town. It would be helpful if the ministers could be brought to a new concern for the elementary enforcement of law and protection against acts of violence. They need some shoring up in their own positions and a great deal of aid in how to effectively reach others in the Americus community, whether privately or publically. Specifically, they need to be able to separate emotional reactions to what the Farm is from the basic issue of law and order.

The situation in Americus has worsened in spite of the resolution of the Ministerial Associations and the two sermons preached on Koinonia and law and order. It is doubtful that the ministerial group would now pass so firm a resolution.

The big question, of course, is who could do an effective job of helping the ministers of Americus. We immediately thought of two people and thought of them as a team - you and Will Campbell. I know how terribly busy your schedule is and yet, because of the critical situation in Americus, I do not hesitate to suggest this. I am also writing Will Campbell and suggesting the same thing.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

cc: Will Campbell

Enclosures

Macon Council on Human Relations

April 6, 1957

Dr. Guy Wells
Georgia Council on Human Relations
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Wells:

I was indeed touched by your letter and I want you to know that we here in Macon are pleased indeed by your praise of us. It always seems to us that we do so little, however good our intentions are.

Let me tell you a few things which have happened recently. Some you probably already know about. Carl Bennett, George Doss, Gus Kauffman, and myself went down to Koinonia yesterday.

I was both pleased and dismayed to find everything very very calm down there. Connie Brown was painting the inside of his apartment as calmly as if no such things as grand juries and presentments existed. "Just let me finish this corner, Tom," he said. Perhaps I misinterpret his actions. Obviously, they are deeply concerned.

The plan is for them to buy space in the Americus Times Recorder to answer briefly the charges of the grand jury. Then they are to release to the press a detailed point by-point reply.

Then this next Monday night, April 15th, the leaders of the Koinonia Farm (probably Clarence Jordan, Norman Long, and Connie Brown) will speak here at the Macon Council on Human Relations at 8:00 o'clock. We intend to invite representatives from the news services, Life and Time magazines, the Atlanta papers, and local newsmen to be there to ask any questions which may occur to them.

I hope you will be able to come down to this meeting. I realize that all this regarding Koinonia is not exactly our main long-range problem, but as you have said it certainly is one of our chief immediate ones.

Sincerely,

Thomas F. Gossett

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

AMERICUS AND SUNTER COUNTY MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION

Americus, Georgia

Edward H. Carruth, President April 12, 1957

Rev. Edward A. Driscoll
Georgia Council of Churches
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Ed:

Enclosed is the questionaire requested. Sorry for the delay occasioned in answering it.

We are grateful for the moral support and help which your office and the Council have given us in our beleaguered situation existing in our County relative to Koinonia Farms. Every day seems to bring some new development which makes the matter more complex. It has become so complicated that it is difficult to keep one's balance and direction clear. We need the perspective afforded by those not so much involved in the situation.

It is my opinion, shared by several locally, that the Grand Jury has done an extremely expert job in their effort to so completely paint the picture black and "smear" the Koinonia community. It will be difficult, if not entirely impossible, to undo the job. Koinonia has announced, in a brief denial of some of the "findings" of the presentments, that they intend to answer them in detail, setting the record straight. The ministerial association may also reply to the false interpretation put on our January resolution deploring violence and keeping it clear that our function as ministers is more than to conform and cooperate. But we are forced to move with extreme caution.

Continue to explore possible avenues of action which might help change the feelings of this community. You may be sure we will be grateful for any advice and guidance you can give.

Sincerely yours,

s/Edward H. Carruth

The Fund for the Republic INC.

MEMORANDUM

To Harold Fleming → Emory VIA

Date April 19, 1957

From Ben Segal

Subject Koinonia

RECEIVED APR 22 1957

When I enquired this morning about whether Jordan would be testifying before the Constitutional Rights Committee, Roy Millenson, Senator Javits assistant, said that they had been advised and had decided accordingly that Jordan should not testify at this time because the anti-civil rights people would surely use this as an excuse to reopen hearings on civil rights. Millenson feels that once the bill is reported out to the Floor of the Senate that then they will renew their efforts to have Jordan appear.

I'LL BE AWAITING your Phone CALL on MONDAY AGAIN - the day you would ~~[illegible]~~ come to D.C to see Bill SHANNON of the N.Y. POST

PS - Thought you would be interested in the enclosed from the Congressional Record

May 9, 1957.

Mr. Emory Via
Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Emory Via :

I am writing to ask a favor. Fred Fuges tells me that you might be able to let me have copies of the grand jury's presentment against Koinonia, and Koinonia's reply.

We want to have rather a full scale discussion of this at our next Clearing House meeting, so you can see why I need them.

If you can spare them, I'll be most grateful.

Sincerely,

Mary Alice Baldinger,
Executive Director.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLICATIONS
HENRY C. FLEISHER, DIRECTOR
815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
NATIONAL 8-3870

May 28, 1957

Dear Ben:

I'm really sorry, after all the trouble you went to, but the decision after looking at the pictures is that they just don't have what it takes to make the picture feature we had in mind about Koinoinia.

Accordingly, I'm returning the batch to you herewith.

Many thanks for your efforts.

Sincerely,

Milt

Milton Plumb
Assistant Editor

Mr. Ben Segal
Fund for the Republic
1820 Jefferson Place, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Koinonia

June 26, 1957

Miss Josephine Wilkins
Beaux Arts Apartment Hotel
307 East 44th Street
Apartment 1806 North
New York, New York

Dear Josephine:

Grace Hamilton did get to us copies of the Nation which included the piece on Koinonia. We appreciate your efforts and those of Carey McWilliams in this regard.

They are being distributed through organizations which have requests from time to time for information on Koinonia. These include: The Georgia Council on Human Relations, the Macon Council on Human Relations, the Georgia Council of Churches, Koinonia Farm, and the Southern Regional Council.

We felt it was too late for a direct mailing to two hundred persons from SRC, but it is a most useful background piece for those who continue to want more information or who are taking a first look at the Koinonia situation.

Thanks again. Best personal wishes.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm

June 27, 1957

Mr. Norman Long
Koinonia Farm
Route 2
Americus, Georgia

Dear Norman:

Two hundred copies of The Nation for March 16th, 1957, which has the article on Koinonia, were given to us. I am sending you under separate cover twenty-five of these to be used as you see fit.

I have been extremely busy here and feel quite out of touch with your situation.

With best personal wishes.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm

July 11, 1957

Mr. Harold E. Bernhardt, Jr.
Room 234, International House
1414 E. 59th Street
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Mr. Bernhardt:

Thank you for your recent letter concerning Koinonia and possible promotion of New South subscriptions.

Enclosed are copies of the Sumpter County Grand Jury charges and Koinonia's reply, also a leaflet published by the United Church Women of Georgia.

I regret to say that the economics of New South leave us no margin for commissions. The subscription fee is no more than enough to cover the direct costs of printing and handling. I am sorry that we can't take you upon your offer to find subscribers for us in your area, but we appreciate your interest.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

Enclosures - Grand Jury Presentments
Koinonia Farm Answer
United Church Women Leaflet

Rm 234, International House
1414 E. 59th, Chicago 37, Ill.
June 27, 1957

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Friends:

Recently some of us here at the University of Chicago, where I am a graduate student in psychology, have been doing what we could to get information about Koinonia Farm to the attention of the campus at large. I happen to be Lecture Editor of the UC student paper, called the MAROON, and covered a meeting with Harold Fey on Koinonia. In the hope that you might be interested in this I'm enclosing a copy.

I understand that the Southern Regional Council has prepared a write-up of the Grand Jury's presentments against the Koinonians, and their detailed rebuttal. Would it be possible for me to receive a copy of this material? I would like to try to present additional information on their ordeal, to people hereabouts and think this material, if available, would be of much assistance.

The second thing I want to mention concerns your publication NEW SOUTH. I'm trying to encourage people around here to subscribe to periodicals which fairly portray the racial situation, and operate a periodicals subscription "business" on the side, so to speak. Can you tell me what arrangements you might make as regards "commission" on NEW SOUTH, etc. If any back issues are available which you think might be helpful for me to have, I'd appreciate very much receiving them. I've made a similar arrangement with Jim Dombrowski on THE SOUTHERN PATRIOT, and tho I can't guarantee any avalanche of sales, or any for that matter, I do promise to bring NEW SOUTH to the attention of possibly interested persons.

As soon as I hear from you about these matters, I will be glad to send my own personal subscription.

Sincerely,

Harold E. Bernhardt Jr

Harold E Bernhardt Jr

I would suggest that SRC have no "official" file with this man — sales relations or otherwise — just supply with materials requested.

E.F.V.

Incl.

Grand Jury Indictments

Kennedy Answer

United Churchwoman Statement

Editorials

E.F.V.

HARPER PRINTING CO., INC.

351 WHITEHALL ST., S. W.

ROY RAY JACKSON 2-5890

18

Fred - this letter is based on a bit in the Koinonia newsletter dated shortly before Aug. 14. none of my correspondence is on a CHR letterhead. make the Atlanta C. on H.R. would like to look into the matter.

Room 1218 Comer Building
Birmingham 3, Alabama
August 28, 1957

Mr. C. O. Jenkins
Office of General Manager
Sears Roebuck & Company
675 Ponce de Leon Avenue
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Jenkins:

Thank you for your letter of August 26th in reply to my own of August 14th. The purpose of my letter was to inquire whether or not the Sears Roebuck & company outlet in Americus, Georgia has requested that the Koinonia Farm and its members refrain from making purchases at this store, and to inquire, if this is true, whether or not this request still stands and is a reflection of the national policy of Sears Roebuck. My letter is explicit and I can see no reason for misunderstanding the specific questions raised.

By way of an answer in your reply you state that "We are deeply grateful for the patronage of all our customers and we strive always to give the very best in service and values to everyone who affords us the opportunity to serve them".

I think that you will readily realize that my questions were not answered as far as the specific locality to which I referred and I trust that this is merely an oversight on your part. Again I would like to know specifically whether or not the Americus store outlet ever actually made such a request, whether or not such a request if made has ever been withdrawn and whether or not this particular policy of the Americus outlet as reported to me is an exception to the general policy which you have stated in your letter of August 26th.

Please give this matter your urgent consideration and I respectfully request a specific answer in terms of the Americus store rather that the broad general policies of Sears Roebuck, which may or may not have been violated in this particular case. Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

BR

Rev. Robert E. Hughes

REH:cf

Frederick A. Blossom

BELLAMY FARMS

Bertie Lee Blossom

Summer address:
Macedonia, R.F.D. ~~2~~ 3
Clarkesville, Ga.

Winter address:
R.F.D. 1
East Palatka, Fla.

Oct 14, 1957

United Church Women of Georgia

Dear Friends,

Could you spare us atleast 1/2 doz copies of your pamphlet on the Koinonia community — also any other information available as to your admirable efforts in their behalf?

We have visited Koinonia twice and have the highest regards for those brave, true Christians. We are helping in many ways we can

With best wishes for your work

Fraternally,

Rev & Mrs. Frederick A. Blossom

From each according to his ability -- To each according to his needs

Glad to reimburse you for any expense this may involve

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
. . . . JOHN CONSTABLE . . . .

Done by: Jim Larson

A.P. story —

NYT — 2/17/57

Atl-Jnl — 2/17/57

Early edition(s) only

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
. . . . JOHN CONSTABLE . . . .

Macon —

Paper had large story (full page) on 2/17/57

Meeting by Macon Interracial Committee on 2/18/57 (Mrs. Knox) on K.F. — larger invited list.

AM 2/13/57

Osgood Williams to Hay Wells. The F.B.I. is in at Koinonia. Has the slugs. Thinks that there will be a prosecution. The National Guard tie.

Williams indicates F.B.I has established that slugs from a National Guard gun.

1/8/57

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **EMORY VIA** 37

Ellis Creel, Atty

Representing Conrad Browne

Literature on Koinonia Farms —

Voluntary proposition
Harvey Smith — Pastor
of Nathwoods Methodist

Thermofax copies —
Pennington Articles —

Osgood is general counsel (as far as he knows) — was to call who should represent —
not trying to encroach on his fields
(respondent

Sat 10 AM — no representation —

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **EMORY VIA** 37

recognizes that it is debatable —
will handle as a technical
matter —
Can't afford

Ellis Creel
3201 Poplar St.
Harrisville

What kind of
Conversation ?

FFV
Hand Jacq charges — not legal
accusation —

C.J. "indicted" that uncovering
associates would meet with his approval
if handled by others.

11:30 AM
2/13/56

Fleming called Ben Nesiel of Presbyterians in Philadelphia.

He will get together with Fred Fluger of Freedom of Conscience program of AFSC.

They will ~~[illegible]~~ consult on an approach to Lloyds of London representative on getting K.F. insurance.

Koinonia

Recent Press Visits

Gainsville, Ga Times

News week
Bill Emerson

Christian Sci Monitor
Gillstrap.

Memo

FROM THE DESK OF **EMORY VIA** 37

HCD

Copies of grand jury presentments

mailed to:

Ben Segal

Fred Fuges

Pat Malin

Harold E. Fey

Mrs. Patterson

Robert Pickus

Ralph Rose

Morris Abram

Memo

Koinonia Farm file

FROM THE DESK OF **FRED ROUTH**

The Silent Service
or
How to get to Koinonia Farm without asking local gendärmes.

Take US 19 to the out-skirts of Americus; cross over Muckalee Creek, go on up the hill and take the first rodd to the right "to Columbus;"

Then take first paved road to the left... this is the "Dawson Road" State hi-way #49;

about 5 miles on the right side of the road is Koinonia Farm. If you cross a creek, you've gone too far...back track a bit.

November 7, 1957

Commission on Social Action
838 Fifth Avenue
New York 21, New York

Dear Sir:

Please send us a copy of the "Fact Sheet on Koinonia" as listed in the Social Action Review, Vol. 5, No. 1, Oct-Nov., 1957.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC:lec

social action in REVIEW

Vol. 5, No. 1, Oct.-Nov., 1957

Published by the **Commission on Social Action** of the
Union of American Hebrew Congregations • Central Conference of American Rabbis
National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods • National Federation of Temple Brotherhoods • National Federation of Temple Youth
Edited by Rabbi Samuel Soskin *and* Albert Vorspan

CIVIL RIGHTS AND SEGREGATION

The leaders of Reform Judaism associated themselves with the religious groups of Little Rock, Arkansas, by joining on October 12 in a special prayer for divine guidance in the present crisis. Meeting in Cincinnati as part of the four-day National Leadership Mobilization, the Reform Jewish leaders joined in the special prayer for "support and preservation of law and order," and for the "casting out of rancor and prejudice in favor of understanding and compassion." The day of prayer for Little Rock was also observed in many churches and synagogues throughout the nation.

Rabbi Ira E. Sanders, of Temple B'nai Israel, in Little Rock, is one of the leaders of the inter-faith effort now underway in the tense community to mobilize the forces of decency and respect for law and order. President Eisenhower commended the Little Rock clergymen for this effort, as did Dr. Eugene Carson Blake of the National Council of Churches and Rabbi Maurice N. Eisendrath, president of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations.

***

The UAHC, together with other major Jewish organizations associated in the National Community Relations Advisory Council, hailed the adoption of the Civil Rights Law and expressed the hope that this legislation, the first of its kind in 82 years, would be a turning point in the struggle for complete equality under law. In a separate action taken in Cincinnati, the UAHC Board of Trustees urged President Eisenhower to implement the new law as speedily as possible by creating the Civil Rights Commission and appointing the special Assistant Attorney General authorized by the legislation.

***

Sharp criticism was directed by COMMONWEAL, liberal Catholic magazine, against Catholic lay people in the New Orleans area who had written to Pope Pius condemning the integrationist stand of Archbishop Joseph F. Rummel of New Orleans. The Association of Catholic Laymen had attacked the Archbishop's stand against segregation as "morally wrong and sinful." COMMONWEAL emphasized that the forthright reply from the Vatican "made it quite clear that Archbishop Rummel had the full support of Pope Pius in pursuing his policy of integration."

***

Union of American Hebrew Congregations
838 Fifth Avenue, New York 21, N.Y.

The clear position of the Jewish community of Levittown, Pennsylvania in the recent controversy over the entrance into the community of a Negro family was described in CONGRESS WEEKLY, a publication of the American Jewish Congress on September 16th. Declaring that "the Jewish community came through the fire with dignity," the article quotes Rev. Ray Harwick, Chairman of the Citizens Committee for Levittown, as saying to his congregation that "the best Christians in town are our Jewish neighbors." The writer, Albert Vorspan, who served as a consultant to the Citizens Committee for Levittown, indicated how the Jewish position was maintained even in the face of serious anti-Semitic manifestations. The official statement of the Jewish Community Council of Levittown included the following: "We welcome the Myers family to Levittown and we expect no more and no less from them than we expect from any other new resident."

Commenting on the Levittown incident, COMMONWEAL declared: "An interracial neighborhood need not mean violence. It need not mean lowered property values, it need not mean turning a former all-white neighborhood into an all-Negro one. The arrival of the first Negroes in Levittown need not mean any of these things, but it will--if fear and hysteria rather than calm and good sense are allowed to prevail."

***

With the refusal of Sam Klein of Falls Church, Virginia to sign a pupil placement form, his 12-year-old son, Joel, became the third white child to be barred from Virginia schools. The Jewish attorney felt it was a matter of conscience not to sign the form which he condemned as an anti-integration measure. A member of Reform Temple Beth El, of Alexandria, Mr. Klein said that the clear anti-segregation position of his spiritual leader, Rabbi Emmet Frank, had contributed to his determination to take this stand.

Despite Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan's order that Arlington, Virginia schools integrate and that"submission to the Pupil Placement Act amounts to almost assent to a racially segregated school," Virginia schools continue to require this form to be signed before a student can be admitted.

***

Religious leaders of Detroit, Michigan joined in a declaration on racial integration in residential neighborhoods. The principle of equality of opportunity was enunciated in a statement signed jointly by the Detroit Council of Churches, the Roman Catholic Archdiocese and the Jewish Community Council. Rabbi Morris Adler, Acting President, signed for the Jewish Community Council. The inter-faith statement urged all members of churches and synagogues to "wield their influence on neighborhood home owners' associations in behalf of the prophetic ideals of equality and brotherhood." The clergymen denounced any intimidation of non-white persons who move into previously white residential areas.

***

Religious leaders in New York City joined hands in an effort to stir public support for the Brown-Sharkey-Isaacs bill which would prohibit discrimination in private housing based on race, religion, color or national origin. The Executive Committee of the New York Federation of Reform Synagogues was among the major religious groups which urged passage of the bill.

Rabbi Edward Klein of the Stephen Wise Free Synagogue declared that adoption of this measure, which has met powerful opposition from real estate and other groups in New York City, is needed to assure that standards of acceptance be rational standards based on the actual character and desirability of individuals and not on the accident of race. The Social Action Committee of the Stephen Wise Free Synagogue published a Call to Action in the temple bulletin, declaring "for the City of New York to refuse to take this important step would make a mockery of our support for integrated schools in the South. Racial discrimination in any form is abhorrent to Jews." Mr. George Brussel, Co-chairman of the Stephen Wise Free Synagogue Social Action Committee, appealed to members of the congregation to convey their views to the mayor and to members of the City Council of New York City.

***

INTER-RELIGIOUS

AMERICA magazine asks in a headline "The Hildy Case--Why Were Official Jewish Spokesmen Silent?" and reports an article by Msgr. Lally, Editor of the BOSTON PILOT. Msgr. Lally claims that it is easy to understand this "silence" because the record of the Jews in the Finaly and Beekman cases indicate that spokesman would have been "on the side of the law and the rights of a mother" and that, when the religious issue was raised, such a stand could have caused only embarrassment. WESTERN CATHOLIC complained that the true and unbiased facts were never printed, and, had they been, Hildy's mother would have been viewed much more sympathetically.

***

The Minnesota Rabbinical Association held an historic session with 50 leaders of the Lutheran World Federation while the latter organization was holding its convention in Minneapolis.

The Minnesota Jewish Community Council was instrumental in arranging the breakfast meeting at which Jewish and Lutheran leaders exchanged frank views on urgent issues of mutual concern. The local newspaper described the meeting as "an informal and warm expression of the respect for each other's honest differences and of a sincere willingness on the part of religious leaders for better understanding."

An unexpectedly dramatic highlight of the session developed when Dr. Heinrich Grueber of Berlin, Germany rose with tears in his eyes and, speaking in German, described the profound sense of guilt which Germans bear for what they did to their Jewish brethren. He said that Germans will have to face their God with this heavy burden of guilt.

Among the questions discussed were the Arab refugees, the Middle East crisis, and the composition of the American Jewish community. The breakfast session was widely covered by radio, television and press. Rabbi Gunther Plaut, who presided at the meeting, prepared a summary of the joint meeting, a copy of which can be secured upon request from the Commission on Social Action.

***

The meeting of ten members of the American Jewish Committee with the Pope this summer received wide coverage in the Christian press. AMERICA commented editorially "It is heartening to reflect that these members of the Committee will return to the United States to pass the word along that, as one member put it, they have found a great friend in the Pontiff. Their work for social justice will have been immeasurably strengthened and broadened by the fatherly reception accorded them by the Vicar of Christ."

***

On the topic of Brotherhood Week, sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, OUR SUNDAY VISITOR, a Catholic publication, complained that "they delight in seating a priest, a rabbi, and a parson together on a stage and allotting each one the same length of time to speak" but that "the Catholic case is never heard." The audience, complains the VISITOR, "see our Church treated as equivalent to the Jewish and Protestant Churches, and so they come to swallow the big lie: One church is as good as another." The article concludes with the comment that "logic, history, philosophy and numbers are on the Catholic side and that they can win any religious arguments 'hands down!'"--but they never get the chance.

***

Protestant churches of New York State girded themselves for an aggressive campaign against legalized bingo. The New York State Council of Churches appealed to citizens of the state to vote against an amendment which would legalize bingo for churches and certain charitable groups. Catholic spokesmen have defended legalized bingo. The N. Y. Federation of Reform Synagogues is on record in opposition to legalized bingo.

***

An intensive study of the status of religious liberty in various countries of the world is to be undertaken by the World Council of Churches, according to PRESBYTERIAN LIFE. The study was obviously a result of World Council anxiety about alleged Catholic "persecution" of Protestants in Colombia and other predominantly Roman Catholic countries. It is expected that the results of the study will be reported at the Council's executive committee meeting in February, 1958.

***

The National Council of Churches of Christ, in its official publication, OUTLOOK, urged Christian churches to "an effective witness and strategy" in protecting the Sunday observance from business and other desecrations of the Christian holy day. While recognizing the necessity for consideration of "those groups in our communities like the Seventh-Day Baptists who keep a day other than Sunday as a holy time," the OUTLOOK sets forth its suggestions to churches for effective action in this matter.

***

CHURCH AND STATE

Jewish organizations moved into a position of opposition in the mounting controversy as to whether or not a question on religious affiliation should be included in the 1960 census. The Commission on Social Action of Reform Judaism associated itself with the American Jewish Congress, the American Jewish Committee, the Anti-Defamation League and other Jewish groups in opposing a religious query. The Jewish groups contended that such a question would violate the constitutional provision of separation of church and state and would be "an unwarranted impingement upon the privacy of Americans."

Christian publications split sharply on the question. While the liberal Catholic publication, COMMONWEAL, objected to the question as an invasion of the rights of personal conscience, most Catholic newspapers argued that the question was proper, that the information thus yielded would be valuable, and that very few persons had objected to the question in a sample study reported by the Census Bureau. The ST. LOUIS REVIEW, official newspaper of the Archdiocese of St. Louis, bitterly denounced critics of the religious question: "The contention that the question appearing in the census will tend to breach the constitutional wall of separation is unintelligible as well as unintelligent...Let those who insist on using it continue and religion will soon be an impotent style show which takes place only on Sunday morning. When that happens, our nation will be ripe for Communism."

Dean James A. Pike, of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, in New York City, expressed strong doubt that the statistics that would thus be derived would be worthwhile anyway. In a letter to the New York Times, the Protestant leader argued that difficulties of interviewing and lack of provision for a person to state the extent of his affiliation would vitiate the value of the statistics yielded. His position, however, was not reflective of a united Protestant position on this matter.

***

The WESTERN CATHOLIC, in an article entitled "The Tyranny of Minorities--The Minnesota Anniversary," comments on the controversy surrounding the planned use of the cross in the emblem for the centennial celebration of the state. Attacking the President of the Augustana Lutheran Church for his position against the emblem, the paper said: "He is not defending any rights at all....The rights

of minorities do not include the right to bully the majority out of its rights. No minority has the right to behave like a dog in the manger..." The editorial was obviously intended to rap the knuckles of Jewish groups in Minnesota who have opposed the inclusion of the cross as a violation of the principle of separation of Church and State.

***

"Is Released Time Worthwhile?" is the title of a challenging article by a Methodist minister in the influential Protestant magazine, CHRISTIAN CENTURY. Rev. Howard A. Waterhouse raises disturbing questions for the Christian conscience as to whether or not the pedagogic and religious values of the released time program are sufficient to justify community divisiveness which frequently results, as well as the possible breach in the wall of separation of Church and State. All major Jewish organizations continue to oppose released time for these and other reasons. A copy of the CENTURY article is enclosed and additional copies are available upon request.

***

The saying of grace before lunch by school children in Edgewater Park, New Jersey was declared illegal by the state Attorney General, Grover C. Richman, who explained that, as a religious exercise, grace is barred in the public schools of New Jersey. The decision was violently attacked by community leaders and educators.

***

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

Opposition to capital punishment was registered by the International Convention of Christian Churches (Disciples of Christ) meeting in Cleveland, Ohio, October 16. Delegates condemned capital punishment as a "vindictive practice" that an ethical society must abandon.

***

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The World Council of Churches called upon the U. S., Britain, and the Soviet Union to halt the testing of nuclear weapons for a trial period. "Failing international agreement on stopping tests," the council urged "unilateral action in the hope that the others will do the same."

***

The Lutheran World Federation has issued a statement calling for an end to production and testing of nuclear weapons. By a unanimous vote at their meeting in Minneapolis, the Federation urged a nuclear ban as part of a resolution that called for speed toward international disarmament and the development of atomic power for peaceful purposes.

***

IMMIGRATION

"An immigration law based on worn-out theories of racial superiority is a dangerous national asset in these troubled times, when colonial empires are breaking up and movements for national independence are gaining momentum." This characterization of the McCarran-Walter Act was made by Robert H. Amundson, chairman of the department of sociology at Loretto Heights College, Colorado, writing in AMERICA about the objectives of proposed amendments to the McCarran-Walter Act.

***

CIVIL LIBERTIES

The refusal of 12 pacifists, led by Dorothy Day, co-founder of the Catholic Worker, to take shelter during the New York City air-raid drill this summer has stirred up renewed discussion about the rights of pacifists. COMMONWEAL asks: "How secure is the society which can not tolerate a non-violent protest against security measures which deeply affect that society and the entire world? How secure, how vital, is the society which maintains a respectable or complacent silence when those who do make the protest are jailed?"

***

"'Security' we must have. But we must also maintain freedom for the kind of religious dissent witnessed to by a Dorothy Day," states a joint letter to the New York Times by religious leaders. Signed by Edward S. Skilling, Commonweal editor; John C. Bennett, Co-chairman of Christianity and Crisis, and Rabbi Eugene J. Lipman, Union of American Hebrew Congregations, the letter concludes: "If in the name of 'Security', we can no longer tolerate such dissent, then we are already, as a nation, more defeated than we had thought."

***

SOCIAL ACTION BRIEFS

Profound developments in the social scene, particularly in Little Rock, stimulated many Reform synagogues to a fresh awareness of their responsibility to put Jewish ethics into practice...In Waterbury, Connecticut, Temple Israel joined with a Roman Catholic and a Protestant congregation in simultaneous prayers for "repentance and atonement for the corporate sin of racial hatred as recently displayed in Little Rock." ...In Washington, D. C., Temple Sinai, upon the recommendation of the Social Action Committee, hailed President Eisenhower's vigorous stand in securing compliance with the law in Little Rock...In Dayton, Ohio, the Social Action Committee of Temple Israel joined with other forces in the community in a drive to secure decent housing for residents without distinction as to race or origin...The Executive Committee of the New York Federation of Reform Synagogues placed itself on record in support of the Sharkey-Brown-Isaacs Bill which would prohibit discrimination in private housing in New York City. ...Rabbi Alvin Fine testified at a hearing of the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco in support of a Fair Employment Practices Ordinance for the city.

The rabbi declared that the principles of democracy derive from religious sources and that equality of opportunity is a cardinal moral principle.

Nine congregations have established new Social Action Committees within the past two months....A large number of synagogues, sisterhoods, and brotherhoods have launched post-confirmation classes as well as adult education programs on Judaism and social justice, utilizing "Justice and Judaism" as the text. "Justice and Judaism" is now in its third printing. The social action filmstrip, "CALL FOR THE QUESTION," was hailed by a Protestant film critic as a "dynamic and exciting production." This filmstrip has proved to be an effective and highly stimulating kick-off for a discussion on the synagogue and social action. It is available from the UAHC.

The editors of Social Action in Review are sponsoring a "law" which would require every Reform Jew to observe at least part of a national institute of the National Federation of Temple Youth. There is no better way to have one's spiritual and emotional batteries re-charged. Take the 1957 Institutes which were held at the Union camp in Oconomowoc, Wisconsin. To these youngsters, social action was not a matter of controversy; it was a matter of compulsion. The kids initiated a study of the plight of the American Indians, examined their real feelings toward other racial and religious groups after viewing "Call for the Question," created an original and powerful dramatic program about Koinonia Farm (The Christian agricultural settlement in Georgia which is being harassed by the Ku Klux Klan), and held their own hearings on whether or not Nathan Leopold should be paroled in terms of the ethics of Judaism and their application to contemporary prison systems.

New materials available upon request from the Commission on Social Action are:

Copies of the ruling of the New York State Commissioner of Education on the posting of the Ten Commandments in the public schools of New Hyde Park, Long Island.

An address on discrimination in housing by Rabbi Balfour Brickner.

An address by Dr. Israel Knox on the status of labor.

A sample of a forum and discussion series on Judaism and Social Justice being held at Temple Sinai, Lawrence, New York.

A reprint of an article by Jules Cohen, National Coordinator of the National Community Relations Advisory Council, on Religion in the Public Schools.

A syllabus and teacher's guide for post-confirmation class use of "Justice and Judaism." Written by Rabbi Edward Zerin, the curriculum is based on a year of actual experience with post-confirmands. The cost is 75¢.

Factsheet on Koinonia.

Material on religion and public education, including additional copies of the enclosed reprint from the Christian Century.

An analysis of the new civil rights law.

"Challenge to the Jew," a social action address by Rabbi Maurice N. Eisendrath.

Reports of actual programs of existing Social Action Committees.

December 3, 1957

Mr. Clarence Jordan
Koinonia Farm
Route 2
Americus, Georgia

Dear Clarence:

A quick response to your letter of November 25th. I have talked with Osgood; we would like to discuss the situation with you face to face before any definite decisions are made. It is my understanding that Osgood will be writing you regarding other matters which he wishes to discuss with you.

It seems inadvisable practically, legally, and morally to plead guilty to any charge of which you are not guilty.

I know that the situation there is still tough and that communication is at best difficult. I still feel that there may be some problems regarding the relation between a pacifistic religious community and the law which are still unsettled in the community mind of Koinonia. But we can talk about this when we see each other.

I don't think you should be overconcerned about legal fees at this point. You would not have any financial commitment until after further conversation with Osgood and I think that such involvement would either be manageable by the Farm or you could see other ways for handling the matter.

I thought the enclosed editorial and cartoon would be of special interest to you in case it had not been called to your attention.

Best wishes to you and the others there.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:fcl

PHONE 7253

KOINONIA FARM

AMERICUS, GEORGIA

Nov. 25, 1957.

Dear Emory:

I have not written, thinking I would see you on my recent trip through Atlanta. I called, but you were not in, and I had only a few hours between planes.

A nice letter came from Osgood, offering to be of any service possible. I thought too that I would see him, but he was out also (It was Saturday.).

We haven't made any definite plans here. The bond, for $500, was signed by Jack Singletary, a white neighbor. So trivial and technical the offense that I don't see how we could expect much more of a fine than the bond. Assuming a fine of $500, it seems to me that this would be cheaper than probably several thousand in legal fees and with the possibility of still getting the fine.

Perhaps the best thing would be to plead guilty in a private hearing and take the consequences. However, we're not of much mind to do this, because we know that they cannot prove their allegations. However, "proof", innocence" and such like are not legal tender in this county's courts.

We would like very much to have your very frank thinking on this matter. It's not always easy to know what to do in tough situations like ours.

I see where our Friend (Ed) tried to get religion by attending the Council of Churches. The first thing you know, he's going to be a Red by association. Maybe he has already stuck his neck out too far. Even so, come, guillotine.

Yours,

Clarence

Again: relation of peaceful community to law — are they in unity on this problem.

charter needs change because of Tax question
Early part for as far as Osgood is concerned —

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **EMORY VIA** 37

1) when was change made known

2) What ~~tax~~ is alleged (failure to display

3) How much in legal fees
how much time before settlement

4) What other issues —

5) EFV not to be in middle as a
means of "saving legal fees"

Clarence could realize that
it is Technical change &
will accept normal fee
$5-0-$100

(1) Let them know he is resisting
through counsel
work out plea —

(2) If it doesn't go along then need
fully — takes time —
a real fight & publicity

If lose, appeal —

Persistence of State tax issue was successful —

December 18, 1957

Mr. F. A. Blossom
R.F.D.I.
East Palatka
Florida

Dear Mr. Blossom:

At the request of Mrs. Tilly of our staff I am sending you under separate cover some copies of "Dare They Witness".

Thanks for your interest in this situation; we are rather fully informed about happenings there including the items for sale.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:fcl

January 2, 1958

Mr. Victor Paschkis
Hidden Springs
R.D. Neshanic Station, N.J.

Dear Victor Paschkis:

I am not at all sure that there is anything helpful which I can say regarding the situation at Koinonia and in Americus. The Farm is under continued heavy pressure; practical life is perhaps most affected by the economic boycott. However, the possibility of an incident touching off a serious social or moral crisis is ever present. So at best the members of the community during the past few relatively quiet months have been living in a tense situation.

So far as I know there is no new move in the Americus community itself which is aimed at real reconciliation. No-one has come up with a really good suggestion as to a program or person that might be helpful to Americus.

You will understand that there is a limit to the kind of help that agencies can give in this sort of situation. However, several of them have been interested in various aspects of Koinonia's plight and have found ways to extend what I feel has been significant help to them.

Some of the problems which need attention come from within the Koinonia itself and it is with a real sense of sympathy for the near insoluble problems that I point to some of these difficulties: 1) internal communication on the Farm: 2) the kind of public face which the Farm wishes to present: 3) the relationship between the Farm and the law: and 4) a firm and comfortable decision as to what kinds of activities Koinonia should engage in for its own development and preservation and in regard to its relations to the outside community.

Perhaps I did not need to remind you of the real strengths that exist at Koinonia as evidenced by their being able to survive the last year

Continued . . .

Mr. Victor Paschkis January 2, 1958

and a half of persecution. Certainly they deserve the concern and support of people interested in their particular cause or those interested in the problems which their current situation reflect. Therefore I am sending a copy of this letter to the Rev. John Thomas as you requested. If either of you feel I could supply specific information regarding Koinonia I would be happy to hear from you. However, direct communication with "The Friends of Koinonia" (if still functioning) or with the Farm itself might be a better source of information on some matters. If either of you find your way into these Southern parts I would be most happy to have you be in touch with me.

Sincerely yours

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

cc: Rev. John Thomas

EFV:fcl

VICTOR PASCHKIS
HIDDEN SPRINGS
R. D. NESHANIC STATION, N. J.

December 16, 1957

Mr. Emory Via
116 Ponce de Leon Ave.
Decatur, Georgia

Dear Mr. Via:

You probably will not remember that we met briefly in February 1952 when I came through Atlanta. I regretted that we spoke only for a very short time together , because our mutual friend Ralph Rose had spoken very warmly and highly of you.

I am writing today with regard to Koinonia. Lee Pagano tells me that he spent Thanksgiving with you and that you are familiar with the goings-on in Koinonia. He may have told you that our little group here in Hidden Springs is very concerned about Koinonia and actively interested in trying to help them. Lee suggested that you might be able to shed some light on some of the moves in Americus which are not readily understood from a distance.

Any information you could give would be most helpful; Reverend John Thomas of the Baptist Convention on Christian Social Order, who is also a member of our Hidden Springs group is particularly interested in this matter and I would like to take the liberty of introducing him in this way to you. Could you send information to him (Rev. John Thomas, Ringoes, N.J.) or, if you prefer, call him collect (Flemington 1451 R 2). Gifts for Koinonia offered through the Baptist Church go through John Thomas' hands, and he is therefore particularly concerned to get any information.

Should my way bring me through Atlanta again, I hope to see you since I have also recently heard through the AFSC of your outstanding work.

Sincerely yours

for Victor Paschkis (S.P.)

Victor Paschkis

Rev. John Thomas
Ringoes
New Jersey

January 3, 1958

Dear Mr. Thomas:

Victor Paschkis had requested that I be in touch with you regarding Koinonia, so I am enclosing a copy of my letter to him. There is currently one bit of legal action taking place that arises out of the beating of Connie Brown and his subsequent arrest on the technical charge of failing to display a proper auto license. Hopefully this matter will be settled within the next few weeks as the mere technical charge it is.

If you have occasion to be in the South I trust you will find an opportunity to visit us at the Council.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via

EFV:fcl

Enclosure.

January 24, 1958

Mr. Clarence Jordan
Koinonia Farm Inc.
Route 2
Americus, Georgia

Dear Clarence:

What is the news? I am most anxious to hear from you.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:fcl

EFV: January 29, 1958

Persons to whom A RESOLUTION was sent:

Ben Segal, Washington

Harry Fleischman, New York

Patrick Malin, New York

Mary Alice Baldinger, Washington

Mike Yarrow, Philadelphia

John Thomas, Ringoes

Victor Paschkis, New Jersey

Grace Hamilton, Atlanta

Tartt Bell, High Point

Robert Pickus, Chicago

Ruby Hurley, Atlanta

Mrs. Fred Patterson, Atlanta

Paul Rilling, Atlanta

Morris Abram, Atlanta

Clarence Jordan, Koinonia

Margaret MacDougall, Atlanta

Sam Luber, Atlanta.

COUNCIL ON CHRISTIAN SOCIAL PROGRESS

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST CONVENTION

152 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

Telephone MUrray Hill 4-4100

JOHN W. THOMAS
Executive Secretary

MIRIAM R. CORBETT
Administrative Assistant

MRS. GEORGE B. MARTIN
152 Maple Street
Summit, New Jersey
Accredited Representative
at the United Nations

February 4, 1958

Mr. Emery Via
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Alanta 3, Georgia

My dear Mr. Via:

Thank you very much, indeed, for sending me the material on Koinonia Farms. It was very good of you to think of me in this connection.

I don't know just what this will mean for Koinonia. I hope to have more information after they come up North for conference this week.

Thanks again for your kindness. Any further help that you can give me as I attempt to help them will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

John W. Thomas

John W. Thomas
Executive Secretary

JWT:et

MEMORANDUM March 21, 1958

To: Harold C. Fleming
Paul Anthony

From: Emory F. Via

Re: Koinonia and Fertilizer

If Koinonia calls regarding our aid in securing some fertilizer, we need to know the following things:

1. How much they want; probably 20 tons.

2. What kind; probably 4-12-12. The maximum price they can pay per ton including transportation; and distributors they have already tried.

One of the problems that is involved is that the Atlanta distributors will not sell to Koinonia if there is a franchise dealer in Americus or Albany and there usually is such a dealer. So, you can either try to convince the Atlanta distributor that he should sell or force him to force the distributer closest to Koinonia to sell. Or you can buy the fertilizer from the platform and arrange for a truck freight delivery on your own. Another alternative is to make use of a U-Drive-It truck. In that event, Koinonia should decide whether they could supply the driver.

The last time around on this matter - the Atlanta dealers were fairly adamant on the question of supplying the fertilizer in violation of the local dealers' franchise. I don't feel that we have any responsibility in this matter unless Koinonia calls us.

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT:

Koinonia Farm Community

REGARDING

Ltr. from Galen Weaver requesting materials for refutation of Communist charges made by the Ga. Supreme Court.

DATE

Jan. 6, 1959

9
(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT:

Congregational and Christian Churches
Dept. of Home Missions
Galen R. Weaver

Recd 1/14/60

PHONE 7253

KOINONIA FARM

AMERICUS, GEORGIA

June, 1959

Dear Friend:

When a Negro speaks out against racial injustices, he has the sympathy and support of his people. When a white man in Dixie beats the drums of segregation, he knows that he is in the company of many friends and relatives. But when a Southern white man insists that people are people, regardless of their color, he may find himself in a no man's land, cut off from Negroes because he is white, and ostracized by whites because he is a "nigger-lover."

P. D. East knows this loneliness, this isolation, and this starvation, even though it is concealed by a lively humor. Because he is not the kind to complain, few of us may be aware of his suffering. No doubt he would spurn our sympathy, but he needs--and would welcome--our friendship and loyalty. Let me urge you, then, to be a friend of P. D. East, a rare soul who praises God by laughing in the Devil's face.

Sincerely,

Clarence Jordan

Clarence Jordan

South by East

(culled from THE PETAL PAPER)

Like prostitution, bigotry and intolerance must be a high profit business--else there wouldn't be so much of it.

* * *

It boils down to this: Mississippi's second class citizens are on the way down another notch or two.

* * *

Signing up for the (Klan) seems worse than signing up a few years back for the WPA. To get on the WPA all you had to do was vote the Democratic ticket, but to be a klan member you have to sign an agreement which subjects you to any punishment the klan decides on if you break a rule...like being decent, I suppose.

* * *

The human brain is unquestionably a wonderful thing...too damned bad more people don't have one.

* * *

You do not have a nation of "Liberty and Justice for all" so long as any one person, group or minority is forced to take left-overs.

* * *

It was reported that some 200 persons attended the Citizens Council meeting in Hattiesburg last week. In view of the fact that at last report they had less than 50 paid members, it seems that a lot of people are trying to be superior without paying five bucks. They ought to charge admission or make those attending show their cards. No Pure White Southerner should take advantage of Pure White Citizens Councils like that!

* * *

For the second time in less than twelve months it has snowed here midst the Magnolias. Now I, for one, adept in the ways of reading signs from God, note again the fact that the snow which fell here, and both times, too, was WHITE. On one previous occasion I pointed out that had God (a Southern white man) intended anything but what was visible to the naked eye, He'd have made that snow some other color.

* * *

I repeat, I urge with all sincerity that men of good faith are going to be forced to let their views be known. It would be far better to make the effort now, today, rather than wait until 100% assdom has taken place of common sense and common decency.

The Petal Paper

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1958 — SINGLE COPY — TEN CENTS — VOL. 8 NUMBER 19

East Side — By P. D.

Letters — The Case Of The Two Headed Boy

Suh,
Here's Sweet MUSIC!
Yes, YOU too, can be
SUPERIOR
Join The Glorious Citizens Clan
Next Thursday Night!

Join The CITIZENS CLAN and BE SAFE From SOCIAL WORRIES

BE SUPER-SUPERIOR

This Wonderful Offer Open To White Folk Only

The Petal Paper

This voice of compassion and good sense in the South must not be silenced. You can help keep it alive.

"I had just reached a startling conclusion: that Negroes were, after all, just people. Needless to say I was a little surprised to learn that everyone didn't share my opinion."

--P. D. East, Editor
The Petal Paper

P. D. East and THE PETAL PAPER

Down in the piney woods section of Mississippi, in the little town of Petal, near Hattiesburg, lives P. D. East, one of our time's more remarkable newspapermen and publisher of one of our time's more remarkable newspapers, *The Petal Paper.*

East, a big, prematurely gray native Mississippian, holds the unique distinction of editing a newspaper whose local circulation (in Petal) is exactly zero. It took him five years to work it down to that from 2300, and it is not just coincidence that those five years are also the time that has elapsed since the famous Supreme Court decision outlawing school segregation.

P. D. believes in obeying the law. He disbelieves in prejudice, bigotry and white Citizens' Councils. All these things and more he says in tart satire that leaves the bigots gasping with rage and the rest of his readers rocking with delight. (Once he announced a special sale of sheets with eyelets. Klan members, he observed, might have trouble getting their arms through the eyelets, but their heads would fit easily.)

Remarkably, *The Petal Paper* still *has* readers: a couple thousand of them, with the number growing steadily....It has readers all over the country and in many parts of the world. Most important, half its readers live in Mississippi and three-quarters of them in the South.

P. D. East is an authentic Southern voice speaking in the universal accents of human compassion, and it is important that such a voice not be silenced. Unfortunately, he is in danger of being silenced. It costs money to run a newspaper, even without a staff, even with an editor who takes only a pittance for himself and his family. *The Petal Paper* could founder under a load of debt if someone doesn't come to its aid, now.

P. D. East and Friends

East has always resisted attempts to help him with his paper. He has wanted to get along by his own efforts, with the income from subscriptions and advertising. But the local advertisers left with the subscribers, and the *Petal Paper* is in danger of going under unless some of us, who think we have a stake in it too, come to its aid.

We have started a little group called "Friends of P. D. East," and we invite you to join us in keeping *The Petal Paper* going. Here's how:

1. Send a small amount every month for a year. Three hundred people each putting a dollar a month into the kitty would lift P. D.'s whole financial burden.

2. If you don't want to pledge a monthly payment, send what you can now. It will still be spread across the need for the year.

3. Encourage your friends to subscribe at $5 per year. If you have influence with advertisers, get some advertising for P. D. The rates are low; reader interest is very high.

4. Send for additional copies of this folder and give it, or send with a personal note, to anyone you know who can help, too.

And please, do it today! This is a deadline that must be met.

Send Contributions to
Alfred Hassler, Treasurer
Box 48, Nyack, N. Y.

Friends of P. D. East

Mrs. Sherwood Anderson
Van Wyck Brooks
Ruth Chatterton
Maxwell and Anne Geismar
Harry Golden
John Howard Griffin
Alfred and Dorothy Hassler
Frank and Sophie Karelsen
Martin Luther King, Jr.
Charles and Margaret Lawrence
J. Oscar Lee
Conrad Lynn
Patrick and Caroline Malin
William Robert Miller
Eleanor Roosevelt
Glenn E. Smiley
Lillian Smith
James and Wilma Stokely
Harold Taylor

MS

TA

Browne is coming please see 2/27 at 10 A.M. If you are free I hope you will put in

KOINONIA FARM

ROUTE 2

PHONE 924-7253 (AC.912)

Americus, Georgia

February 15, 1963

Mr. Leslie Dunbar, Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

In the process of trying to find a new direction for our work here at Koinonia, I have come to an idea of developing some kind of educational work among the rural and small town negro pastors. With the changes that are taking place in these areas and with the rather great need to just handle the texts that I have observed over the fourteen years I have been at Koinonia, I feel that this may be one place where we can direct our energies with benefit.

Several people have suggested that I get in touch with you and talk over what I have been developing in my mind. As yet I have not been clear enough to put down anything on paper and need some more clarification to do this, but gradually it is taking shape. Dr. Gardner of Emory, Dr. Sam Williams of Morehouse, and Andy Young of S.C.L.C. have all urged me to contact you.

I can be in Atlanta next week from Thursday afternoon until Sunday. If it might be convenient to make an appointment with you for one of those days, please drop me a line as to the time we might get together.

Sincerely yours,
C. Conrad Browne

C. Conrad Browne

Newsletter #37

JW
JL

Koinonia Farm, Americus, Ga. February, 1968

We can finally report what we've been promising for many months now--the publication of The Cotton Patch Version of Paul's Epistles by Clarence Jordan. The book published this month by Association Press has been named as the Religious Book Club selection for the month of March.

The book was started when some people who heard Clarence translating directly from the Greek while preaching in Detroit asked for a copy of his translation. As a result portions of Ephesians were mimeographed and mailed to the few who requested them. Since then the requests have grown to the extent that we have printed and sold over 50,000 of a number of the different epistles.

It is not only a translation into modern English but into modern American ideas as well. It cuts across the time-space barrier and the scene shifts from a first century Greco-Roman world to twentieth-century America where Paul is no longer an aristocratic Pharisee, but a converted Southerner who boldly speaks the mind of Christ on such matters as racism, brotherhood, possessions, church membership and responsibility, the claims of Christ, and personal Christian living.

* * * * *

Many of our neighbors do their own sewing on all sorts of old sewing machines but do not have enough money to buy their own patterns; and often the clothes show it. As a result, the girls here at the farm have compiled a collection of patterns, a couple pair of good scissors, pins, and an electrified treadle Singer sewing machine; and they have set up shop. For a dime to cover costs of new patterns, a lady can use our patterns to cut her material; and if she doesn't have a machine to sew with, she can use ours.

Ten years ago when we were forced out of the farming business by an economic boycott, most of our land was put into the soil bank and planted in pine trees. Since then the pines have grown to some twenty-five to thirty feet tall and have made the land into an excellent area for home sites. Since September we have offered half-acre to acre lots to Negroes who have little other opportunity to buy good land at decent prices. The lots have been selling at a rapid rate. We hope that things like this will help slow the growth of the city ghettos and help keep people where the air is fresh and clean.

Your purchases from us also help these rural people in a significant way. When we are running our pecan shelling plant and candy kitchen at full speed, we are able to give winter employment to fifteen to twenty people. This past season, we shelled 135,000 pounds of in shell pecans, made several thousand pounds of candy, and stuffed a good many dates--not to mention our fruit cakes. In addition we planted over 2,500 pecan trees during the last two winters and changed the appearance of the farm substantially.

Lennie Jordan and David Wittkamper, who last year began attending what was a totally Negro high school, have found the second year to be as good as the first. David plans to graduate next year; and Lennie, the year after. Danny Wittkamper, who just started high school this year, thought he would attend the local white school; but after a brief attendance, he decided he would rather study elsewhere. He is staying with some good friends in Florida during this school year.

KOINONIA PRODUCTS
Americus, Ga. 31709

Prices and products as listed in the fall price list remain in effect until June 1 with two exceptions: (1) Pecans in the Shell are no longer available; (2) a 10% discount is being offered on three-pound fruit cakes. After June 1, only the various books we offer will be available. Below we have listed the new books we have and some of the more popular items from the fall price list. For a more comprehensive description and listing of products and prices, see the fall list.

The Cotton Patch Version of Paul's Epistles, by Clarence Jordan. This Religious Book Club Selection is a colloquial modern translation with a Southern accent, vigorous and fervent for the gospel, unsparing in earthiness, rich in humor. Its plain hard-hitting language is earthy and sweaty, straight from the cotton fields and city streets. Hard cover edition: $4.50; paperback: $2.25 postpaid.

The Cotton Patch Translations in booklet form. These booklets, containing various sections of the book described above are ideal for individual and group study. We are the only source from which they can be bought. The cost is 35¢ each, 3 for $1.00, or 30 or more for 25¢ each. The following are presently available: (1) Ephesians and Philemon; (2) Hebrews; (3) Galatians and Philippians; (4) Sermon on Mount and James; (5) I Corinthians; (6) II Corinthians; (7) Romans; (8) Colossians and I & II Thessalonians; (9) I & II Timothy and Titus.

The Pecan Cookbook. Bound in hard cover, this collection of over 500 pecan recipes contains every variety of recipe. Illustrated with over forty colored and black and white photographs and stored with useful information about pecans, this book will make a prized addition to your cookbook library. Price: $3.50. See fall price list for discounts for quantity purchases and fund-raising.

Shelled Pecan Halves. Plain, smoked, or spiced. Packed in one-pound cello bags: 2-8 pounds, $2.00 per lb.; 9-23 pounds, $1.95 per lb. Case of 24 pounds: $43.20; 2-5 cases, $38.40 each; 6 or more cases, $36.00 each. Also available in 7-ounce boxes, in tins, and in 28-pound bulk cases.

Shelled Pecan Pieces. 2-8 pounds, $1.90 per lb.; 9-23 pounds, $1.85 per lb. Case of 24 pounds, $40.80; 2-5 cases, $36.00 each; 6 or more cases, $33.60 each.

Fruit Cakes. Loaded with fruit and pecans and just enough batter to hold everything together, these cakes are as good after Christmas as before. They can also be frozen until next winter without any loss in quality. The three-pound cake (2-lb. 13-oz. net) is $3.90 less 10%. The discount also applies on case orders: case of 12 cakes, $39.60; 2-5 cases, $36.00 each; 6 or more cases, $32.40 each. The 1½ pound cake and the pound sliced cake remain at the regular price.

Pecan Dates. Moist Deglet dates stuffed with large pecan halves in 12-ounce box for $1.10 or in 2¼-pound tin for $3.75.

Pecan Chunks. Light, bitter-sweet, white, or butterscotch chocolate bark in 7-ounce box for $1.10 or in 1-pound 11-ounce tin for $3.75.

Koinonia Records. Some of the parables of Jesus cast in modern setting by Clarence Jordan. The Rich Man and Lazarus: $3.50; The Great Banquet: $3.50.

PRICES ON ALL ITEMS ARE POSTPAID EXCEPT west of New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, the Dakotas, and to U.S. territories. On these add 10¢ per pound on orders under 25 pounds; 5¢ per pound, over 25 pounds. For foreign orders add 90¢ for the first two pounds, 35¢ for each additional pound.

On all orders under $3.40, add 25¢ handling charge.

Ship To: _____ To Arrive: _____

_____

(Address) *(City)* *(State)* *(ZIP CODE PLEASE)*

(Name/Address if different from above)

QUANTITY	ITEM	SPECIFY SIZE, FLAVOR, ETC.	PRICE	ADD'L POSTAGE*	TOTAL

*Add'l postage only on Western and foreign shipments. See price list. GIFT CARD SIGNED: _____

Mail to: KOINONIA FARM, AMERICUS, GA. 31709 Total Amount Enclosed: _____

- -

Ship To: _____ To Arrive: _____

_____

(Address) *(City)* *(State)* *(ZIP CODE PLEASE)*

(Name/Address if different from above)

QUANTITY	ITEM	SPECIFY SIZE, FLAVOR, ETC.	PRICE EACH	ADD'L POSTAGE*	TOTAL

*Add'l postage only on Western and foreign shipments. See price list. GIFT CARD SIGNED: _____

Mail to: KOINONIA FARM, AMERICUS, GA. 31709 Total Amount Enclosed: _____

- -

Ship To: _____ To Arrive: _____

_____

(Address) *(City)* *(State)* *(ZIP CODE PLEASE)*

(Name/Address if different from above)

QUANTITY	ITEM	SPECIFY SIZE, FLAVOR, ETC.	PRICE EACH	ADD'L POSTAGE*	TOTAL

*Add'l postage only on Western and foreign shipments. See price list. GIFT CARD SIGNED: _____

Mail to: KOINONIA FARM, AMERICUS, GA. 31709 Total Amount Enclosed: _____

KOINONIA COMMUNITY

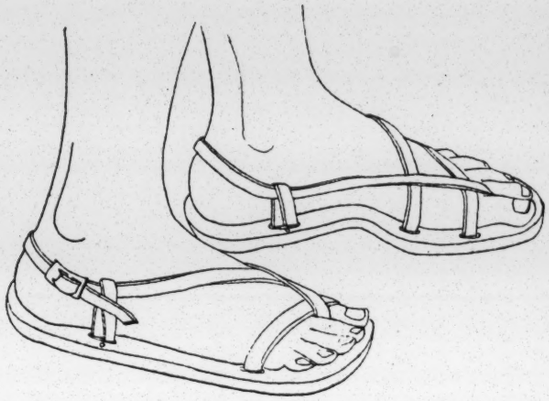
Route 2
Americus, Georgia 31709

BULK RATE
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
AMERICUS, GA.
Permit No. 271

Form 3547 Please
RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED

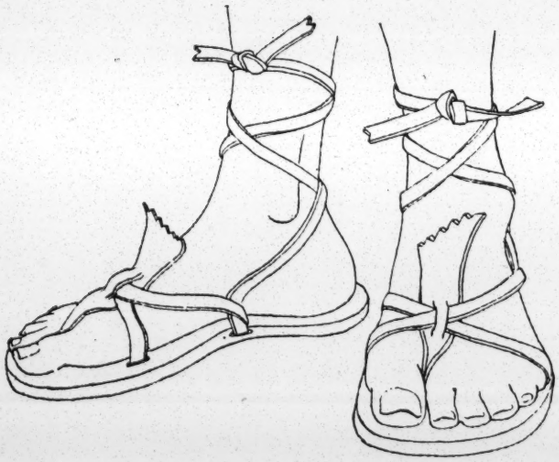
MR. PAUL ANTHONY 2
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

SANDALS



Style A

Handmade by members of Koinonia Communities



Style B

Fine Leather

Natural shape

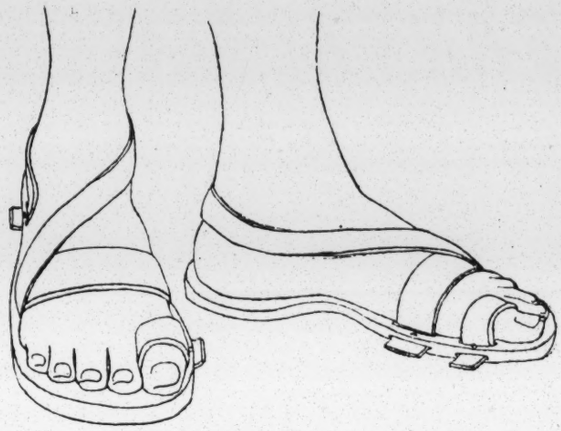
Custom made to outlines of the feet

Durable sole arched for comfort

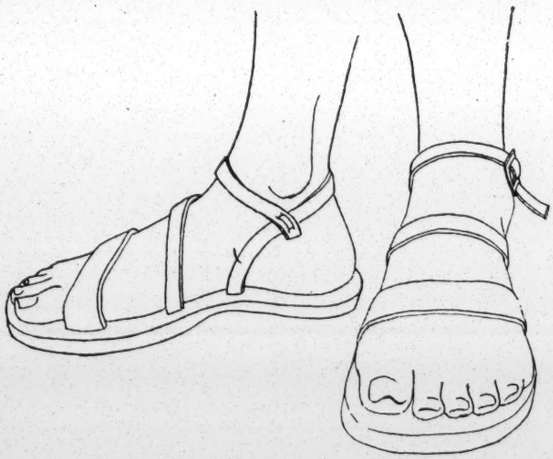
Koinonia Communities

Neshanic Station, New Jersey

Style C



Style D



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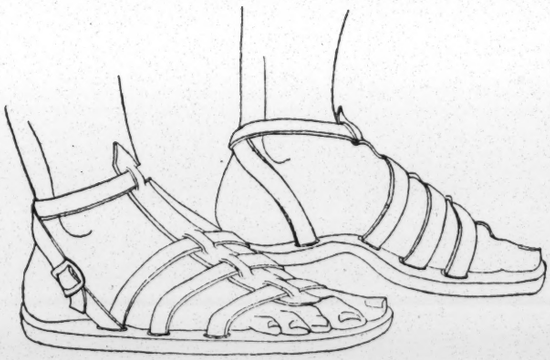

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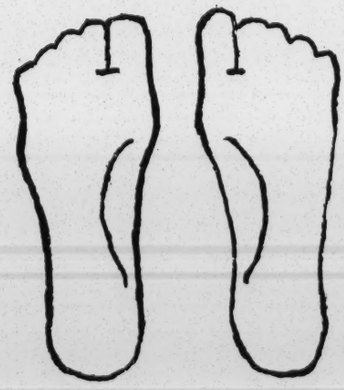

Make tracing of both feet.

Stand with normal weight on a plain sheet of paper. Let someone draw the outline of each foot, using a short pencil. Draw a line between large toe and smaller toes. Draw under the arch. Print name and address clearly on both feet.

KOINONIA COMMUNITIES
Neshanic Station, New Jersey

Printed by THE LIBERTARIAN PRESS
a workers' community shop GLEN GARDNER, N. J.

Price List

Sandals, natural or black. Please specify.
One week delivery, postage prepaid.

Style A	**$8.00**	**Style D**	**10.00**
B	**9.00**	**E**	**12.00**
C	**10.00**	**F**	**14.00**

Children's sandals $4.00 and up, according to size. **Resoling $3.00.**

KOINONIA COMMUNITIES
Neshanic Station, New Jersey

KOINONIA PHILOSOPHY AND PRACTICE

The Koinonia Community believes in love and non-violence. Though attacked, they do not retaliate; though slandered, they forgive. They believe in the brotherhood of all believers, regardless of race or nation. Most of them are Southerners, and the farm is located in a section of the deep South where intense racial prejudice is prevalent, yet the group is integrated, having in it both Negro and white members. For this conviction of brotherhood they have paid and are paying a great price.

They believe in service. Three of their number are graduates in Agriculture. From its beginning in 1942, the group has carried on an active program of agricultural missionary work. They introduced commercial egg production into the County and through practical demonstration methods, taught their neighbors the techniques of poultry production. They candled, graded, packaged and marketed eggs for their neighbors. Now this section is one of the largest egg-producing centers in the state. The whole farm is conducted on the best scientific principles of soil conservation and is a demonstration of improved farming methods. Because the group depends on the farm for its economic life, the methods must be not only theoretical but practical, which is a strong point in talking with other farmers.

Koinonia has worked hard to bring to the area better roads. As a result of its efforts, telephone service was established. Koinonia has also shared its vegetables, milk and eggs with needy neighbors, mostly Negroes. It has for years maintained an effort to reclaim alcoholics, mostly whites. It has conducted

Vacation Bible Schools and summer camps for children, Negro and white. Its shop, its tools, its equipment and its knowledge and energies have been gladly shared with anyone needing or desiring them. It is neither the desire nor intention of the people at Koinonia to shrink back in their present trial. They are confident that they will be sustained in their witness by countless numbers of people whose hearts have been touched by the love of God. Death may come to members of the community but they would say:

"Mourn not the dead...
But rather mourn the apathetic throng,
The cowed and weak,
Who see the world's great anguish and its wrong
And dare not speak."

CONCLUSION

The lives of the sixty people at Koinonia are in constant danger. Through every channel every possible effort must be made to lift this burden of violence.

If Koinonia Community is abandoned it will be a disaster of major proportions. The forces of violence will then take new heart. Koinonia must stand. Violence must not spread. What is required of all friends of Koinonia is immediate and courageous action.

Itinerary for visit by Rev. & Mrs. Theo Kolze

April 13	Arrive New York
April 13 - 23	New York (may visit Boston & Philadelphia)
April 23 - May 2	Toronto
May 2 - 10	Washington, D.C.
May 10 - 14	Atlanta
May 14 - 22	Parts of the South
May 22 & 23	Cincinnati
May 24 - 27	Chicago
May 27 - 31	Denver
June 1 - 4	San Francisco
June 4 - 6	Big Sir Coast
June 7	Santa Barbara
June 8 - 13	Los Angeles
June 13 - 20	Nashville
June 20 - 23	Washington, D.C.
June 23 - 27	New York

Vincent Allen
Lucom Leaders + Specialists.
AC - 202 - 298 - 7450

Paul Simmons
Associated Press
10 Forsyth St. Bldg.
Atlanta, Georgia

William Emerson
Newsweek
Western Union Bldg.
Atlanta, Ga.

William Howland
Time Magazine
Atlanta, Georgia

John Popham
Chattanooga Times
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Joseph Baird
Christian Science Monitor
DeKalb News Era
P. O. Box 411
Decatur, Georgia

DRake 3-5785

Robert Bird
N.Y. Herald Tribune
N.Y.C.

Joe Parham
Macon Telegraph
Macon, Ga.

Answer to question, "Would offers for sale be given a considerate hearing?" - yes. Are reassured in the stand that it is necessary to stay at Koinonia.

Statement regarding GBI investigation: (Not a complete and exact quote.) "We have an open door policy. Anyone is welcome to visit. We make no investigation either before or after their visit. It is possible that communists may have visited us, but that implies no affiliation on our part."

The GBI communistic insinuations have not yet added to harassment.

Number of people remaining at Koinonia: 40

Of this number, the following are Negroes:

1 couple

1 young man who is married, but his wife is not with him at the farm

1 couple expected in tomorrow

Total: 5

Regarding mail received sealed with scotch tape: He has written asking correspondents (whose letters were sealed with scotch tape) if they applied tape before mailing. It is possible that this could have happened in all cases except one letter, which definitely seemed to have been tampered with. (This is the letter he has written about)

Regarding Addressograph: Definitely interested in obtaining addressograph; feels that one is needed. Expense of plates not a factor. Will consider if they can afford $56.00 for the ADL machine.

Feels more assured than in recent weeks.

PAGE (s) MISSING

March 13, 1957

Mrs. Fannie Mayer Korn
875 Park Avenue
Apartment 8D
New York 21, New York

Dear Mrs. Korn:

Your contribution to the Southern Regional Council, on behalf of the Mayer family, is an act of great kindness and generosity, and I shall be everlastingly appreciative of it. Knowing as I do the special effort you made to arrange this gift, I shall feel a double responsibility to see that it is used wisely and effectively.

The contribution will be listed as you requested, and careful note will be made of the fact that this is a special, one-time gift. You may be sure that its value to the Council's work in the immediate situation is far greater than that of a much larger gift at a less pressing time.

Your contribution and several others from understanding persons have given us valuable time in which to work at longer range financing. While I daresay your story about the Juilliard School of Music and the New School will hold true for the Council, I trust we will never be quite so close to the brink again.

Please accept the official thanks of the Southern Regional Council, and know that you will have always my warmest appreciation and good wishes.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/eab
Encl. SRC Official Receipt $500

Apartment 8D
875 Park Avenue
New York 21, N. Y.

March 11, 1957.

Dear Mr. Fleming,

Your request for support for the Southern Regional Council was such an urgent one, that I determined to try to meet it, if that were possible for my family and myself.

As I mentioned to you, we had knowledge of the work of your Council and knew it merited support, only of course funds must be available for that support. We are making a special effort in order to send you the enclosed check, at "this crucial time" as you called it, so that there may be some small immediate help.

I ask you to list it as a one-time gift from the Mayer family (of which I am a member). I do indeed wish that your hope for securing necessary funds in the future will be fully realized.

I enjoyed meeting you and I extend a warm greeting.

Yours sincerely,
Fannie Mayer Korn.

Mr. Harold Fleming,
Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta,
Georgia.

$100.00
CR 5
3/25/57 rbw

March 18, 1957

Mr. Michael Straight
c/o New Republic
1224 - 19th Street
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mike:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter received last week from Fannie Mayer Korn, enclosing a check for $500.00.

I had a delightful hour with her and found her exactly the kind of frank and concientious person you described. Needless to say, I am grateful to you and Gil Harrison for suggesting her and providing me with a pleasant experience as well as very tangible assistance to the Council.

All the best.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF:mm

Enclosure

Acknowledge report
Distribution of

February 24, 1958

Mrs. Fannie Mayer Korn
875 Park Avenue
Apartment 8-D
New York 21, New York

Dear Mrs. Korn:

It has now been almost exactly a year since you gave me such a sympathetic hearing. So I am particularly glad to be sending you the enclosed annual report of the Council's program activities. I hope you will feel that the performance of the Council in a year of great difficulty for the South has justified your confidence.

As you will see from the 1958 budget and income forecast, also enclosed, you were quite right about the way solvency recedes. But we have made progress toward a more stable financial footing for the organization, and at least the basic operation seems assured for a time to come. Certainly there is every indication that all the efforts we can make will be needed.

Your understanding and generosity have meant a great deal to me and to the Council. I am lastingly grateful.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

Enclosures: Annual Report, 1957
List of Board Members
1958 Budget

THE CAPE TIMES

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1969

"Life in Sea Point is just great. We can go where we like, choose to do what we like; we can visit or entertain our family and friends—we are White. If you happen by an accident of birth to be non-White you can do none of these things in Sea Point . . ."

SEA POINT —a challenge to conscience

By the Rev.
THEO KOTZE
Cape regional director of the Christian Institute

SEA POINT is a delightful place. My family and I lived there for seven years and they were among the happiest years of our lives. We had a delightful home, many good friends, and we were very sorry to leave.

One of the things we enjoyed most about Sea Point was its multiplicity of amenities—there was always something to do. On several occasions we even spent our holidays there.

We could stroll along the beach-front on hot humid nights, enjoy a swim. We could go to a cinema, eat out at a restaurant or one of the many excellent steak-houses, listen to a dance band . . . meet a friend for a quiet drink at an hotel or a cup of tea in a restaurant. *We are White*—we can go where we like, do what we like.

Facilities

Our family loves sport—tennis, badminton, table tennis, soccer, rugby, hockey, cricket. There are any amount of facilities to choose from—our children never needed to be bored—*they are White.*

Some of our family still live in Sea Point and we often visit there. It's wonderful to be reunited in their home. Life is just great. We can go where we like, choose to do what we like; we can visit or entertain our family and friends — *we are White.*

If you happen by an accident of birth to be non-White you can do none of these things in Sea Point because if you did you would in most cases be breaking the law. There are no steak-houses, no restaurants, no hotels, no cinemas, very few sports fields . . . If you walk along looking at shop windows you are a nuisance . . . If you congregate in the street you are considered to be making a noise and some people may call the police . . . If you walk on the beach-front you can only look at the sea (you cannot swim) . . . You cannot entertain your own family because the people for whom you work want you but not your family and friends. You cannot buy or rent your own property. *If you wanted to go to a toilet,* where would you go? You would have to walk great distances for this basic physical need.

Fundamental

So, by unjust laws, selfish prejudices, self-interested customs and cruel neglect, you are denied the ordinary enjoyments and fundamental needs of any human being. The only facility open to you is the bottle-store and that because you are a sound economic asset. What, my White friends of Sea Point, would you do if you were non-White?

Have we, I wonder, allowed the process of indoctrinization and rationalization to go so far that we can neither think straight nor listen to the dictates of conscience?

do this to a fellow human being is unforgivable.

There is no other solution to the problems of any community than to function positively, to face the necessity and the inevitability of co-existence and interdependence. Not to do so in Sea Point is selfish, impractical, stupid and dishonest.

What, then, must be done?

Concerned individuals, religious groups, ratepayers, etc. must get together and make urgent plans for the immediate provision of adequate facilities for the recreational and spare-time activities of non-White people living in Sea Point.

Same colour

Their needs are no different from those of Whites—tea-rooms, steak-houses, cinemas, cultural centres, sporting facilities, etc. Their money is the same colour as ours and their custom provides the same profit.

We do not need to provide beaches (the good Creator of all things has already done that); we

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Have we, I wonder, allowed the process of indoctrinization and rationalization to go so far that we can neither think straight nor listen to the dictates of conscience?

Yet I believe that there are still those who will search their own consciences and ask themselves in all sincerity "is my attitude towards others such as I can reconcile with my religious beliefs? Is what I am doing just and fair to all concerned? Is what I am *not* doing reconcilable with what I know I ought to do?"

I expect to be told that these are political issues and that we must "keep the Church out of politics", to which I can only reply, "You keep politics out of the Church". When men suffer, when they are pushed around, when crimes are committed against their humanity, when they are degraded simply because of the colour of their skin, it is primarily and fundamentally the business of the Church to say, "You can't do this . . . you are breaking God's laws."

A denial

It is precisely because I am a Christian minister that I am constrained to write this. I want to make this abundantly clear—that what I feel is from the standpoint of all that I have come to believe as true in our Judaeo - Christian tradition. I believe that to remain silent in the face of injustice, cruelty, selfishness and immorality, is a denial of the God in whom I believe.

Let's face it, we are denying our Coloured community in Sea Point and in every other place the ordinary enjoyment of life and the fundamental needs of their humanity.

I believe therefore that the basic need is a change of heart and a change of attitude on the part of us Whites.

Can we not regard all people as fellow human beings? Is it not possible to recognize another person simply as a person?

Those of us who believe in God are under an obligation to assert with the Message to the People of South Africa that the most significant features of a man are not the details of his genetic inheritance, nor the facts of his ancestry.

The most significant features of a man are the characteristics which enable him to be a child of God—his ability to respond to love, to make choices, to work and to live in freedom with responsibility.

When you recognize a person in this way, you do something for his dignity and self-respect, but when you refuse to recognize him you dehumanize him, and to do this to a fellow human being is unforgivable.

There is no other solution to the problems of any community than to function positively, to face the necessity and the inevitability of co-existence and interdependence. Not to do so in Sea Point is selfish, impractical, stupid and dishonest.

What, then, must be done?

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Their needs are no different from those of Whites—tea-rooms, steak-houses, cinemas, cultural centres, sporting facilities, etc. Their money is the same colour as ours and their custom provides the same profit.

We do not need to provide beaches (the good Creator of all things has already done that); we have only to share them!

Every householder must ask himself whether the quarters provided for those who serve are decently livable. I cannot help pointing out that there are homes with two or more garages, which provide pathetically cramped and inadequate quarters for people to live in. There are homes with two bathrooms (hot and cold) while a cold shower is provided for the servant. And some people show more concern for their dogs than for their fellow human beings.

We dare to complain about rowdiness, drunkenness, crime when these are very often the products of our own attitudes.

Sickness

By our failure to accept non-White people as *persons* and an integral part of the community, we are sowing seeds of frustration, bitterness, hatred and ultimate horror—and what is worse, we blame anything and anybody but ourselves!

In a memorable article, Prof. Edgar Brookes sums up the real sickness of our society:

> I would say to you, my fellow South Africans of English speech, you are worse than the Nationalists. They at least have ideals, false though these may be, for which they are prepared to give everything; you give nothing at all. You are more to be blamed than the young men who languish in gaol for bombing pylons. They acted wrongly, but they acted because you knew deep in your hearts what you ought to do, and did nothing. Some of them spoke wild and whirling words, but they did so because you were silent. Some of them pursued false policies, but you had no policy at all. For injustice to triumph, it is sufficient for just men to say nothing, and you said nothing. When the great reckonings of history are made, you with your respectability and riches, your occasional generous impulses which are no compensation for settled injustice—what shall be, what can be, said for you? You are beneath those who did wrong: you did nothing.

CHURCH AND RACE ISSUE

IF the churches of South Africa failed to take their responsibility on the racial issue more young clergymen would leave the ministry and more laymen would lose faith in the church, the director of the Christian Institute of Southern Africa (Mr. C. F. Beyers Naude) said in Cape Town last night.

The result would be that the need for establishing a confessing church would be forced on such clergy and laity.

Mr. Naude said this in his report to the annual meeting of the institute, held in the Cathedral Hall.

He warned against a situation which was regarded by staff members of the institute as 'a deep and serious crisis in the life of the Church.'

CHRISTIAN TESTIMONY

This crisis, Mr. Naude said, could only be resolved satisfactorily if denominations were prepared to give 'a fearless and consistent Christian testimony in word and deed on the racial issue.'

And they had to be prepared to back those clergy who sought to be true to such testimony.

'If churches are afraid to take this responsibility, the number of younger clergy leaving the ministry will increase substantially, and the number of laity losing faith in the church will grow,' Mr. Naude said.

The advent of a confessing church was an indication that the institutionalised church had failed in certain crucial respects.

Mr. Naude said he was alarmed at the numbers of intelligent young people with a sound, critical approach to life who had lost, or were rapidly losing all faith, in the church as an institution.

Light and hope

THE annual report of the Christian Institute of Southern Africa, presented to the Institute's annual meeting in Cape Town last night by its Director, Mr. Beyers Naude, reflects the invaluable service which this body renders to the people of South Africa. The Christian Institute, it will be recalled, sprang into life in the atmosphere of soul-searching and reappraisal, in the Afrikaans churches especially, at the time of the Sharpeville upheaval. In the intervening years, the Institute has grown into a significant movement in the Republic, keeping open lines of communication between people of different racial, cultural and religious backgrounds. To do this has meant swimming against the tide with a vengeance. Official policy, frequently backed by statutory enforcement, has sought to break points of contact, and has succeeded in creating a general atmosphere in which contact across the colour line is assuming an aura of subversive activity. Often enough, too, ignorance of the law has caused people to shun inter-racial contacts in circumstances which are perfectly legal.

In all this, the Christian Institute has remained a source of light and hope for the future, bringing people together at the deepest level of human experience. On the secular level alone, this is a considerable achievement. In political terms, South Africa's problems at times might appear well-nigh insoluble. But whatever political means are adopted, the need will remain for channels of real contact and communication between all South Africans. It will avail little what political structures are devised, or what political formulas are invoked, if people who share the same country and earn their daily bread in the same economy simply cannot or will not get along with one another.

Politicians are limited in their opportunities to pursue enlightened policies by the high level of fear, prejudice and even unconscious guilt in South African society. At the pre-political level, there is a need for massive education to counter irrational forces loose in a multi-cultural and multi-racial society. The Institute is well placed to be in the vanguard of such a movement of education, perhaps more so than the institutional churches. It is welcome news that a Cape regional office of the Institute is now functioning full-time in Cape Town, run by the Rev. Theo Kotze. The Cape may sometimes pride itself on having a more relaxed tradition of inter-group relations than some other parts of the country. But there are no grounds for complacency.

CAPE ARGUS, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1969

'SHAME IN THIS LAW

Christian Institute director hits at Immorality Act

OUTH AFRICA'S Immorality Act was a 'disgraceful and degrading piece of legislation' which brought nothing but shame on 'a so-called ristian and civilised country,' the Regional Director of the Christian stitute of Southern Africa (the Rev. Theo Kotze) said in Cape Town.

'Men are paid by the State to peep through windows to find out what is wrong, when, if they would open their eyes, they would see what is wrong in our society,' he said.

'We quibble about a permissive society, and moralise about human behaviour while we permit the gravest immoralities.'

Mr. Kotze was commenting on the suggestion by the Editor of the Afrikaans Sunday newspaper 'Dagbreek' that the growing number of cases under the Immorality Act called for intensive investigation.

OTHER ACTS

He said there were many immoralities in South Africa far worse than adultery, among them:

- 'The God-denying and callous statement that some of our fellow human beings are surplus appendages.
- 'The fact that some church doors are closed to people simply because of the colour of their skin. God forgive us. Most churches share this guilt, for it is not often that Brown or Black people are made welcome in so-called 'White' churches.
- 'The sweeping classification of people who are not White as inferior, even though they may be better educated, more cultured and more responsible than their White counterparts.
- 'The blatant disregard of fundamental concepts of love, justice, unselfishness and sacrifice. We are all guilty of immorality while we allow these things to happen.'

Mr. Kotze said that, as an English-speaking Afrikaner, he was interested in Mr. Richards's analysis showing that the majority of Immorality Act offenders had Afrikaans surnames.

'This tells me something about our whole situation,' he said. 'Is it not a psychological fact that very strict authoritarian and disciplinarian impositions of behaviour codes often produce the opposite reaction in those who are so disciplined.

'Our terribly suppressive laws can, in the end, only be the seeds of our own destruction.'

Commenting on Mr. Richards's suggestion that offenders should not be sent to prison but should be 'treated in clinics' Mr. Kotze said it was 'horrible' because it implied acceptance of the legislation.

The Rev. I. D. Morkel, Moderator of the Protestant Calvinist Church, blamed liquor and scanty dress for rising immorality.

'Quite a number of Afrikaners break the Act — including a few dominees — but they are only a few of the numbers who get caught.

'Liquor breaks down their risistance. Modern women have gone sev mad and this includes Coloured women .

'Men and women are only human and react the same way whatever their colour.

'The tot system is breaking down their resistance in the country areas.

'Women are too scantily clad today. Every advertiser seems to use scantily clad women to push his product. The result is immorality.'

THE REV. THEO KOTZE, Regional Director of the Christian Institute of Southern Africa, has described the Immorality Act as a 'disgraceful and degrading piece of legislation.' (Story, page 6.)

150 DEFY BAN ON CHRISTIAN INSTITUTE

MORE than 150 members of the Ned. Geref. Kerk are still members of the Christian Institute in spite f the decision three years ago by the General Synod f the Ned. Geref. Kerk forbidding membership.

he director of the Christian itute, the Rev. C. F. Beyers de, said in an interview in e Town this week that the itute had lost many of its kaans members as a result he General Synod's decision.

But there were still between 0 and 200 Ned. Geref. Kerk embers in the institute and eir fate was likely to be cided at the next four-yearly eting of the General Synod 1970.

r. Naude said that originally institute's Ned. Geref. Kerk bers had included between nd 50 serving ministers and monaries. Now, as far as he , there were none left.

RE-WORD DECISIONS

. Naude said that if the ch wanted to take action nst institute members who not obeyed the ruling, the ral Synod would have to rd its 1966 decision.

This would have to be done make it clearer to church councils whether they were expected to proceed with disciplinary action and, if so, on what grounds.

But then the General Synod would also have to reconsider certain other decisions, such as those against membership of the Freemasons movement and against readers of Sunday newspapers.

NEWSPAPERS

Mr. Naude said: 'What would happen, for instance, if the church should decide to carry out its decision to demand that disciplinary action be taken against Afrikaans Sunday newspaper editors who are N.G. Kerk members?

'And what about the thousands of readers of Sunday newspapers who are members of the church?

'And what about readers of Monday newspapers, many of which are produced as a result of work on Sundays?'

Reconsider contact, says Naude

Cape Times Correspondent

STELLENBOSCH.—University of Stellenbosch students will be asked by the Rev. Beyers Naude to reconsider making contact with Coloured students of the University College of the Western Cape.

Mr. Naude, director of the Christian Institute of Southern Africa was speaking on "Contact, Communications and the Cross" at a public meeting held in the Methodist Church, Ida's Valley.

Answering a question from the floor, Mr. Naude said he would call on the students of Stellenbosch to rethink their attitudes as Christians and to enter into true and worthwhile communication with the students of the Bellville college.

More than 200 people of various churches and races attended. The chair was taken by the Rev. Theo Kotze, full-time regional director of the Institute for the Cape area.

Among those present were about 12 ministers and priests from Stellenbosch, Paarl, Bellville, Genadendal and Cape Town. Archbishop Hurley, of Natal was also present.

"Reconciliation in Christ," he said, "demands from us much more than mere contact. It demands real communion on the deepest levels of our human existence with every other Christian no matter to what church, culture or nation he or she may belong.

PAY THE PRICE

"The Institute has always maintained that if this country seeks its salvation along the road of an ever-increasing separation between people it must inevitably result in a complete renunciation of the Gospel of Reconciliation, and that the price we will have to pay for this would be a terrible one.

"This is the message which is nowadays rejected by the majority of White people in South Africa but the day will come when every true Christian will have to confess that this is true."

The Christian who wanted to obey God dare not allow himself to be prevented by any human authority be it a synod or a student council, from practising such communication and if the older generation was not willing to do this then it was high time that the younger generation saw this as their God-given privilege and duty, not in a spirit of condescending paternalism, but as a human being, standing equal before God.

Dutch closing ranks on Colour issue

—BEYERS NAUDE

THE Rev. C. F. Beyers Naude, Director of the Christian Institute, said at the University of Cape Town yesterday that there was a greater and greater closing of ranks within the Dutch Reformed Church on the colour issue.

"I think the greater majority of members of the Dutch Reformed Church are definitely not in agreement with these convictions (opposition to separate development) and disagree with me," he said.

"But their disagreements are primarily on political grounds and are not on Christian moral ethical grounds."

Mr. Beyers Naude was answering a question on his split with the Dutch Reformed Church after giving a talk to the students' Young Men's Christian Association on "Christian Priorities in South Africa To-day".

Another student questioner said it seemed as if Mr. Beyers Naude had suggested that all those in favour of separate development were non-Christian, and that only those seeking integration were Christian.

The Rev. C. F. Beyers Naude at the University of Cape Town yesterday.

"If this is, in fact, what Mr. Beyers Naude suggested, then it is grossly unfair to the tens of thousands of Christians who believe that separate development is the best solution to the problem in South Africa," the student said.

Mr. Beyers Naude replied that this was the crucial question facing Christians of all denominations in South Africa. He did not say that believers in separate development could not be sincere Christians.

But he added: "Any form of separation based on discrimination purely on colour and race and supported and propagated by a legal system under which millions of people suffer daily the deepest forms of discrimination, approved or supported by any Christian."

STUDY PROJECT

Another alternative would have to be found to solve the problem, and he hoped that the study project on South African Society jointly sponsored by the Christian Institute and the Council of Churches would help to provide some solution.

In his main address Mr. Beyers Naude criticized those who tried to justify the suffering of and injustice to millions of people with the excuse that the laws were made and administered by a Christian community.

He said the South African community had become "so conditioned to the historical situation of estrangement and separation that the White majority take this for granted: they accept that this is a normal state of affairs".

FALSE SECURITY

The situation gave a false sense of security to Whites.

"I don't think we fully realize what eventually the effect of this is going to be," he said.

"We as Whites are blinding ourselves to the fact that White power inevitably must breed Black power; that White domination eventually leads forth Black domination; that White separation naturally and logically leads to demands for Black

THE FRIDAY

Churches criticized for 'race uncertainty'

MEMBERS of the South African Council of Churches were last night criticized for their uncertain attitude towards racial and ecumenical matters.

The criticisms were voiced in the Director's address delivered by the Rev. C. F. Beyers Naude at the annual meeting of the Christian Institute, which took place in Cape Town last night.

Mr. Naude referred to the movement of young clergymen out of the established churches and also to the general dissatisfaction of lay youth of all denominations.

"During the past year a number of pronouncements and developments within member churches of the S.A. Council of Churches on racial and ecumenical matters has created serious doubt in the minds of many of the younger clergy whether the leadership in their churches is still prepared to take a clear and uncompromising stand as Christians on the racial issue.

SERIOUS CRISIS

"Being in the privileged position of regularly meeting with the clergy of all denominations throughout the country, the staff of the Christian Institute regard this situation as a deep and serious crisis in the life of the Church.

"It can be resolved only if denominations are prepared to give a fearless and consistent Christiant testimony in word and deed on the racial issue—and be prepared to back those clergy who seek to be true to such testimony," he said.

The chairman of the Institute, Dr. Calvin Cook, spoke about the great work of guiding the hundreds of independent African churches in South Africa.

MAJOR TASK

Dr. Cook, who has just been appointed Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Rhodes University, said that the independent African churches "are now a major preoccupation of the Institute. They may prove to be one of the most important developments in the history of the Church of Christ in Africa."

A programme of teaching by correspondence, aimed at the 2,000 or so independent African churches in the country, is to be launched by the Institute next year.

"Existing churches could hardly have undertaken this work, since the degree of suspicion existing among African independents would have made co-operation difficult," said Dr. Cook.

About 200 people of all races attended the meeting, which was held in the St. George's Cathedral Hall, Queen Victoria Street.

Racialism, 'hindrance to kingdom of God'

RACIAL barriers are the greatest hindrance to the coming of the Kingdom of God, the greatest threat to world peace and therefore the most sinister thing in our day, said the Kimberley City Missioner, the Rev. Theo Kotze, to a packed audience in the City Hall on Wednesday night.

He was referring to the words in the Lord's Prayer, "Thy Kingdom Come," which everybody prays daily but which comparatively few people allow to dominate their thinking.

"There are no territorial boundaries to this kingdom," stated Mr. Kotze. "For too many in our own country the kingdom of God is bounded by the Atlantic, the Indian Ocean and the Limpopo. But it is a world-wide kingdom. We can no longer think in terms of narrow nationalism. Technology and modern transport have made the world a neighbourhood. We are living in a world community."

TRAGIC FACT

There were also no social boundaries in God's kingdom.

It was a tragic fact that the Church had become so respectable an institution that members of the poor and socially depressed felt that there was an unscaleable social wall between themselves and the Church.

It was a shameful thing that a Church which proclaimed the Kingdom of God did so in a divisive manner. The kingdom of God should stand for unity.

Great crowds of people are attending the mission meetings night after night, and the City Hall has been packed.

Institute on how Christ would vote

CHRIST would vote for reconciliation, justice and love and on behalf of the millions of Brown and Black people of South Africa, the Rev. Theo Kotze, regional director in Cape Town of the Christian Institute of South Africa, said in a pre-election statement yesterday.

Mr. Kotze said that there was "absolutely no doubt" where Christ put His cross.

"He put it slap in the middle of man's need. He put it for, and on behalf of, ordinary people, disinherited people, voteless people, helpless people.

"He put it, there at the crossroads of history, clearly and for all time for His neighbour, however primitive and undeveloped he may be."

Mr. Kotze said that the recent Christian election manifesto, of which he was a signatory, was bitterly attacked by some and ignored by others but never disproved on biblical, theological or moral grounds.

The manifesto had called on people to vote against a political policy based on an unjust discrimination on arbitrary grounds of colour, race, religion or sex, "between people who live and work in the same country."

It had also called on people to vote against a political policy which, for its practical implementation, unavoidably necessitated open or concealed injustice towards any individual or population group.

"We must vote for a political policy which enables us to approach as closely as possible to the place where Jesus would put His cross. I have no doubt that He would put it now where He put it then."

KERKBODE

A contributor in this week's issue of the *Kerkbode*, official journal of the Ned. Geref. Kerk of South Africa, writes that voters should be conscious of the call of authority and the duty of the citizens when voting tomorrow.

There are three requirements to be met, the contributor, the Rev. J. P. Claassen, says. These are the requirements of truth, necessity and love.

"Anyone who as a Christian makes his cross on April 22 without love in his heart in this time between the commemoration of the suffering of Jesus Christ and the Ascension of the Holy Ghost, in reality places it over the Cross of the Redeemer," says Mr. Claassen.

News by I. A. Forsyth, 77, Burg Street, Cape Town.

S. AFRICA IS UN-CHRISTIAN — MISSIONER

"POLITICIANS, economists, businessmen are continually reminding us that South Africa is probably the most prosperous country in the world. The cry of the day is: We've never had it so good, let's keep it that way and make it even better."

This was said by the Kimberley City Missioner Mr. Theo Kotze at the City Hall last night. He went on to say:

"We are also told — often by the same people — that this is a Christian country. It could be possible for a country to be both prosperous and Christian at the same time, but this is certainly not true of our own country, nor, for that matter, any country in the world.

"Our economic growth, we are told, is going ahead at a more rapid rate than in any country on earth, largely because improved technology is developing further our tremendous natural resources. One could indefinitely recite statistics which prove we are living in the most affluent period in our entire history with forecasts for even better things to come.

"But one could equally recite statistics to prove that tens of thousands of South Africans are existing day-to-day without enough food, in broken-down unsanitary shacks, needing medical care but not getting it.

"This is, of course, a world problem which is exploding into unmanageable proportions. The technological revolution far from improving the prospects of the poor, is magnifying the whole problem. The poor simply cannot afford the higher standards of education which the new society demands."

"In South Africa the position is even more serious because, notwithstanding the fact that the cost of living is the same for all, the higher paid jobs are reserved for Whites and if non-Whites do attain the technical skills and high intellectual standards of which many of them are capable, our racial discrimination prevents them earning higher salaries. The recent statement by the Minister of Health that non-White doctors will never be paid the same as their White counterparts is a terrible indictment of the South African society.

[illegible]

[illegible] into the [illegible] prosperity."

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

TWELVE STATEMENTS FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF ALL CHRISTIAN VOTERS IN THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

1. Every Christian has an inescapable political responsibility, especially he who has the vote.

2. Politics concerns itself with the arrangement of society and therefore most intimately affects the lives of people created in the image of God.

3. It is the Christian's duty to contribute by his vote towards the establishment of a government which shall promote law and order, and shall work for the welfare of the whole community over which it is appointed, in accordance with the Biblical commandments of truth, justice and love.

4. Any arrangement of a people's life which is not in accordance with the commandments of truth, justice and love opposes the common good, endangers law and order, conflicts with the will of God and therefore leads to the downfall of such a people.

5. In His acts of creation and of salvation, God reveals that He is deeply concerned about human society as well as about the life and fate of every individual. This is why the Christian recognises the intrinsic value of society and the dignity of every individual.

6. The Christian shares in the responsibility for the arrangement of society in accordance with the revealed commandments and promises of God. Hence, in his political witness and action, he should be obedient to the revealed will of God and reject anything which conflicts with it.

7. Every Christian must, therfore, give account to God concerning his giving or withholding of support for any particular political party and its policy. He should test his own participation in politics by the following basic standards.

8. RECONCILIATION

In obedience to God, no Christian can support a political policy which is based on an unjust discrimination, on arbitrary grounds of colour, race, religion or sex, between people who live and work in the same country. He must further reject such a policy of discrimination when it leads to a consistent enforced separation of such people without their common consent. Man's sinful urge towards discrimination and separation stands in direct conflict with the Bible's message of reconciliation.

9. TRUTH

In obedience to God, no Christian can support a political policy which, being demonstrably impracticably, bases its appeal to the electorate on false claims and promises. Such an essentially dishonest policy cannot be reconciled with the Christian's commitment to the truth.

10. JUSTICE

In obedience to God, no Christian can support a political policy which, for its practical implementation, unavoidably necessitates

open or concealed injustice towards any individual or population group. A policy which essentially diminishes, offends or injures the human dignity of any citizen, must be totally rejected by the Christian.

11. LOVE.
In obedience to God, no Christian can support a political policy which is essentially based on group selfishness and the furtherance of sectional interests only. Such a policy leads to inhumanity and lovelessness and must consequently clash with the law of love given by Christ.

12. It is the Christian's grave duty and responsibility thoroughly to examine the policy of every political party in South Africa and to acquaint himself with its implications. He must weigh all political utterances and policies against the truth of God. In so doing he may find that no available political policy represents complete obedience to this truth; he will nevertheless be obliged, in making his judgment, to approach as closely as possible to a complete obedience.

The Christian who has the vote must guard against the temptation to make decisions based on personal or group selfishness. His responsibility becomes even greater in a society where a small minority of citizens elect the members of the central parliament.

In short, the Christian's participation in politics must be determined by his inescapable responsibility towards God and his neighbour.

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A MESSAGE TO THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH AFRICA

IN THE NAME OF JESUS CHRIST

WE ARE UNDER AN OBLIGATION
TO CONFESS ANEW OUR COMMITMENT
TO THE UNIVERSAL FAITH OF CHRISTIANS.
THE ETERNAL GOSPEL OF SALVATION
AND SECURITY IN CHRIST ALONE.

1. What the Christian Gospel says

The Gospel of Jesus Christ
is the good news that in Christ God has broken down the walls of division between God and man, and therefore also between man and man.

The Gospel of Jesus Christ
declares that Christ is the truth who sets men free from all false hopes of grasping freedom for themselves, and that Christ liberates them from a pursuit of false securities.

The Gospel of Jesus Christ
declares that, in the crucifixion of Jesus, sin has been forgiven, and that God has met and mastered the forces that threaten to isolate man and destroy him.

The Gospel of Jesus Christ
declares that, in the resurrection of Jesus, God showed himself as the conquerer and destroyer of the most potent of all forms of separation, namely death, and he proved the power of his love to overthrow the evil powers of fear, envy and pride which cause hostility between men.

The Gospel of Jesus Christ
declares that, by this work of Christ, men are being reconciled to God and to each other, and that excluding barriers of ancestry, race, nationality, language and culture have no rightful place in the inclusive brotherhood of Christian disciples.

The Gospel of Jesus Christ
declares that God is the master of this world, that his is the mind and purpose that shapes history, and that it is to him alone, and not to any subsection of humanity, that we owe our primary obedience and commitment.

The Gospel of Jesus Christ
declares that we live in the expectation of a new heaven and a new earth in which righteousness dwells; that the Kingdom of God is present already in Christ and through the Holy Spirit; and that it therefore now demands our obedience to his commandments and our faith in his promises.

2. Our Concern

This, in summary, is the Gospel of salvation in Jesus Christ. It offers hope and security for the whole life of man; it is to be understood not only in a mystical and ethical sense for the salvation of the individual person, and not only in a sacramental and ecclesiastical sense within the framework of the Church; the Gospel of Christ is to be understood in a cultural, social (and therefore political), cosmic and universal sense, as the salvation of the world and of human existence in its entirety. Further, the Gospel of Christ is not only the object of our hopes; it should be experienced as a reality in the present.

For this reason, Christians are called to witness to the significance of the Gospel in the particular circumstances of time and place in which they find themselves. We, in this country, and at this time, are in a situation where a policy of racial separation is being deliberately effected with increasing rigidity. The effects of this are to be seen in a widening range of aspects of life—in political, economic, social, educational and religious life; indeed, there are few areas even of the private life of the individual which are untouched by the effects of the doctrine of racial separation. In consequence, this doctrine is being seen by many not merely as a temporary political policy but as a necessary and permanent expression of the will of God, and as the genuine form of Christian obedience for this country. But this doctrine, together with the hardships which are deriving from its implementation, forms a programme which is truly hostile to Christianity and can serve only to keep people away from the real knowledge of Christ.

There are alarming signs that this doctrine of separation has become, for many, a false faith, a novel gospel which offers happiness and peace for the community and for the individual. It holds out to men a security built not on Christ but on the theory of separation and the preservation of their racial identity. It presents separate development of our race-groups as a way for the people of South Africa to save themselves. Such a claim inevitably confllicts with the Christian Gospel, which offers salvation, both social and individual, through faith in Christ alone.

This false offer of salvation is being made in this country in the name of Christianity. Therefore, we believe that the Church must enable all our people to distinguish between this false, novel gospel and the true eternal gospel of Jesus Christ. We believe that it is the Church's duty to enable our people to discriminate more carefully between what may be demanded of them as subjects or citizens of the State of South Africa and what is demanded of them as disciples of Jesus Christ.

3. The Gospel's Claim

The Christian Gospel declares that there is no other name than that of Christ whereby men must be saved. Thus salvation in Christ exposes the falsity of hope of salvation through any other means.

The first Christians, both Jews and Gentiles, discovered that God was creating a new community in which differences of race, nation, culture, language and tradition no longer had power to separate man from man. We are under an obligation to assert this claim and to live by it. We are under an obligation to assert that the most significant features of a man are not the details of his genetic inheritance, nor the facts of his ancestry. The most significant features of a man are the characteristics which enable him to be a disciple of Christ—his ability to respond to love, to make choices, to work as a servant of his fellowmen; these are the gifts of the grace of God at work in the individual person; and to insist that racial characteristics are more important than these is to reject our own humanity as well as the humanity of the other man.

But, in South Africa, everyone is expected to believe that a man's racial identity is the most important thing about him. Until a man's racial identity is established, virtually no decisions can be taken; but, once it is established, it can be stated where he can live, whom he can marry, what work he can do, what education he can get, whose hospitality he can accept, where he can get medical treatment, where he can be buried—and the answer to multitudes of other questions can be supplied once this vital fact is established. Thus, we are being taught that our racial identity is the final and all important determining factor in the lives of men. As a result of this faith in racial identity, a tragic insecurity and helplessness afflicts those whose racial classification is in doubt. Without racial identity, it appears, we can do nothing: he who has racial identity has life; he who has not racial identity has not life. This amounts to a denial of the central statements of the Gospel. It is opposed to the Christian understanding of the nature of man and community. It, in practice, severely restricts the ability of Christian brothers to serve and know each other, and even to give each other simple hospitality. It arbitrarily limits the ability of a person to obey the Gospel's command to love his neighbour as himself.

Attempts have been made to support racial separation from Scripture. For instance, it is said to have the authority of an order of creation, which was divinely confirmed by the confusion

of tongues at the Tower of Babel and emphasized again at Pentecost. The fact is, however, that the event of Pentecost asserts and demonstrates the power of the Holy Spirit to draw men into one community of disciples in spite of differences of languages and culture and it is thus the way by which the disunity of Babel is healed.

The Bible's teaching about creation has nothing to say about the distinctions between races and nations. God made man—the whole human race—in his image. God gave to man—the whole human race—dominion over the rest of creation. Where differences between people are used as badges or signs of opposing groups, this is due to human sin. Any scheme which is proposed for the rectifying of our disorders must take account of this essentially sinful element in the divisions between men and between groups of men. Any scheme which is claimed to be Christian must also take account of the reconciliation already made for us in Christ. The policy of separate development does not take proper account of these truths. It promises peace and harmony between the peoples of our country not by a faithful and obedient pursuit of the reconcilation wrought by Christ, but through separation, which, being precisely the opposite course, is a demonstration of unbelief and distrust in the power of the Gospel. Any demonstration of the reality of reconciliation would endanger this policy; therefore the advocates of this policy inevitably find themselves opposed to the Church if it seeks to live according to the Gospel and if it shows that God's grace has overcome our hostilities. A thorough policy of racial separation must ultimately require that the Church should cease to be the Church.

Everywhere, sin corrupts God's creation, particularly, it exploits differences to generate hostility. The policy of separate development is based on the domination of one group over all others; it depends on the maintenance of white supremacy; thus it is rooted in and dependent on a policy of sin. The Christian Gospel declares that God has acted to overthrow the policy of sin. God is bringing us from a living death to a new life; and one of the signs that this has happened is that we love the brethren. But, according to the Christian Gospel, our 'brethren' are not merely the members of our own race-group, nor are they the people with whom we may choose to associate. Our brother is the person whom God gives to us. To dissociate from our brother on the grounds of natural distinction is to despise God's gift and to reject Christ.

The Gospel of Jesus Christ declares that God is love. This is not an easy doctrine. It is not 'sentimental humanism'. It is

far easier to believe in a god who is less than love and who does not require a discipleship of love. But if God is love, separation is the ultimately opposite force to God. The will to be separate is the most complete refusal of the truth. The life of separation is the most plain denial of life. The Christian Gospel declares that separation is the supreme threat and danger, but that in Christ has been overcome. According to the Christian Gospel, we find our identity in association with Christ and with each other. Apartheid is a view of life and a view of man which insists that we find our identity in dissociation and in distinction from each other. A policy of separate development which is based on this concept therefore involves a rejection of the central beliefs of the Christian Gospel. It calls good evil. It rejects as undesirable the good reconciliation and fellowship which God is giving to us by his Son. It seeks to limit the limitlessness of God's grace by which all men may me accepted in Jesus Christ. It seeks to confine the operation of God's grace within the barriers of human distinctions. It reinforces divisions which the Holy Spirit is calling the People of God to overcome. This policy is, therefore, a form of resistance to the Holy Spirit.

4. Our Task

People should be able to see the Gospel of Christ expressed in the life of the Church. They should be able to see in the Church an inclusive fellowship and a freedom of association in the Christian brotherhood. They should be able to see the power of God at work in the Church changing hostility into love of the brethren. We are indeed thankful for these signs of God's grace where they are to be seen in the life of the Church. But, even in the life of the Church, there is conformity to the practices of racial separation; and the measure of this conformity is the measure of the Church's deviation from the purpose of Christ.

Our task is to work for the expression of God's reconciliation here and now. We are not required to wait for a distant 'heaven' where all prolems will have been solved. What Christ has done, he has done already. We can accept his work or reject it: we can hide from it or seek to live by it. But we cannot postpone it, for it is already achieved. And we cannot destroy it, for it is the work of the eternal God.

5. We must obey God rather than men

The Gospel of Jesus Christ declares that Christ is our master, and that to him all authority is given. Christians betray their calling if they give their highest loyalty, which is due to Christ, to one group or tradition, especially where that group is demanding self-expression at the expense of other groups. Christ is the master and critic of all of us and of all our groups. He is the judge of the Church also. If the Church fails to witness for the true Gospel of Jesus Christ it will find itself witnessing for a false gospel. If we seek to reconcile Christianity with the so-called 'South African way of life', (or any other way of life) we shall find that we have allowed an idol to take the place of Christ. Where the Church thus abandons its obedience to Christ, it ceases to be the Church; it breaks the links between itself and the Kingdom of God. We confess, therefore, that we are under an obligation to live in accordance with the Christian understanding of man and of community, even if this be contrary to some of the customs and laws of this country.

Many of our people believe that their primary loyalty must be to their group or tradition or political doctrine, and that this is how their faithfulness will be judged. But this is not how God judges us. In fact, this kind of belief is a direct threat to the true salvation of many people, for it comes as an attractive substitute for the claims of Jesus. It encourages a loyalty expressed in self-assertion: it offers a way of salvation with no cross. But God judges us, not by our faithfulness to a sectional group but by our willingness to be made new in the community of Christ. We believe that we are under an obligation to state that our country and Church are under God's judgement, and that Christ is inevitably, a threat to much that is called 'the South African way of life'. We must ask ourselves what features of our social order will have to pass away if the lordship of Christ is to be fully acknowledged and if the peace of God is to be revealed as the destroyer of our fear.

But we believe that Christ is Lord, and thaat South Africa is part of his world. We believe that his kingdom and its righteousness have power to cast out all that opposes his purposes and keeps men in darkness. We believe that the word of God is not bound, and that it will move with power in these days, whether men hear or whether they refuse to hear. And so we wish to put to every Christian person in this country the question which we ourselves are bound to face each day; to whom, or to what are you truly giving your first loyalty, your primary commitment? Is it to a subsection of mankind, an ethnic group, a human tradition, a political idea; or to Christ?

May God enable us to be faithful to the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and to be committed to Christ alone!

"A Message to the People of South Africa" is the work of the Theological Commission of the South African Council of Churches, and its publication is authorised by the Council.

The Biennial Meeting of the Council resolved "that individual Christians be invited to sign the document as an expression of their Christian commitment and that member churches of the Council be invited to give it serious consideration". If individuals or groups sign copies of the Message as an act of identification with it, it would add to the significance of the act if the South African Council of Churches was informed. Further copies may be obtained from the Council at 10 cents per copy, or 50 cents per 10 copies.

The Message is offered as a basis for study and action. Some may like to read it aloud in Church groups or to congregations and distribute copies to members of parishes.

The next commitment of the Theological Commission of the South African Council of Churches is to develop in greater detail the significance of the paragraph 'Our Task', and to work out the practical implications of this statement of faith for both Church and Society.

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THE
CHRISTIAN
INSTITUTE
OF
SOUTHERN
AFRICA

NEWSLETTER

No 4: October–December 1969.

EDITORIAL

The Crisis of Christmas

The crisis in which the Church of Christ throughout the world finds itself is strikingly reflected in the celebration of Christmas. What was originally intended to be an intimate, restful, sacred time of celebration in honour of the Son of Man has today primarily become a superficial, frenzied, commercialised festival in which the original intent has to a large extent become lost. It has been transformed from the birthday celebration of the Christ child (the Child in need) into a commercial festival, an eating - and drinking - and fun festival for our children.

That we should be joyful on this day is obvious to the Christian: for is not the remembrance of the coming of the Son of Man a reason for great joy on our part? It is equally obvious that we should want to gladden the hearts of our children and dear ones with festive happiness and gifts. But if we want to preserve it as a Christian festival, the nature of our celebrations must unmistakably indicate that it is a Christ festival. And this means above all that we should celebrate Christmas in such a way that Christ as Lord and Master may know that we are doing it in his honour. And how better can we prove this than by extending love, assistance and support to those - our neighbours - who live in need, in suffering, under oppression, under injustice.

We call upon all our members and supporters, therefore: make of your Christmas a festival of service to all whom Christ would wish to serve. Then Christmas will create a crisis - a crisis of conscience for those who celebrate it as a mere matter of custom without asking any longer: why and for what?

C. F. R. Naudé

To all our faithful members, friends and supporters: a Christmas truly blessed and a most prosperous New Year.

Gathering at Wilgespruit

All of us here at Head Office are still trying to find our feet after an extremely enervating yet enlightening and instructive weekend assembly at the Wilgespruit Fellowship Centre, Roodepoort, on 21st and 22nd November.

Assembled were all the senior staff members of the Institute, members of the Executive Committee and a number of "resource persons" to whom we could refer special problems. Altogether some 30 of us. The purpose of the gathering was once again to take into review the needs of our present day South African society, to determine the calling of the Institute with regard to these needs and critically to examine the present composition and activities of the Institute in the light thereof.

Altogether some 20 hours were devoted to intensive group and plenary discussions and, although it seemed for some time as if we were making little progress amidst all the problems demanding our attention, the findings we finally reached were revealing and stimulating in many respects.

A fairly general consensus was attained concerning the following inter alia:

- The Institute is a collection of individuals, a Christian movement in areas where the Church is unable to move, taking risks and even prepared to risk failure where the Church cannot afford to, to face crisis where the Church does not, pioneering and exploring ways and means towards change in society instead of opting for safety and security.
- Consequently the Institute is characterised by:
  - * flexibility in a situation of flux
  - * mobility
  - * preparedness to take risks in crisis situations
  - * pioneering
- The rôle of the Institute within this framework is one of initiating, influencing and enabling other bodies rather than to be a power-led establishment. It must guard against becoming institutionalised and its essentially temporary character should prevent it from undertaking tasks of a permanent nature.
- At the moment an inclination towards centralisation is all too noticeable. This must be countered by a deliberate emphasis on decentralisation and greater mobility on the part of senior staff.
- An urgent meeting should be convened with representatives of bodies and organisations which, broadly speaking, share our ideals and whose activities inevitably impinge on ours here and there.

With these considerations forming the background, a series of questions and suggestions were formulated at the end of our discussions which will shortly be submitted to the Executive Committee of the Institute as a basis for further action.

Regional News

Precisely with a view to the increasing decentralisation of the Institute which was recommended, it is becoming ever more necessary that the editorial staff of our Newsletter should be kept informed of events and developments in our various regions. Once again we appeal, especially to our group leaders in the various regions, to send up news to us which merits more than local publicity.

In this regard, it is heartening to be able to report that our Cape Regional Office recently started publishing their own Cape Newsletter from which we could learn quite a lot about the most recent happenings in the Cape. The most sensational bit of news is undoubtedly that Cape Town has recently launched an ambitious "Space to keep Pace" project. They want to buy a capacious old residence, strategically situated, and want to convert it into, not merely a Christian Institute Regional Office, but a full-fledged Cape Ecumenical Centre which will also house related bodies such as the Cape Peninsula Council of Churches, CELT (Christian Education and Leadership Training), U. C. M. (University Christian Movement) and similar organisations.

The basic problem, of course, is to raise the necessary funds, but we have ascertained with great joy that three leading Cape Town businessmen have already declared themselves prepared to guarantee the purchase price.

Here, certainly, is an example for our Head Office in Johannesburg to follow. In view of the fact that we and related bodies are already spending some R5, 000 per annum on mere office rentals, it would seem very much like bad business for us not to work towards acquiring or even building our own Ecumenical Centre.

Here it would cost considerably more, however, and the necessary funds are simply not available yet.

Bible Studies and Group Work

A problem which received special attention at our Wilgespruit indaba was the question of Bible Studies and Group Work. It is becoming increasingly clear to all of us that drastic changes will have to be effected in our approach to these two extremely important activities of the Institute. Much will therefore depend on the final decision of the Executive Committee in this regard.

In the meantime it give us pleasure to report that the Rev. Colin Davison, formerly of Rustenburg and an expert in the field of group dynamics, has just been appointed as senior staff member responsible for the organisation of groups. He starts service with us on 1st January 1970 and we are sure that his enterprise and experience will soon contribute to a whole new resurgence in our group work.

As regards our Bible Studies, an emergency measure has been decided upon, especially with a view to the whole reconsideration of this activity and the problems it has given rise to in the past. For the period from the beginning of the new year until a satisfactory solution is found for our Bible Study problem, every group leader will be provided with a copy of the booklet Salty Christians by Dr. Hans Ruedi Weber (who recently visited our country), to serve as a guide for Bible Study during the first few months of 1970. We believe that all our groups will benefit by this handbook and that it will make a considerable contribution to the enrichment of the spiritual life of the members of our groups.

AICA and WAAIC

The close of 1969 has seen detailed preparation for the work of AICA in the new year - which will be one of the most important ever faced by the organisation. After five years, two of AICA's main aims - the establishing of a theological seminary and of a correspondence course - are about to be realised.

The AICA Theological Seminary will be officially opened at Lovedale, near Alice in the Cape, on March 1st 1970, and will start with ten students and a staff of three. After three years there will be a student complement of 30, D. V.

The Correspondence Course, under the Rev. Danie van Zyl, also gets under way in early 1970, and hopes to have at least one hundred students at the start of the four-year course.

Both the Theological Seminary and the Correspondence Course are controlled by the AICA Theological Education Board, which consists of four members of AICA, two members of the Christian Institute and a representative of ASATI (Association of Southern African Theological Institutions). This Board has met once, and will meet again in January 1970 to finalise many details - including the appointment of staff (a number of staff members have already been appointed, including the Rev. A. Socikwa to the Seminary, the Rev. Danie van Zyl, the Rev. E. V. M. Maqina and Dr. P. Sephomolo to the Correspondence Course) and a number of smaller matters.

A much-needed new development in the work of AICA is a change in the nature of some of the 1970 Refresher Courses. Instead of having theological training at these courses, the AICA Board of Management has decided to run a series of Administration

Courses, which will include book-keeping, church finances, church administration and committee procedure. The first of these courses will be held in Soweto early in 1970, to try to combat the lack of administrative and financial knowledge of many of the African Independent Church ministers.

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WAAIC, the women's auxiliary organisation of AICA, has got through quite a lot of work during the past four months. On November 29 its head office in Soweto was opened by Bishop Manana, the President of AICA, after all the necessary preparations had been made by the women themselves. In January 1970 one of the women, after thorough training beforehand, will be appointed to run the office.

In Springs a new department of WAAIC was recently opened by the Lady President, Mrs. Majola. Here a course in food preparation is being organised, with lessons in needlework twice a week. At the moment seven women are being trained as teachers for the literacy project. These women hope to start organising their classes as soon as February 1970. There is great enthusiasm for all the courses among all the women.

SPRO-CAS

The Study Project on Christianity in Apartheid Society (SPRO-CAS), jointly sponsored by the S.A. Council of Churches and the Christian Institute, consists of six commissions embracing nearly 150 South Africans from all sections of our national life.

These commissions are dealing with the church, economics, education, law, politics and society, and their aim is to produce far-reaching reports early in 1971. The hope is that these reports will make a significant contribution to South African thinking and thereby help in the creation of a better social order in our country.

The first round of meetings of the different commissions took place in August and September. Each commission surveyed the vast field before it, and selected those aspects of it which seemed most crucial and most appropriate for detailed examination and discussion. Each commission also decided on its own basic approach.

The next round of meetings of the different commissions will be in February - April 1970. In the interim, working groups and sub-committees, and individual members of the commissions are engaged on a variety of tasks attempting to reduce their respective subjects to manageable proportions. Among topics being dealt with in this way are:

Unacceptable principles and practices in South African education;

Christian National Education;

The implications of sharing political power in South Africa;

The social forces underlying apartheid;

The effect of apartheid on the life of the Church;

Migratory labour, and the moral basis of the law.

Nearly sixty papers, reports and memoranda are in course of preparation for the next round of meetings.

This factual description cannot do justice to the living reality of SPRO-CAS. which lies in the fact that gifted South Africans of all groups and many different political and religious affiliations are meeting, talking, arguing, studying, thinking and writing, with an urgent sense of the importance of their task of examining our society in the light of Christian principles. It is gratifying that these people, all of them busy men and women, are voluntarily giving up long hours and often travelling great distances for this purpose.

Travellers To and Fro

The Christian Institute, in addition to all its other activities, also constantly endeavours to maintain and strengthen ecumenical ties with our friends and supporters from other countries, particularly overseas. Accordingly an exchange of personal visits aimed at this ideal takes place from time to time. Recently our Director paid a hurried visit to the Netherlands, Germany and Switzerland, while we in turn have been honoured by visits of important delegates from overseas.

The Rev. Beyers Naudé, who was specially invited to visit the Netherlands and whose travelling costs were paid by his hosts, reports as follows on his short visit to Europe:

"The decision of the Synod of the Bantu Presbyterian Chuch to make available to AICA on a three year lease basis from 1970 the premises of the Lovedale Bible School for theological training has made it necessary for the Christian Institute to take immediate steps to ensure that sufficent financial support is available for the theological school. An amount of R25,000 per year for at least three years had to be found for the School, apart from a further R25,000 per year for the Theological Correspondence Course. With this need in view, I paid a brief visit to the Netherlands, Germany and Switzerland during the period October 25 to November 8. Personal negotiations (which had been preceded by preliminary applications for assistance) were conducted with representatives of the Generale Raad of the Nederlandse Hervormde Kerk and the Algemeen Diaconaal Bureau of the Gereformeerde Kerke in the Netherlands, the Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Weltmission in Germany and church councils of the Evangelical and Reformed Churches in Switzerland.

"With sincere gratitude we can state that through the generous contributions promised by the Theological Education Fund, the Hervormde and Gereformeerde Kerke in the Netherlands, the Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Weltmission, and additional assistance from some of the Evangelical Churches (Landeskirchen)in Germany, a total of R38,118 of the required amount of R50,000 for both projects has been raised for the first year, while a definite promise of R24,020 has been received for the second and third years. The Netherlands Hervormde Kerk has further expressed the urgent request that a representative of the Christian Institute should visit the Netherlands in March to conduct divine services and address meetings in order to stimulate local congregations and groups of Christians to give greater practical aid to the Christian Institute.

"A climax of the visit was the invitation to me to address the Synod of the Gereformeerde Kerk (in session at Lunteren) and to convey the appreciation of AICA and the Christian Institute for the generous grant of R10,000 a year for the three years 1970-1972 for the theological training and research projects of the African Churches.

"We are awaiting the decision of the Lutheran Church of Sweden, the churches in the U.S.A., Canada and Switzerland, while all recognised churches in South Africa have been or are being approached to support these projects financially. The African Churches are also launching a major fund raising campaign in their own community".

****

The Institute in its turn, is presently playing host to Miss Hebe Kohlbrugge of the Generale Diaconale Raad of the Netherlands Hervormde Kerk - a granddaughter of the well-known Dutch theologian of the same name. Her visit to South African is for the period November 19 to December 11, at the invitation and as the guest of the Christian Institute.

At the head office of the Diaconale Raad in Utrecht, Miss Kohlbrugge is responsible inter alia for the funds granted to the Christian Institute by the Board - also for the grant from the action "Kom-over-de-Brug" - and she has come to see for herself how these funds are used, particularly in regard to AICA and WAAIC. Her itinerary encompasses Johannesburg, Pretoria, Cape Town, Stellenbosch, Durban and Pietermaritzburg. She has also visited the Wilgespruit Fellowship Centre, for which she has also obtained financial assistance, to see for herself what is being done there.

Our most sincere thanks to Miss Kohlbrugge for her interest in us and for the time she has given to us in spite of urgent work awaiting her in Utrecht.

****

We are expecting another very important visitor soon, namely Prof. Dr. J. Verkuyl, Professor of Missiology at the Vrije Universiteit, Amsterdam. Prof. Verkuyl is already widely known in our country as a result of the leading rôle he played at Lunteren, the Netherlands, during the 1968 meeting of the Reformed Ecumenical Synod where the whole question of race relations created such a furore.

At that time already, he made known to delegates from the N. G. Kerk his urgent desire personally to visit South Africa. At long last this visit has now been arranged under the auspices of the Christian Institute, the S. A. Council of Churches and the Department of Divinity of the University of the Witwatersrand. Dr. Verkuyl will arrive D. V. on March 22, 1970, and will be with us for about six weeks. The purpose of his visit is to make a personal study of local conditions, to take part in a number of group discussions and to deliver a series of lectures, both in public and various theological faculties.

His itinerary will cover Johannesburg, Pretoria, Potchefstroom, Cape Town, Stellenbosch, Grahamstown, Alice, Fort Hare and Durban, and at this stage already we want to extend a hearty welcome to him. For all of us it will be a very special privilege to get to know better this great man of God, theologian and truly tested friend of the Christian Institute.

Staff News

- For us February 28, 1970 will be a sad day indeed. On that day our ubiquitous Administrative Secretary, Mr. Fred van Wyk, leaves us in order to take on to his competent shoulders the very important directorship of the S. A. Institute of Race Relations. Fred has become an "institution" with us at head office to such an extent that we hardly know how we shall cope without him. Negotiations are already under way, however, and the hope exists that we will shortly succeed in appointing a successor to take over his huge responsibilities (See STOP PRESS).

- The Rev. Colin Davison is a new addition to our senior staff. (see under BIBLE STUDIES AND GROUP WORK). As from January 1, 1970, he will assume responsibility for our groups throughout the country, after Miss Martie Boshoff has temporarily held the fort so courageously. To Mr. Davison our heartiest welcome. May God bless him in the performance of his most responsible task.

- Another loss to our staff at head office is Mrs. Tina de Villiers, secretary to the Director, who has for domestic reasons decided to resign her post with us and who will leave our service on December 31, 1969. Her position is a particularly difficult one to fill and we are still looking for someone with her special qualifications to replace her.

Now Available

LUNTEREN AND THE RACE QUESTION

(in Afrikaans only):

Compiled and with comment by Dr. W. B. de Villiers. A factual account of the events before, during and after the Reformed Ecumenical Synod, Lunteren, Netherland, 1968, with comprehensive documentation.

The record of an important slice of history. 133 pages, Price R1.00 post free. Order from our Head Office: P.O. Box 31134, Braamfontein, Transvaal.

Bursaries for African Scholars

A limited number of bursaries are available for African scholars wishing to continue their school career after Std. 6. Full particulars can be obtained from the Rev. J. Tau, Secretary, African Bursaries Fund, S.A. Council of Churches, P.O. Box 31190, Braamfontein, Transvaal.

STOP PRESS

It is with great pleasure that we can announce that we have found a successor for Mr. Fred van Wyk, namely Mr. Joop de Bruijn presently still in the service of Anglo-Alpha Cement, Ltd., where he does economic research and cost accounting. He also has wide experience in the field of accountancy. Mr. de Bruijn has been the Chairman of our Board of Trustees since 1964 and served the Institute excellently in this capacity. He is also a founder member of the Institute. He will assume the important post of Administrative Secretary on January 16, 1970, D.V.

CAPE TIMES 2-4-70

'Racial alliance, Christian unity'

FIRST ECUMENICAL CENTRE OPENED

The Rev. Beyers Naude

CHURCHMEN of four different denominations representing what was described as the "other" tradition in South Africa—the tradition of racial alliance and the Christian unity of men—were present at the dedication of the Ecumenical Centre in Mowbray yesterday.

The centre is the first of its kind in South Africa, acquired for R35 000, and is in Station Road. It will house the Christian Institute of South Africa, the journal *South African Outlook*, the South African Committee for Higher Education, and the Inter-Church Education Committee.

About 200 people of all races heard Dr. Francis Wilson, editor of *Outlook*, say that in the 100 years since the inception of this journal, editors and writers had striven to conciliate men in harsh and difficult times.

"This tradition of ours is at least as venerable as that other tradition which has been one of isolation or separation," he said.

FRONTIERS

The journal was established at Lovedale, near the frontier between warring White colonists and African tribes. To-day the old frontiers still existed, for one could point to a bus-stop and say: "That is the frontier."

Men of different races and persuasions had worked together on *Outlook* towards a saner South Africa.

When the Bantu Education Act of 1954 removed control of mission-school education from the churches and vested it in the Government, Lovedale was utterly changed.

The journal was now being published under the auspices of the South African Council of Churches in Cape Town.

The Rev. Theo Kotze, regional director of the Christian Institute, made the opening speech.

A FOCUS

He saw the ecumenical centre as a focus for concern over the tremendous problems of racial conflict, technological revolution, and population explosion.

The site had been chosen because it was a meeting-point of many ways and many people; the Cape Flats bus termini lay nearby, and people would pass the centre on their way to Mowbray station. Others might pass it on their way to the University of Cape Town.

"Anyone who has a concern for the deep issues of South Africa should sooner or later find a home with us," he said.

He pointed to an advertising poster overlooking the station which said: "You don't have to leave the country". He would like those words to apply to people of his own convictions.

More than R11 000 had been donated by the public of Cape Town towards the cost of the centre. A further 50 000 Dutch guilders (R10 000) had been received from the Hervormde Churches in Holland.

When the Rev. Beyers Naude rose to make the main speech, he presented Mr. Kotze with a donation of 20 000 Dutch guilders (R4 000), subscribed by the General Diaconal Board of the Hervormde Churches in the Netherlands.

Fellowship plea by Naude

ANY action to foster the separation of human beings was contrary to Christian teaching and thus evil, said the Rev. Beyers Naude, director of the Christian Institute, in Mowbray yesterday.

"In a country where the separation of people is seen as the ultimate good, instead of what it is, the ultimate evil, we must try to demonstrate the common fellowship of people of different cultures," he said.

He was giving the main address at the dedication of South Africa's first ecumenical centre, in Station Road, Mowbray.

COME TOGETHER

The World Council of Churches had concluded that violence was the only way to remove Southern Africa's ills. There was only one way to prove the validity of a non-violent solution, and that was for people to be allowed to come together in peace and understanding.

"My appeal to the authorities over us is: Withdraw all acts and actions which make it impossible to live, work, and serve, as we believe all men should do — together."

The Christian Institute believed in the power of reconciliation. The establishment of the centre was a practical expression of the Christian unity towards which churches had been moving for 60 years.

June 16, 1970

Mr. B. J. Styles
3818 Albemarle N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20016

Dear B. J.:

I thoroughly enjoyed meeting Derek Kotze last week, and have become very interested in attempting to find some way to make it possible for his mother and father to visit this country early next week. Derek said you too had indicated a desire to help. Any specific ideas? It seems to me they would need about $6,000 for an adequate funded trip for three months. I am beginning to explore that this week, although I suspect we are going to have to patch together these funds if we pull this off.

Regards.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:jb

SUNDAY TIMES 8/11/70

Verligtes see deep tensions for DRC

Dr. Vorster: we won't budge — world is wrong

By NICHOLAS VAN OUDTSHOORN

DR. J. D. VORSTER, brother of the Prime Minister and the new Moderator of the powerful Dutch Reformed Church in South Africa, made it clear in an interview with the SUNDAY TIMES this week that the DRC, under his leadership, would not only oppose any further moves to the left by verligtes in the Government, but would also rather break all links with world churches — including the Reformed Churches in Holland — than change its verkrampte ideology.

The interview with the SUNDAY TIMES was Dr. Vorster's first major policy statement since he took control of the Church last month. Verligte members of the DRC with whom I discussed his views foresaw, if he adhered to them, serious tensions within the church, which could even lead to a new verligte - verkrampte break.

Dr. Vorster was scathing in referring to the World Council of Churches. "They are not a church of God, but a church of the revolution," he said. "The DRC considers it an honour not to belong to the W.C.C."

During the interview Dr. Vorster:

- Attacked the Reformed Churches of Holland for deviating from the true theology of apartheid (which, he claimed, they instituted) and for accepting instead the "theology of the revolution."
- Stated that the DRC had nothing to lose if links between them and all other churches in the world were broken.
- Wholly endorsed the action taken by the DRC Synod

Dr. J. D. Vorster . . . "We're right."

theology.

"I shall be sorry if there is a break between us and the churches in Holland, but if they do not accept our outlook I can see this happening."

Dr. Vorster admitted that this could mean the almost complete isolation of the DRC from international theology. "That cannot be helped. Then we will just have to stand alone," he said.

Dr. Vorster attacked Dr. A. Kruiswijk, a member of the Moderature of the Free Reformed Churches of the Netherlands, for saying at the recent Synod in Pretoria, which he attended as an observer, that the Dutch churches could not defend apartheid on scriptural grounds. Dr. Kruiswijk claimed that the DRC based its justification of apartheid on three texts in the Bible — a justification to which no theologian of name in other parts of the world subscribed.

It was not the DRC but in fact Dr. Kruiswijk and all the other theologians in the world who interpreted these three texts wrongly, Dr. Vorster said. "Our interpretation is right. We believe that the Bible, in those three texts, favours separate development.

"But I do not care what Dr. Kruiswijk or any other theologian says. We know we are right, and if they do not agree with us, so let it be.

Mission Church

"What have we to lose, in any case, if the Reformed Churches in Holland break with us? I think nothing."

Dr. Vorster saw no immediate threat of the DRC Mission Church — which has lately become known for more liberal views than the DRC—breaking with the mother church.

"We are having discussions with the Mission Church again next year," he said. He admitted the "differences."

I asked Dr. Vorster what the DRC would do if the Mission Church rejected the doctrine of apartheid. "Too theoretical to discuss now," he replied. "I cannot see it happening in the near future."

Dr. Vorster stressed that the DRC would always favour apartheid "as it is practised now." No pressures of any kind within South Africa or abroad would influence them to change.

Clarify attitude, Beyers Naude

Vorster's first major policy statement since he took control of the Church last month. Verligte members of the DRC with whom I discussed his views foresaw, if he adhered to them, serious tensions within the church, which could even lead to a new verligte - verkrampte break.

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- Stated that the DRC had nothing to lose if links between them and all other churches in the world were broken.
- Wholly endorsed the action taken by the DRC Synod to investigate "the whole matter surrounding the Christian Institute."
- Stated that the DRC would not budge one inch from its pro-apartheid interpretation of the Bible to satisfy verligtes in South Africa or the world at large.

Dr. J. D. Vorster . . . "We're right."

The Rev. Beyers Naude... an investigation.

Bible as guide

"We are a conservative church, and have always been and will continue to be," Dr. Vorster said. "Our only guide is the Bible. Our policy and our outlook on life are based on the Bible. We firmly believe the way we interpret it is right. We will not budge one inch from our interpretation to satisfy anyone — in South Africa or abroad.

"The world may differ from our interpretation. This will not influence us. The world may be wrong. We know we are right, and will continue to follow the way the Bible teaches us."

Dr. Vorster, having attacked the Reformed Churches in Holland for "deviating from true theology to the theology of revolution," admitted that the major differences between the two churches — on grounds of race and theology — could lead to a complete break.

Initiators

The Dutch churches instituted apartheid as far back as the seventeenth century, he said.

"We are still following that line of theology. But the Dutch churches, a few years ago, suddenly disowned their own theology and accepted a form of theology which says that all men are equal.

"It is true that the Bible teaches that all men are equal. But the Bible also teaches that there are differences between men. We believe in the Bible, and thus we believe, accept and teach both concepts equally.

"That, in brief, is the racial theology of the DRC.

"The Reformed Churches in Holland, and most other churches in the world, have, however, placed the concept that all men are equal above the concept that there are differences between men. They are in fact betraying their own theology.

"I shall be sorry if there is a break between us and the churches in Holland, but if they do not accept our outlook I can see this happening."

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It was not the DRC but in fact Dr. Kruiswijk and all the other theologians in the world who interpreted these three texts wrongly, Dr. Vorster said. "Our interpretation is right. We believe that the Bible, in those three texts, favours separate development.

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Clarify attitude, Beyers Naude urges verligtes

SUNDAY TIMES REPORTER

THE REV. C. F. BEYERS NAUDE, director of the Christian Institute, this week appealed to Prof. Ben Marais, Prof. J. C. G. Kotze, the Rev. W. A. Landman, Dr. J. J. F. du Rand and Dr. Murray Janson — the present verligte leaders in the Dutch Reformed Church — to state clearly in public whether they could reconcile their ideas with those expressed by the Moderator of the Church, Dr. J. D. Vorster.

He told me: "In the interests of the church I call upon these men to say whether they subscribe to these views. I feel that if the views expressed by Dr. Vorster are seen as the official standpoint of the DRC, then there is no place in the church for these men, and many other theologians who surely cannot, in good faith, subscribe to Dr. Vorster's remarks in this regard.

"I find Dr. Vorster's statement deeply distressing and disturbing. It distresses me that the impression is given that there has never been any change in the outlook on race within the DRC.

"The history of our church shows clearly that the policy and racial practices of the period up to 1857 were totally different from those practised today.

Differed

"We also know that the views on racial matters expressed by DRC bodies between 1950 and 1960 differed strongly from those held up to 1950. How dare he then point a finger of accusation at the Reformed Church in Holland?

"If the views of Dr. Vorster are the official views of the DRC, what need is there then for a special commission on race as appointed at the general Synod of the DRC?

"It also distresses me to hear Dr. Vorster's blunt statements on our future relationships with the Reformed Churches of Holland. This can only isolate the DRC further and strain to the utmost the already tenuous link existing between the Reformed Churches of Holland and ourselves.

"It distresses and disturbs me to think how adversely Dr. Vorster's views could affect the attempts of Mr. John Vorster the Prime Minister, his brother, to build new relationships with African States. If these views become known to the African leaders with whom we are at present negotiating, it cannot but seriously embarrass them."

OCT 16 1970

15675 Pintura Drive.
Hacienda Heights,
California 91745.
13th October 1970.

Dear Paul,

I am soon to wind-up my best boost trip and head east where I hope to see you in Atlanta. Hope you are well.

In regard to my Dad's trip to the States, I have continued exploring possibilities of financial and other aid. I am in touch with B. J. Stiles who is anxious that we move ahead with some plans for the trip. He has said he will contact you and presumably that will be in the near future if he hasn't already done so.

In San Francisco I spoke to Rev. Louis Durham, the Executive Director of Glide Foundation. My proposal was that Glide find some money to enable a trip to the West coast. This would then mean that a three month stay would roughly be divided into a month's stay in each of the East coast, the South and the west coast. Louis Durham sounded enthusiastic and is to speak to the Methodist Bishop of the area. If they take responsibility for a month as well as the round-trip fare to the west it will be great. I'll let you know as soon as I hear anything. I recognise the possibility however that you might already have other plans.

Other people who have indicated their

willingness to help in any way possible are:
Stephen B. Stockpole of the Carnegie Corporation.
Bethuel Webster 1 Rockefeller Plaza, New York.
Nadine von Sant Peck Hotels Corporation.
Maxine Thornton Executive Council of the Episcopal Ch.
Rev. John W. Bishop. St. Timothy's Episcopal Church.
Cincinnati Ohio.

All of whom are on the list of people attached to the Prospectus. I have had letters from all these people indicating a willingness to help but making no commitments as yet. Maxine Thornton has said she would try and raise 1000 dollars but I haven't heard from her in two months.

If it's at all possible it would be good to hear from you in the next two weeks, before I leave here. I hope you and B. J. have managed to talk if not get together. If there's any more I'll let you know. Thank you for everything. I look forward to hearing from you and seeing you again.

Best wishes,

Derek.

STATE 2-4975

HOTELS CORPORATION

TWENTY NORTH WACKER DRIVE · CHICAGO 6

August 12, 1970

The Rev. Theo Kotze
The Christian Institute of Southern Africa
609 Southern Life Building
101 St. George's Street
Cape Town, South Africa

Dear Rev. Kotze:

Was glad to hear from you, and actually both Florence Page and I had been wondering if you had given up your trip. Now, I see it has just been delayed.

I have read carefully both your letter and the Prospectus. There is one page missing, Page 5, "What we would like to do in the U.S.A.", and I would really like to have that. After receiving it, I will consult with some of the Conference officers of the United Methodist Church here in Chicago, and perhaps, depending on what you have in mind, some in New York in the Board of Missions.

In the meantime, I will be more than happy to help in any way I can to make your trip whatever you want it to be. I will send a copy of this letter to your son, and I hope he will feel completely free to call on me.

I am leaving Friday on holiday, returning the second week in September. By then I will probably have heard from you again, or perhaps Derek can send me Page 5 of the Prospectus.

My very best to you and yours.

Sincerely,

Nadine Van Sant

cc Mr. Derek Kotze

Carnegie Corporation of New York

437 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022 • (212) 753-3100

Stephen H. Stackpole
Director, Commonwealth Program
and Executive Associate

August 10, 1970

Reverend Theo Kotze
609 Southern Life Building
101 St. George's Street
Cape Town, South Africa

Dear Mr. Kotze:

Thank you for your letter of June 18 and the enclosed prospectus relating to the visit you and your wife are hoping to make to this country in 1971. I'm interested to know about your plans. I'm afraid there is nothing I can do directly in helping you get to the United States since the Carnegie travel grant program, as you may know, has been discontinued. I might be able to make some suggestions about other sources of help or about your program, which I could do through your son, Derek. Unfortunately page 5 of the Prospectus covering what you would like to do in the U.S.A. was missing, a duplicate copy of page 3 having been substituted inadvertently. I'm sending a copy of this note to Derek with the thought that he could send me the missing page and tell me more about just where your plans stand.

I have not yet seen or heard from Mr. Meagher but have now written him at an address in Kensington, Maryland given to me by Oscar Wollheim saying I would be very glad to see him whenever he is to be in New York.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Stephen H. Stackpole

SHS:bab
cc: Mr. Derek Kotze

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL of the EPISCOPAL CHURCH
815 SECOND AVENUE/NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10017/(212) 867-8400
Cable Address: FENALONG, N.Y.

July 10, 1970

Mr. Derek Kotz
3818 Albemarle N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20016

Dear Derek:

Your warm letter of June 15 got to me! First I feel bad that I haven't responded to your nice note I found in Avalon and the very lovely gift for our house. I do like the trays - and they fit in with our things very well. We don't have too much of that kind of thing either - so you can know it's welcomed and will be used.

Now - about your parents coming. Derek, I've deep faith and confidence in your father. He's a great figure in the fight for South African justice and freedom. I want to help both of them have this U. S. experience they want. I'd like to try to raise $1000. for their costs. I may not be able to do it but I indend to make a serious try. I don't know any foundations that give for this kind of purpose. I'd like to help in that way. But I can help in trying to get some money together - and I will!

See you in July in Plymouth - next week.

Love - and affection,

Maxine c.c.

Maxine Thornton
Training Services (Chairman)
Service to Dioceses

MT:cc

THE PRESIDING BISHOP, The Right Rev. John E. Hines; THE FIRST VICE PRESIDENT and DEPUTY FOR PROGRAM, The Right Rev. Stephen Bayne; DEPUTY FOR OVERSEAS RELATIONS, The Right Rev. J. Brooke Mosley; VICE PRESIDENT-ADMINISTRATION, Warren H. Turner, Jr.; TREASURER, Lindley M. Franklin, Jr.; SECRETARY, The Rev. Canon Charles M. Guilbert; DIRECTOR, SERVICE TO DIOCESES, Walker Taylor, Jr.; DIRECTOR, PROFESSIONAL LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT, Mrs. Robert N. Rodenmayer; DIRECTOR, EXPERIMENTAL AND SPECIALIZED SERVICES, Mrs. Robert M. Webb; DIRECTOR, GENERAL CONVENTION SPECIAL PROGRAM, Leon E. Modeste; DIRECTOR, COMMUNICATION, William G. Moore.

October 16, 1970

Mr. B. J. Stiles
Director
RFK Fellows
The Robert F. Kennedy Memorial
1816 Jefferson Place, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear B. J.:

My lack of response to you about the Kotzes' does not mean that I have forgotten. Earlier I had placed a great deal of hope on the assistance of Mrs. Peggy Billings, of the Board of Missions of the United Methodist Church, but she has not responded. More recently, I have written to persons in the National Council of Churches, and the Womens Division of Christian Services. I have also written letters of support to two persons whom Derek has spoken with - one with the Pick Hotel Corporation, and the other, Stephen Stackpole of the Carnegie Corporation.

At this point, I would appreciate it if you would write letters to any of the Church groups you referred to, or to any other agencies or individuals whom you may think of. You might mention in such a letter that we are willing to sponsor the trip and to receive contributions toward that end.

You might also indicate a sense of urgency about this matter in having commitments as soon as possible. Derek has indicated he will be in the East, and perhaps in Atlanta shortly. Certaintly it would be good at that time if we could begin to add up specific commitments and determine where we stand.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:jb

JUN 26 1970

THE ROBERT F. KENNEDY MEMORIAL
1816 JEFFERSON PLACE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

ROBERT S. McNAMARA
Chairman
THOMAS J. WATSON, JR.
Chairman, Finance Committee
FREDERICK G. DUTTON
Executive Director
PETER B. EDELMAN
Associate Director
B. J. STILES
Director RFK Fellows

June 24, 1970

AREA CODE 202 296-2529

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear Paul:

Many thanks for your letter, and for your generous hospitality to Derek while he was in Atlanta. He had a delightful visit, and was much impressed with the South. I genuinely appreciate your taking the time to get acquainted with him.

I am even more grateful for your willingness to assume some responsibility in attempting to negotiate a schedule and budget for Helen and Theo Kotze to come to this country later this year or early in 1971. Theo just wrote that his passport expires in April, 1971, and his chances of getting it renewed are very slim. So, it is imperative that we see if we can arrange some commitments within the next three to five months, and get them out before his passport expires.

How shall we proceed? Should we prepare a joint letter of appeal and support for Theo, and send this out to 10 or 12 organizations or individuals and see if we could get designated commitments of $500 to $1,000 per organization? I believe I can get $2,500 as a minimum from the Methodists, Presbyterians, and Episcopalians through strategic contacts both Theo and I have, and if you could get something out of one or two Foundations, then I'm sure Theo could make $1,000 to $2,000 in speaking engagements while he is here. If we could get some commitment on the line to start with, that would make it easier to get something out of others. I know that Andy Lipscomb is seeing what Will Campbell can do, and perhaps that would be the starting point.

If you anticipate being in Washington within the next month or so, perhaps we could work out the details here. Otherwise it will have to be by phone and mail. Unfortunately, I'm on a very heavy travel and administrative schedule for the next four weeks, and don't see much breathing room for a trip to Atlanta. I welcome your initiative on the matter.

Enclosed is the docket of material on Theo and Helen.

Cordially,

B.J. Stiles
Director
RFK Fellows

si

Enclosures

cc: Mr. Derek Kotze

Dr. Theodore Tucker
Nat'l. Council of Churches
Africa Secretary
Mus 664-475-18
To G. Sabatli

Mrs Carol Wilhelm
Secty-for A-A
Board of Missions,
Womens Division

October 16, 1970

Dr. Theodore Kotze
609 Southern Life Building
101 St. George's Street
Cape Town, South Africa

Dear Dr. Kotze:

We are indeed interested in assisting you and Mrs. Kotze in the proposed trip to the states.

Derek and I, and several others, are now working on ways of making this possible. I hope to see Derek in several weeks, and will suggest after we have a chance to talk, that he inform you more specifically of our progress.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:jb

Via: AIR MAIL

NO GOING B WORLD COUNCIL

SA churchmen condemn grant

CRITICISM by South African church leaders would not deter the World Council of Churches from its decision to give money to anti-racist groups, including African guerilla fighters, a WCC spokesman said in Geneva last night.

"It is a clear-cut policy decision and there will be no going back to it, even if South African churches leave the council," he said.

The decision to contribute funds to fight racism was agreed on in general terms in August last year, in England, and the South African leaders had known of it then, he added.

His reaction followed a flood of condemnation by South African political and religious leaders, who expressed shock, astonishment and grave concern at the move. Among the first to react were the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, and leading members of the three parliamentary parties.

The SA Council of Churches yesterday expressed dismay, adding that it would not necessarily cut off its links with the WCC.

Affiliated

After an extraordinary meeting in Johannesburg yesterday, the SA Council issued a statement pointing out that it was not a member of the WCC, but was affiliated to it.

"The World Council is made up of member churches, some of which are also members of the SA Council."

Financial contributions made by the local body to the WCC were confined to its department of mission and evangelism.

"The SA Council rejects the use of violence as a Christian solution to the racial problems of Southern Africa."

The SA Council would await official confirmation of Press reports before deciding whether to make representations to the WCC.

Kotze's hopes

The Rev. Theo Kotze, regional director of the SA Christian Institute, said he hoped South African churches would not make "panic decisions" about leaving the world body.

"Membership does not imply agreement with a decision or action of the world body. For example, the South African Government disagrees strongly with many United Nations' decisions. Nevertheless, it still remains a UN member.

"It is important for the Churches in South Africa to remain in the fellowship of the World Church body, as this still enables us to influence decisions taken by it, which we would consider wrong or un-Christian."

Mr. Kotze said he condemned the WCC decision in the strongest possible terms, as he was opposed to violence.

"But I also condemn, in the same terms, the daily violence perpetrated in South Africa to maintain the system of *apartheid*, which already stands condemned in the Gospel.

Officials of individual churches expressed qualified disapproval yesterday. Most said they were awaiting official confirmation of early Press reports before acting.

The SA Catholic Bishops' Conference, meeting in plenary session in Cape Town, expressed "grave concern". (The Catholic Church does not belong to the WCC).

Shocked

The Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev. R. Selby Taylor, said he was shocked, and thought if the report was true, South African churches might withdraw from the world body. The Anglican Church would decide on the matter at a meeting in November.

"The fact that South Africans may be shocked at the reported action of the WCC must not blind us to the reason behind this resolution. It is an indication of the abhorrence with which Christians throughout the world detest the racial inequalities inherent in the policy of *apartheid*."

One of the presidents of the WCC, the Right Rev. Alpheus Zulu, Bishop of Zululand, said the WCC should have consulted the SACC before taking such a far-reaching decision.

The Rev. Cyril Wilkins, chairman of the Natal district of the Methodist Church, said the course of justice and reconciliation which his church sought could not possibly be furthered by encouraging those advocating violence as a means of change.

Speaking in his personal

Continued on page 3
Leading article, page 6.
Cartoon, page 6.

Warning by Vorster rejected

A PROMINENT Cape Christian leader today rejected the warning in the Assembly yesterday by the Prime Minister (Mr. B. J. Vorster) to South African churches to break their association with the World Council of Churches.

The Rev. T. Kotze

The Rev. T. Kotze, regional director of the Christian Institute of South Africa, said in a statement to The Argus: 'Mr. Vorster is not the lord of the Church. He cannot dictate Church policy and this should be clearly understood. He says action will be taken against South African member churches unless they break off association with the world body.

'I find it difficult to reconcile this with the fact that very shortly a South African delegation will leave to represent this country at the United Nations.

'I believe it is of paramount importance that both the South African nation and the South African churches remain in the fellowship of world bodies, even though we may seriously disagree with them. Or does the Prime Minister mean that only those who agree with South African policy are fit to represent South Africa abroad?'

'UNWARRANTED'

He described as 'completely unwarranted' Mr. Vorster's attack on Mr. Beyers Naude, director of the Christian Institute.

Mr. Vorster said yesterday Mr. Naude owed South Africa an explanation for his role in discussions on the support of terrorists he attended last year during a World Council of Churches conference in the Netherlands.

Mr. Kotze said: 'Mr .Naude, myself and the Christian Institute have repeatedly made clear and unequivocal statements rejecting violence as a morally acceptable means of effecting

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Mr. Vorster said yesterday Mr. Naude owed South Africa an explanation for his role in discussions on the support of terrorists he attended last year during a World Council of Churches conference in the Netherlands.

Mr. Kotze said: 'Mr .Naude, myself and the Christian Institute have repeatedly made clear and unequivocal statements rejecting violence as a morally acceptable means of effecting change. I repeat, I abhor violence. I cannot agree with the World Council's decision.'

Mr. Naude had already made full statements on the discussion at the Netherlands conference. In April and in May this year full coverage of the statements was given in a Cape Town Afrikaans daily newspaper.

'REPUTATION'

'If the Prime Minister is questioning Mr. Naude's integrity, this is a very serious allegation against one of the most highly respected South African Christian leaders, whose reputation both here and abroad is unimpeachable.'

Mr. Kotze also rejected the Prime Minister's attack on Father Robert Mercer, author of the controversial pamphlet distributed at the Anglican Church in Stellenbosch on Sunday.

'It seems to me that the one thing Mr. Mercer has pleaded for, "a little calm and clear thought" has been completely overlooked by the Prime Minister. I want to plead for the full text of Mr. Mercer's statement to be published. A close reading of this cannot justify Mr. Vorster's attack on him.

'The Prime Minister refers to the fact that "there were other people who came to South Africa with the same motives." If this refers to other churchmen, then what motives does he ascribe to them?

'INDICTMENT'

'It is a terrible indictment on a so-called free and Christian country when overseas church workers are only allowed into South Africa on temporary permits. It now seems that neither these nor South African Christians may express their honest and open opinion without the Government trying to bully them into submission. It must be pointed out that the criticism and denouncement of many factors in the present South African way of life by "these people" is motivated by a primary obedience to the Gospel.'

DIE CHRISTELIKE INSTITUUT VAN SUIDER-AFRIKA
THE CHRISTIAN INSTITUTE OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

Cape Office:
2nd Floor,
96 Longmarket Street, CAPE TOWN,
Telephone 2-3027 / 2-1715
P.O. Box 955, CAPE TOWN.
Regional Director: **The Rev. Theo Kotze**

TEMPORARY ADDRESS
609 Southern Life Building,
101 St. George's Street,
CAPE TOWN.
P.O. Box 363, CAPE TOWN.
Tel.: 23027 / 21715.

Kaapse Kantoor:
2de Verdieping,
Langmarkstraat 96, KAAPSTAD.
Telefoon 2-3027 / 2-1715
Posbus 955, KAAPSTAD.
Streekdirekteur: **Ds. Theo Kotze**

18th September, 1970.

Mr. Paul Anthony,
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.,
Atlanta 3,
GEORGIA. U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Anthony,

Derek has written to tell me of your interest in our trip to the States and for this I am very grateful indeed.

A few weeks ago we received a parcel of literature from you and we are so pleased to have received it. I think that Derek did give you the Prospectus of our proposed trip to the U.S.A. and all the documentation that went with it. This included some of our own publications and an account of the work we are doing. If you have not received these, please let me know.

I am posting under separate mail a number of issues of the 'South African Outlook', an issue-orientated ecumencial journal which is edited by Dr. Francis Wilson, a lecturer in Economics at the University of Cape Town. All the work for S.A. Outlook is done in this office. Dr. Wilson is on my Board of Management.

The enclosed cuttings will tell you something about the crisis which has develped as a result of the W.C.C. decision. We are living in New Testament times. There is no doubt about it that persecution would make a great difference to the South African Church, and personally I would welcome this. We desperately need purification.

-2-While/.....

Mr. Paul Anthony. 18th September, 1970.

While I understand many of the reasons that must have brought the W.C.C. to this decision, I cannot agree on principle and it seriously embarrasses the work that we are trying to do. On the other hand, as I have already said above, it could prove a very good catalyst and in the long run may have the kind of effect that really matters. In any event it has happened and we have to live victoriously and joyfully in this moment.

We are trying very hard to get W.C.C. officials invited to South Africa for dialogue. It is so utterly necessary for us to know the theological reasons behind the decision and for you folk to hear what South African Christians are saying.

One thing is quite clear - there is an increasing cleavage between black and white over this issue. This is understandable and, of course, it is not unique to this country. Our difficulty of course is that the black voice is never heard and, if it is, it is smothered very quickly indeed.

Some of us have been saying forcefully that the most urgent need is for Black and White leaders to get together and talk. The trouble is that Blacks won't talk unless they can really trust the person because the consequences are so drastic. If the Government calls such a meeting together you can be sure that only Black stooges will be present.

We have not heard from Derek for some time and I have no news of any developments in regard to our trip to the States. In any event there may be some difficulties from this end, but we shall keep hoping and trying.

With all good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

World Council move disturbs

REASSESS RACE ATTITUDES

Letters

SIR,—As a group of members of the Christian Institute of Southern Africa, we feel it is essential to state our position on the decision of the World Council of Churches to vote financial backing to a number of anti-racialist bodies.

1. We are totally against the use of violence to enforce a right attitude to racialism (or any other problem for that matter).

2. We are particularly disturbed about the fact that the support has been placed in the hands of organizations some of which are known to support terrorist activities.

3. On the other hand, we in South Africa cannot ignore this evidence of the world's abhorrence of *apartheid*.

Examine ourselves

4. We therefore feel stirred and called upon to examine ourselves, and exhort all South Africans to reassess their attitudes to the peoples of our land.

5. Violence is commonplace in South Africa to-day — fellow South Africans are gaoled without trial; others are removed from their homes; men are forced to live away from their wives and children to support them.

6. As Christians we know that only love can succeed in solving human relations problems. As members of the Christian Institute we are dedicated to seeking a solution to our problems in this way. We thank God for the example of Beyers Naude and others like him whose whole lives radiate these qualities of love and compassion to all.

Yours, etc.,

B. MACKENZIE
M. HAWKES
B. WINTER
A. WENTZEL
S. GORDON
P. WINTER
M. TRAVERS-JACKSON

6, Teddington Road,
Rondebosch.

Letters to the Editor

WHAT ABOUT MENTAL AND SOCIAL VIOLENCE?

SIR,—It concerns us that such unreasoned reaction as 'Member Methodist Church' displays in his/her letter, 'Church Council decision is sinister' (September 9), should come from a member of our church.

Reading this letter, we, as young people, have the following comments to make:

Too often, all of us react without considering both points of view. We in South Africa think too often of nothing but terrorists on our borders. We should not forget that the majority of the world see them as 'freedom fighters' seeking to alleviate the daily violence perpetrated in South Africa to maintain the system of apartheid which already stands condemned in the Gospel.

Our definition of violence is too often confined to physical harm. Is it not possible that spiritual, mental and social oppression are as much a violence, if not more so, than physical harm? John Stuart Mill, echoed by Winston Churchill, once said: 'War is an ugly thing, but not the ugliest of things: the decayed and degraded state of moral and patriotic feeling which thinks nothing is worth a war, is worse!'

It is probably true that thousands of individuals (why pick on the 'long-haired and slovenly dressed'?) are roaming the streets lacking fundamental Christian principles, but it is also true that millions of our own people are paupered and malnutritioned in a country of great wealth. Do Christians only bind up the wounds of their neighbours or do they also attend to the forces that produce those wounds? Poverty and hunger in the midst of affluence are not just an economic problem; they are even more a moral problem.

Must we always make Communists scapegoats for that which we cannot face, as per the Most Rev. Selby Taylor's comment on the W.C.C. decision: 'It is an indication of the abhorrence with which Christians throughout the world detest the racial inequalities which are inherent in the policy of apartheid.' (The Argus, September 4.)

We cannot agree that all contact with the W.C.C. should be suspended as, to quote the Rev. Theo Kotze: 'It is important for the churches in South Africa to remain in the fellowship of the World Church body, as this still enables us to influence decisions taken by it, which we would consider wrong or un-Christian.'

In conclusion, can we really condemn the World Council of Churches for its decision when we ourselves are perpetrating such widespread daily violence?

J. A. SADDINGTON
J. R. COCHRANE
D. T. KOTZE
L. HOSKYN
H. M. PYM
M. HALL
J. KOTZE
D. DORAN

Cape Town

Same letter to: Mr. Stephen H. Stackpole
Director, Commonwealth Program & Ex. Associate
Carnegie Corporation of New York
437 Madison Avenue - New York

Mrs. Nadine Van Sant
Pick Hotels Corporation
20 North Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois

October 16, 1970

Mrs. Maxine Thornton
Training Services (Chairman)
Executive Council of the Episcopal Church
815 Second Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10017

Dear Mrs. Thornton:

Derek Kotze has informed me of your interest in helping his parents in their proposed trip to the states. We have agreed to serve as coordinator of this trip and as recipient of funds for that purpose should others wish to handle any contributions in that way.

I have written persons at the National Council of Churches, and the Womens Division of Christian Services, to determine if those groups would be interested. In addition should it be necessary, the Council will be in a position to make at least a modest financial contribution. We are at the point at this time, where we need to begin adding up specific commitments. I would be grateful if you could inform me of any additional information you have. I hope to see Derek in several weeks, and would like to begin collecting these specifics at that time.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:jb

October 16, 1970

Mr. Derek A. Kotze
15675 Pintora Drive
Hawienda Heights, California 91745

Dear Derek:

It is good to hear from you, and to know that you may be in Atlanta soon.

I have recently written persons in the National Council of Churches, and in the Womens Division of Christian Services of the Methodist Church. In addition, I have today written to Mrs.Van Sant, and to Stephen Stackpole expressing the hope that they can be of assistance, and indicating that we would be happy to receive funds or otherwise coordinate this visit. I think when you get to Atlanta, we should try to have as many specifics as possible so that we can begin to see where we stand. As I indicated earlier, should it be necessary the Council will be in a position to give at least some financial assistance.

If you aren't going to be in Atlanta shortly, do give me a collect call when you get back to the East.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:jb

Same letter to: Dr. Theodore Tucker
African Secretary
National Council of Churches
Room 666 - 475 Riverside Drive
New York, N. Y.

October 16, 1970

Mrs. Carol Wilheim
Secretary for Race Relations
Board of Missions
Womens Division of Christian Services
The Methodist Church
475 Riverside Drive
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mrs. Wilheim:

The Southern Regional Council is very interested in assisting the Reverend and Mrs. Theodore Kotze, of the Christian Institute of Southern Africa, in an extended visit to the states early in 1971.

As you may know, Dr. Kotze, strongly supported by his wife, has been one of the most outspoken voices in South Africa against the racial policies of the government. We feel they would benefit greatly from a trip of some three months duration, and indeed that they are long overdue relief on the incredible pressures they have been under. If there is any chance that you can assist financially, or if you can suggest other places I might make inquiry, I would be grateful.

If you are interested, I would be more than happy to send you further information about Dr. and Mrs. Kotze and their work.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:jb

Kotze

OCT 23 1970

Board of Missions of The United Methodist Church

CABLE: MISSIONS NEW YORK

FIFTEENTH FLOOR

475 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10027

(212) 749-0700

WOMEN'S DIVISION

October 20, 1970

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I received your letter of October 16 regarding the anticipated visit of Reverend and Mrs. Theodore Kotze to the United States in 1971. I have met several members of the Kotze family and know well of the work that they are engaged in in South Africa. They are involved in very important work and I am quite aware of the strain which this puts them under in their country.

It will not be possible however, at this time for the Women's Division to financially assist their visit to the United States. I will raise the question of financial assistance with the World Division, as they are the agency in the United Methodist Church which should consider this concern. The whole range of contact of the United Methodist Church in South Africa is under study and constant evaluation so that our efforts can be aimed towards meaningful change. Sometimes this means that there must be hard decisions regarding funds for South African white persons who have had some experience already outside of their own country, and where other persons need to have that kind of exposure and opportunity for new insights. So it may well be under this consideration that the World Division would be making some decisions regarding funds to assist Mr. and Mrs. Kotze in coming to this country now.

I trust you will understand the situation and we will be interested in the Kotze trip if it can be arranged.

Sincerely,

Carolyn Wilhelm

(Ms.) Carolyn D. Wilhelm
Secretary for Racial Justice
Section of Christian Social Relations

CDW:ay

OCT 26 1970

Katye File

THE ROBERT F. KENNEDY MEMORIAL
1816 JEFFERSON PLACE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

AREA CODE 202 ~~296-2529~~ 338-7444

ROBERT S. McNAMARA
Chairman

THOMAS J. WATSON, JR.
Chairman, Finance Committee

Richard W. Boone
Executive Director

B. J. STILES
Director, RFK Fellows

October 22, 1970

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear Paul:

I'm expecting Derek back in Washington in early November, and he and I will immediately try to coordinate the various efforts being made on behalf of his Dad's trip. I had thought that you were pursuing funding from non-church sources, since Derek and I had already pretty well lobbyed that market.

As soon as Derek returns, we'll give you a call and see what hard commitments we've all come up with by that point, and what each of us can do further to reach some final decision by December 1.

Cordially,

B.J. Stiles
Director
RFK Fellows

si

October 23, 1970

Mr. Stephen H. Stackpole
Director
Commonwealth Program & Executive Associate
Carnegie Corporation of New York
437 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10022

Dear Mr. Stackpole:

Thank you for the prompt response to my inquiry about Mr. and Mrs. Kotze. Should their visit take place, I will refer them to the list of persons you have suggested.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:jb

OCT 21 1970

Carnegie Corporation of New York

437 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022 • (212) 753-3100

Stephen H. Stackpole
Director, Commonwealth Program
and Executive Associate

October 19, 1970

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Thank you for your letter of October 16 about the plans for a visit to this country by Reverend and Mrs. Theo Kotze. I had written Mr. Kotze in August saying that I was not in a position to be of any direct help in connection with the financing of his visit since the Carnegie travel grant program had been discontinued. I said I might be able to make some suggestions about other possible sources of help or about his program. I am glad to know of the interest you are taking in his visit. Unfortunately, I have not been able to think of any organizations which might be approached in this connection.

In the light of Kotze's interest in human relations courses and sensitivity training, I can suggest several people who might be considered for inclusion in his program:

Janet Lederman
George Brown
at ESALEN

Donald Clark
Education Center
Lehman College
Bronx, New York

Warren Bennis
Vice President
Academic Affairs
State University of New York
Buffalo

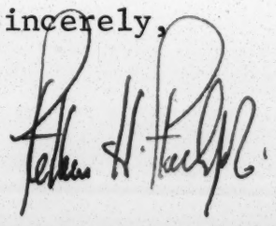
Alfred Alschuler
Department of Education
State University of New York
Albany

Mat Miles
Teachers College,
Columbia University

Carl Rogers
Center for Study of the Person
La Jolla, California

I don't know whether you have consulted Frank Loescher, but he might have some ideas on finance and certainly on people he should see in Philadelphia. I'm sorry this reply cannot be more useful to you.

Sincerely,



SHS:bab

africa department

NOV 3 1970

national council of the churches of christ in the u.s.a.

475 riverside drive • new york, n. y. 10027 • wui telex 62977 • cable: dominicus

rev. theodore l. tucker
executive director
870-2468, 9

mr. jan s. f. van hoogstraten
director for service
870-2064, 5

October 27, 1970

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Thank you very much for your letter of October 16th telling of the Southern Regional Council interested in helping Rev.and Mrs. Kotze. Yes I have indeed heard of the work in which Mr. Kotze has been doing as the Secretary of the Capetown office of both the South African Council of Churches and the Christian Institute of Southern Africa. In fact money to help make this office possible has been sent out through our Africa Department.

We are of course very much interested in the possibility of Mr. and Mrs. Kotze visiting the United States. At this time however when budgets are being cut drastically including those of our principal supporting denominations, I did not see much hope of our contributing to the expenses of the Kotzes. However I will try with some of the churches that have been most concerned about Southern Africa and see if anything can be done.

For some time Mr. F.J. van Wyk was Assistant Director of the Christian Institute. He has always had close contact with the Carnegie Foundation, and I believe also with the Ford Foundation. Do you happen to know whether the Christian Institute has already been in touch with either of these two foundations?

I have been connected with Mr. van Wyk as a member of an exchange program with the United States and South Africa. However at this point the exchange program is concentrating more on symposia made up of Americans and South Africans, rather than having as many individual exchanges. I do not think that this program would be particularly helpful now, but I will try.

I shall of course be happy to receive any further information you have about Mr. and Mrs. Kotze so that I can try to arouse interest in their visit. Their son was visiting here earlier this year as you may know.

With best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Theodore L. Tucker

Theodore L. Tucker
Executive Director
Africa Department

TLT:cr

TOEWYDING VAN DIE EKUMENIESE SENTRUM

DEDICATION OF THE ECUMENICAL CENTRE

MOWBRAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1970

OPENING REMARKS	Revd Theo Kotze Regional Director, Christian Institute of South Africa
PRAEER	The Most Revd R. Selby-Taylor Archbishop of Cape Town
SKRIFLESING	Ds. A.W. Habelgaarn Morawiese Kerk
TOESPRAAK	Ds. C.F. Beyers Naude Direkteur, Christelike Instituut van Suid-Afrika
ADDRESS	Dr. Francis Wilson Editor 'South African Outlook'
DEDICATORY PRAYER	Mrs Grace Qunta Church of the Province of South Africa
BENEDICTION	Revd J.Z. Ndaliso African National Baptist Church

To the Glory of God the Father
To the honour of His Son
To the praise of the Holy Spirit

We dedicate this house

Tot die glorie van
Tot die eer van Sy
Tot die lof van die

Wy ons hierdie huis

In the unity of the faith
In the bond of Christian brotherhood

We dedicate this house

In die eerheid van
In die band van Chr

Wy ons hierdie huis

In love and goodwill to all
In allegiance to the values of justice and righteousness

We dedicate this house

In liefde en welbel
In trou aan die waa
geregtigheid

Wy ons hierdie huis

In faith that we can become a God-centred people
Serving the whole community

We dedicate this house

In vertroue dat ons
middepunt kan wor
Wat die hele gemeen

Wy ons hierdie huis

Tot die glorie van God die Vader	Kuzuko ku Thixo Uyise
Tot die eer van Sy Seun	Imbeko Kuye Unyana
Tot die lof van die Heilige Gees	Indumiso kumoya oyingcwele
Wy ons hierdie huis toe	Siyinikezela kuzuko lwakhe lendlu
In die eerheid van die geloof	Kumanyano lokholo
In die band van Christelike broederskap	Kumanyano lobuzalwana bobukristu
Wy ons hierdie huis toe	Siyinikezela kuzuko lwakhe lendlu
In liefde en welbehae tot almal	Ngothando nobudlelwane kuluntu lonke
In trou aan die waardes van reg en geregtigheid	Sizibophelela kumthetho wobulungisa nenyaniso
Wy ons hierdie huis toe	Siyinikezela kuzuko lwakhe lendlu
In vertroue dat ons 'n volk met God as middepunt kan word	Ngokholu lokuba sakuba sisizw esinobuthixo
Wat die hele gemeenskap dien	Sikhonza uluntu lonke
Wy ons hierdie huis toe	Siyinikezela kuzuko lwakhe lendlu

PEOPLE:

Conscious of the personal responsibility of every citizen in the affairs of society, we commit ourselves to be true to the highest that we have learned of God's way for men:

- in our personal attitudes and relationships
- in our home and family life
- in our community actions

We seek strength to oppose all forms of injustice, inhumanity and prejudice.

Wisdom, to know God's will that we may do it

Love, to cast out fear and overcome suspicion

Humility, to know our wrongs and to right them with the help of God.

BENEDICTION

THE CAPE TIMES

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1970

Ecumenical centre

THE ecumenical centre established in Mowbray, dedicated at the week-end, is a courageous move by sincere men and women who believe simply in racial alliance as opposed to racial segregation. It will house the Christian Institute, the 100-year-old journal *South African Outlook*, the South African committee for Higher Education and the Inter-Church Education Committee. As was said at the dedication, those using the centre represent the "other" tradition in South Africa — the one that seeks reconciliation and unity among men. Men like Beyers Naude, Theo Kotze and Francis Wilson — and many others at the dedication, and those there in spirit—are under no illusions about the road ahead, roughened by culverts of suspicion and privilege. But in the Mowbray venture they have boldly struck out against the prevailing tide of White South African opinion, and they are anything but faint-hearted. The venture could become a milestone in the history of dialogue and contact across the colour line in South Africa.

Reprinted from the Cape Times of 20/11/70.

Dr. J. D. Vorster challenged

ALL S.A. CHURCHES GUILTY OF RACISM

THE RACE ISSUE is the most crucial of our time. There are other issues, of course, but unless we solve this one we are heading for a race war which will surely mark the end of civilization as we know it.

In South Africa it is almost the only issue. Every area of our life is concerned with race and affected by race legislation and although at one time it may have been possible for the issue to be decided by some evolutionary process, legislation has made this impossible.

The church, having had committed to it, the "ministry of reconciliation" (2 Cor. 5:18), has the divine mandate and power to solve this question.

However, we have been too unfaithful, too cowardly, too evasive, too uncaring to exercise this ministry effectively. All the churches of this country, Catholic and Protestant, English-speaking and Afrikaans-speaking, are guilty.

All of us practise race discrimination in one form or another. All of us have been untrue to our calling. Our life and witness have often been contrary to the very things we profess to believe.

On the other hand, nearly every major denomination in South Africa has at some time or another declared that *apartheid* is contrary to the teaching of the Bible and, therefore, the statement of the newly-appointed moderator of the Ned. Geref. Kerk, Dr. J. D. Vorster, cannot go unchallenged.

Dr. Vorster said:

"The DRC would not budge one inch from its pro-*apartheid* interpretation of the Bible to satisfy *verligtes* in South Africa or the world at large . . . Our only guide is the Bible. Our policy and our outlook on life are based on the Bible.

"We firmly believe the way we interpret it is right. We will not budge one inch from our interpretation to satisfy anyone — in South Africa or abroad. The world may differ from our interpretation. This will not influence us. The world may be wrong. We know we are right, and will continue to follow the way the Bible teaches us."

What Bible teaches

This is what the Bible teaches:

1. "Have we all not one father? Has not one God created us? Why then are we faithless to one another?" (Malachi 2 : 10). This says to us that all men have a common origin and are members of one human family.

2. "God created man in his own image, in the image of God He created him." (Genesis 1:27). This tells us that all men are of infinite worth.

3. "God shows no partiality but in every nation anyone who fears Him and does what is right is acceptable to Him." (Acts 10: 34-35). Surely this means that God shows no partiality to any particular nation or race?

4. "There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free, there is neither male nor female; for you are all one in Christ Jesus." (Galatians 3:28). God has broken down all barriers.

5. "Go therefore and make disciples of all the nations." (Matthew 28:19). All people can become disciples of Christ.

6. Jesus prayed for His disciples "That they all may be one; as thou, Father, art in me, and I in Thee, that they also may be one in us." (John 17:21). So that His own will is that the disciples of all nations should have the same intimate relationship with one another, as He has with His Father.

By the Rev. THEO KOTZE

Regional director of the Christian Institute.

7. "He giveth to all life, and breath, and all things; And hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth." (Acts 17:25-26).

One can only conclude that *apartheid* is, therefore, a denial of everything that is basic to the Bible concept of human dignity and love Because our enforced racial segregation makes inferior being of black and brown people, it is sinful. All racial differences are transcended by the power and grace of God.

What laws mean

All the following pieces of legislation are indefensible in the light of the teaching of the Bible:

1. The Group Areas Act has dispossessed people of their homes, destroyed businesses and disrupted communities. In the Western Cape (where I live) the Coloured people affected far outnumber the Whites.

2. Proclamation 26 under the Group Areas Act, makes it a crime for a White person to sit down, as customer, in a public place, restaurant or club with a person of colour. It is a crime to sit down with a person of colour at a symphony or an opera.

3. There is even interference in religious freedom (which is a basic Biblical concept), for Africans may be prevented from attending church services in the White part of a town, by the minister, with the concurrence of the local authority if they are causing a nuisance or if it is undesirable for them to be present from the point of view of their numbers.

4. The Reservation of Separate Amenities Act in its implication means that all the select beaches of all the best resorts are reserved for White people.

5. Job reservation has closed the door to non-Whites in many areas of employment and, to quote an example, for many taxi-drivers this has meant a loss of their very means of existence.

6. The separate Universities Act denies non-Whites free access to the best institutions of higher education. It is clearly designed to make non-Whites feel different with which goes the concept that they are different.

7. Abolition of Coloured Representatives in Parliament means that a large indigenous population have no voice.

8. The Motor Carrier Transportation Amendment Act extended enforced racial separation in all transport services.

9. The State-Aided Institutions Amendments Act empowered boards of cultural institutions such as art galleries, museums, zoos and libraries to enforce racial separation by determining during which hours and on what conditions the public, or persons of a particular race may visit those institutions.

10. The migratory labour system operates largely among one race group of our population, the Africans.

What DRC has said

In view of Dr. Vorster's statement, it is important for everyone to realize what the NG Kerk itself has said in the past.

1. The Cape Synod of the NG Kerk in October, 1965, appointed a highly-responsible and expert commission to study the migratory labour system.

In paragraph 22 of their conclusions they said: "The church must point out the moral implication and the frightening results of the system, and emphasize that a cancer which so rages in the lives of the African population must necessarily affect the whole social and religious life of all the population groups in our fatherland

"As a result of the laws of God the Whites will not be untouched by the disease that is destroying the moral life of the African."

In paragraph 23: "To argue that the system of migratory labour is a temporary measure is wishful thinking that may have disastrous consequences for the church and the country. *A Church may not be untrue to its calling*".

2. The NG Synod of 1829 in answering a question as to whether persons of colour who have been accepted as members of churches . . . should receive communion on an equal basis with born Christians, resolved "that according to the teaching of the Bible and the spirit of Christianity, one is bound to admit such persons on an equal basis".

They called it "*an unmovable rule based on the infallible Word of God*".

3. In 1855 the Church Council was again pressed to allow separation of races but they replied saying "such a step would be contrary to our creed and, above all, contrary to the dictates of Scripture".

4. On November 6, 1857, the Cape Synod was still of the opinion "that it was desirable and in accordance with Scripture not to meet separately but a concession was made to 'the weakness and prejudice' of some".

Men like Dr. Heyns, Dr. Andrew Murray, Professor Hofmeyer and the Rev. Van der Lingen disapproved of the colour prejudice in certain sections of the church and expressed the hope that "the walls of partition would be broken away".

God grant that all the churches and all the people of this land will take seriously the words of these great Dutch Reformed leaders.

Paul - For your information
Maxine
Sent to 75 persons - my friends

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL of the EPISCOPAL CHURCH
815 SECOND AVENUE/NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10017/(212) 867-8400
Cable Address: FENALONG, N.Y.

DEC 1 1970

November 24, 1970

Dear Friend:

I'm writing to enlist your support for a very worthwhile project of mine. The Rev. Theo Kotze (Methodist) Director of the Christian Institute of Southern Africa, with offices in Capetown, wants to be in the U.S. early in 1971 (Feb.-March-April). I want to help make this possible for him and his wife, Helen.

Their purpose is to gain a much needed learning experience for themselves, study our American society and church, look at frontier experiments and meet confrontations about South Africa. They especially want exposure to the "black mind" of the U.S. as a way of reassessing their function in South Africa. There is urgency in that Theo's passport will "run out" soon and renewal could be refused.

The Kotze's are remarkable people - among the most courageous and outspoken against apartheid in South Africa I've met. Their son, Derek, is here now, in an extensive training program for his own professional development. Derek, B.J. Stiles (Washington Methodist office), Paul Anthony (Southern Regional Council, Atlanta) with me and others are trying to raise $6,000. to help defray costs. My contact and experience with the Kotzes in July 1968 in Capetown makes me count them among the saints of this world.

My part is $1,000. Could you be one of 20 to provide $50.? This is my hope. This invitation is straightforward and enthusiastically supported. May I hear from you soon? Make check payable to Southern Regional Council <u>but send it to me</u>. The Southern Regional Council has agreed to handle the money for tax exempt purposes to the donor. If for any reason, the Kotze's can't get here, your money will be refunded. Think of this opportunity as an appropriate way to celebrate Christmas.

Hopefully,

Maxine

Mrs. Maxine Thornton
Director, Training Services
Service to Dioceses

STATE 2-4975

DEC 11 1970

HOTELS CORPORATION

TWENTY NORTH WACKER DRIVE · CHICAGO 6

December 8, 1970

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Am sorry to be late in acknowledging your letter of October 16, but did want the opportunity to speak to a few people before writing. I read your letter with interest, and am sure you will find it interesting to work with Derek Kotze and his parents.

As previous correspondence with Derek and his parents will reveal, I am willing to try to help in securing speaking engagements for the Kotzes when they are here in the States. But, as explained, I really cannot do much until I know when they plan to be here, and particularly in the Chicago area.

As far as any financial help prior to their coming, this I really am not in a position to do anything about. I think your having contacted the National Council of Churches was your best bet. If you do have any information as to when they are coming, and what they might expect in the way of honorariums, etc. this information I would much appreciate.

With best of wishes, and the Compliments of the Season, I am

Sincerely,

Nadine Van Sant

(Mrs) Nadine Van Sant

DIE CHRISTELIKE INSTITUUT VAN SUIDER-AFRIKA
THE CHRISTIAN INSTITUTE OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

Cape Office:
1 Long Street,
Mowbray, CAPE TOWN.
Telephone 6-8970
P.O. Box 245, RONDEBOSCH.
Regional Director: **The Rev. Theo Kotze**

Kaapse Kantoor:
Longstraat 1,
Mowbray, KAAPSTAD.
Telefoon 6-8970
Posbus 245, RONDEBOSCH.
Streekdirekteur: **Ds. Theo Kotze**

file

TK/NvV

17th December, 1970.

Mr. Paul Anthony,
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.,
Atlanta,
GEORGIA 30303. U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Anthony,

Thank you very much indeed for your letter of 16th October. It was kind of you to write to me. I deeply appreciate your interest in assisting with our proposed overseas trip.

Derek has kept me in touch with the position and I think it may be advisable for us to wait until things open up a bit. My wife and I are so grateful for the way you have befriended Derek and the help that you have given him.

We have just opened an ecumenical centre in Cape Town and this is the first of its kind in Southern Africa. The enclosed clippings give you a little information about it. You will also be interested in my response to the extraordinary statements of Dr. Vorster.

The World Council of Churches' decision has, of course, really set the cat amongst the pigeons here. My own reaction is summed up in the article which I wrote for the Anglican magazine, "Seek", a clipping of which is enclosed.

Thank you again for all your interest and help.

With all good wishes for Christmas and the New Year.

Yours sincerely,

Theo Kotze

Enclosed:

1. Cuttings on Ecumenical Centre.
2. "Seek" article.
3. Cuttings - Sunday Times 8/11/70; Cape Times 20/11/70.

Marvin Memorial United Methodist Church
33 University Boulevard East
SILVER SPRING, MARYLAND 20901
593-5100

JAN 26 1971

Jan. 13, 1971

3 checks
Mr. Maynard Thomas
from this ch. 50.00
SRC from Joyce Warner 25
Marie Thomas from France Helen Marie 20
D 95
F 25-71

Dear Maxie:

It was good to talk with you the other night. You know how I feel about your job situation. But I have so much confidence in you that I'm sure you will come out on top in another position.

Enclosed is the check for $50.00. I do hope you make it possible for me to meet the persons when they come from South Africa. Perhaps they would like to see our situation here of racism. You need to come, too. Would you preach for us if I invite you?

Cordially

316 Visiting Fellows Program

Note

Joseph / Teresina Haven
586 West St
Amherst Mass 01002

January 13, 1971

Mrs. Maxine Thornton
Chairman, Training Services
Executive Council of the Episcopal
Church
815 Second Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10017

Dear Mrs. Thornton:

Thank you very much for the checks. We are acknowledging them as you will see from the enclosed carbon.

Enclosed is one check made out to you which we need you to endorse.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:jb

Enclosures - 2

January 13, 1971

The Reverend James Green
Church of the Resurrection
Alexandria, Virginia

Dear Reverend Green:

This will acknowledge with our grateful appreciation, your check for $50.00 in support of the visit of Mr. and Mrs. Kotze.

We are very pleased that we have this opportunity to sponsor their trip.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:jb

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL of the EPISCOPAL CHURCH
815 SECOND AVENUE / NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10017
TEL. (212) 867-8400
Cable Address: FENALONG, N.Y.

January 11, 1971

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forwyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Enclosed are checks totaling $715. for the support of Theo Kotze and his wife when they come to the U.S. I am glad to be able to send this much. About $100. more has been promised. I'm sending these along because I've held some of the checks too long already--donors will begin to call me up!

Can your office acknowledge these in some simple and direct way? I'd appreciate it lots--I have no secretary just now and do not expectto have one in the future.

When other funds come along, I'll send them. I'm keen to be of help with the Kotze's trip--Derek and I will keep in touch.

Most sincerely,

Maxine Thornton

Mrs. Maxine Thornton
Chairman, Training Services

cc; Derek Kotze
B.J. Stiles

One more check for 10.— Total now $725.

ROBERT F. KENNEDY MEMORIAL

ROBERT S. MCNAMARA
Chairman

RICHARD W. BOONE
Director

JAN 19 1971

January 15, 1971

Mrs. Maxine Thornton
Chairman, Training Services
Executive Council of the
Episcopal Church
815 Second Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10017

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear Maxine and Paul:

I have a copy of Maxine's letter indicating that she has transmitted $725.00 to Paul as a contribution for Theo Kotze's anticipated trip to the States. Derek assures me that he and Paul worked out the necessary bookkeeping arrangements when Derek was in Atlanta in December. All of us are indebted to Paul for your willingness to undertake this administrative responsibility.

I will appreciate continuing to receive information about this project from both of you. For the time being communications should continue to come to me at the address below, but it is now final that I will be changing addresses sometime within the next few months. The resources of the Memorial are drastically diminished, and I will be seeking other employment sometime this spring. Since Maxine is already in the ranks of the dispossessed, maybe she can give me some pointers.

I will certainly do what I can to assist in the preparations and plans for this trip by the Kotzes, but my role may be somewhat diminished in the coming months due to this change in my own situation.

Cordially,

B.J. Stiles
Director
RFK Fellows

si

1054 - 31st Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007 • 202/338-7444

January 27, 1971

Mr. Joseph Havens
586 West Street
Amherst, Mass. 01002

Dear Mr. Havens:

This will acknowledge with our grateful appreciation your check for $25.00 in support of the visit of Mr. and Mrs. Kotze.

We are very pleased that we have this opportunity to sponsor their trip.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:jb

February 11, 1971

Mr. Derek Kotze
Chicago Theological Seminary
5757 University Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60637

Dear Derek:

So much is raised in your letter that I think it would be good if you gave me a collect call at your convenience.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:jb

Chicago Theological Seminary.
5757 University Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois 60637

FEB 11 1971

7th February, 1971

Dear Paul,

Sorry it has been so long since I was in contact with you. I meant to write earlier to thank you for your help and hospitality when I was in Atlanta in December. You have been a tremendous support to me in this whole project. Sometimes I doubt it would have got off the ground had it not been for your keen interest and support. My time in Atlanta was stimulating and worthwhile. However, since then there have been some set-backs as regards the finance.

Immediately after Christmas I wrote to people in various departments at 475 Riverside Drive N.Y. telling them what commitments we had and asking for a commitment to the project. Recently I received letters from both the Methodists and the Presbyterians saying they could not give financial support. I had originally hoped for a thousand dollars from each source. The position is therefore so far: from S. R. C. 1000 dollars.

Maxine Thornton 725 "

Will Campbell 500 "

A total of 2225 dollars should be in your possession so far. Has Will Campbell forwarded money to you? And have you received any from the people in California? They did make a commitment but were not specific in any way. I will write Louis Durham and Dr. Cliff Brumley in San Francisco today.

The financial situation is not as good as I had hoped for, but I am still determined that my parents have 10 weeks in the country to enable as total an experience as possible. To this end I am today writing a number of people around the country asking for a few hundred dollars. Do you have any other sources you can approach?

I recently had a long letter from my father portions of which I will enclose. They have arranged to arrive in New York on April 13th with a plan to stay 10 or 11 weeks in the United States and Canada. They could go to Toronto after their arrival in New York and then down to Atlanta via Washington. After being in New York, Washington and Atlanta it should be easy enough to plan the rest of the schedule more specifically.

I was very disappointed when I received the letters from New York but somehow I have an optimism that this is right and it will be.

If you have any suggestions about who I might contact or what the schedule should be please let me know. Also if you feel I should call you or come to Atlanta please tell me.

Personally I am far more pressured here than I thought I would be. And I am also dealing with my ambivalent feelings concerning my return to South Africa. My job in Durban with the Methodist sponsored training course is now set up. This is a big help and promises to be exciting. I will be directing the program which will hopefully give me scope for freedom.

Presumably you have by now heard from my Dad and know that he would prefer to have money forwarded for the ticket. This would enable a 75% Discount on my Mums ticket. Also I have just remembered that in a number of instances it will be possible for my Dad to earn something through speaking engagements.

Well, I hope I have given you all the necessary information. I hope your New Year has gotten off to a good start and you are well. I look forward to hearing from you,

Sincerely,

Derek.

(d) Alex wants me to let you know that he has a grant which will cover your salary for 3 years at R300 per month, so you should feel quite secure about this.

(e) Once more, Alex will be entirely happy for you to return in June, but I should think that you need to make that as near to the beginning of June as possible.

Our situation:

(a) We have made enquiries and it is definitely impossible for Mom to benefit from the discount if her trip commences before April 1st.

(b) Stephen's holidays commence on April 7th and he has a pretty big stake in saying good-bye to us. I have just spoken to John Gardener who, as you know, is the new Headmaster, and Stephen will be able to come home at least a day or two earlier.

(c) We will then aim to spend the Easter week-end with David in London and fly to New York on April 13th.

(d) We are quite happy about an eleven or twelve weeks stay and as we will be on an open-return ticket, we can ultimately decide that when we meet. In the meantime, be assured that we would be prepared to stay in the States for that period of time.

(e) We presume that during that time we will go to Canada and that we will be able to fulfill Fritz Schmidt's request that we should be there not later than the 10th of May so that we finish somewhere around the 18th of May and that the United Church of Canada will pay the expenses to get to and from wherever it is.

(f) This seems to indicate that we can meet you in the States, which is what we want to do and that you can do a few things before we come.

(g) That means that you can return by boat and take your time about it. Alex is not particularly concerned when you will get back to South Africa, as long as you have fulfilled all that you want to do in the States and in Britain and Europe.

(h) We are very grateful indeed for all that you are doing and all that you have done for us. We are especially grateful to all the folks who have contributed towards our trip. Please pass this onto them and, of course, we will do that when we arrive.

(i) We definitely want to do some human relations courses and I emphasize again that we would like to a 'married couples' course. Mom, as you well realize, is not as far advanced in this kind of thing as I am and it may be that we need to separate on some of these courses so that she can catch up a little bit. I leave this entirely to you and we can in any event discuss this when we meet you, but in the meantime please look around and see what is going on so that we can have a full picture when we arrive there. If in the meantime you want to make any bookings, please just go ahead.

PAGE (s) MISSING

(j) You will ask about Eselin. Well, this is up to you. I don't think that we would want to go on a Gestalt course but would be interested in one of the other courses. The Gestalt course seems a little bit too intense for people of our age?! Certainly I feel that Mom would not be able to stand up to it.

(k) I am grateful for you remarks to Mom. These show a sensitivity about her own feelings and it is true that in some senses she might feel rather out of it. This needs to be taken into consideration.

(l) I am not terribly committed to public speaking, preaching, etc. but where this is necessary and where this would be helpful I would be willing to do this. Generally speaking, however, I would rather 'listen' and develop my resourses.

(m) We certainly do not see this as "a mission by a South African couple", that would be the furthest thing from our minds.

(n) We agree with all the other things that you planned, namely:

(i) Contact and interviews with church boards, bishops and committees, especially on Africa.

(ii) Interviews with other financial organizations, as it would possibly fund projects in South Africa.

(iii) Interviews with American political, social and church leaders - the U.S.A. Consul-General in South Africa will make some arrangements in this regard and I shall let you know what feelings he has on this.

(iv) Introduction into various projects. Community, urban, rural, etc. - this will include Marshall Scott and the Chicago Urban and Industrial Mission which is something I am particularly interested in.

(v) An introduction to experience of an insight into the American south - this seems to be absolutely fundamental.

(vi) Introduction to and conversation with University faculty, administration and students. I'm not quite so confident about this as I don't really have any academic qualifications but nevertheless I am prepared to have a go at this.

(vii) Various speaking engagements, particularly at board level, luncheons, etc.

(viii) Interviews with various people involved in human relations training - I would see this at pretty important and would be glad to do this.

-4- (ix)/.....

(ix) Experience in human relations training courses - as I have said all along we have a very real stake in this and in any event I have mentioned this above.

(o) This all means that we seem to be very much on the same wave-length and that therefore our expectations will not be very different from planned arrangements. Now I think that all in all what you have in mind is very much what we had hoped for and we are very grateful indeed.

To sum it all up, from our point of view we definitely see this as a learner/listener and educational experience. The other matters are all incidental to this, except that I must have some opportunity of trying to raise a bit of money - otherwise I am going to be out of a job at the end of this year!

We are now going ahead with booking arrangements and as soon as these are confirmed, I will be in contact with you again. In regard to the money, we will let you know about this, too, as soon as we have exact figures available so that you can expect to hear from me within the next week.

When I went to see the Consul-General about visa arrangements, he was very thrilled indeed that we would be getting this opportunity. He tells me that he had recommended me for a State Department leader programme in the fiscal year, 1st July '71 to 30th June '72. However, this would have meant that Mom would not have been able to accompany me as the State Department grants are to individuals only. The exciting thing is that they should have thought about this at all and felt that I was in any way worthy of it. This may help you a little bit in some of the programming that you will be doing. Certainly Mr. O'Neill feels that I must see State Department officials in Washington and he will arrange this so that again as soon as we have dates we will let you know. He wants to know exactly when we will be in Washington. At this stage I have said that we are likely to be in Washington in the week April 20th-27th - is that right? I'm assuming that we would spend a week in New York on arrival and then go to Washington.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL of the EPISCOPAL CHURCH
815 SECOND AVENUE / NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10017
TEL. (212) 867-8400
Cable Address: FENALONG, N.Y.

2/17/71

Dear Paul Anthony

Enclosed are two checks (one ck. (15.00) Pet. for Fund) for the Kotze Fund. These are the final contributions to the Fund from my efforts — You can acknowledge these to the persons at:

Amer. Found. of Rel. and Psychiatry
3 W. 29th St.
N.Y., N.Y.

Both have offices here.

Sincerely
Maxine Thornton

Clifford McLaughlan
3189 Perry Ave.
Oceanside, N.Y. 11572

Acct. 316
Ck. 50.00
2-24-71
DE

February 23, 1971

Mrs. Maxine Thorton
Chairman, Training Services
Executive Council of the Episcopal
Church
815 Second Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10017

Dear Maxine:

Thank you for the two checks. Enclosed is one made out to you which yeuneed you to endorse.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:jb

Enclosure

February 24, 1971

Mr. Clifford McLaughlan
American Foundation of Rel. and Psychiatry
3 W. 29th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. McLaughlan:

This will acknowledge with our grateful appreciation your check for $50.00, in support of the visit of Mr. and Mrs. Kotze.

We are very pleased that we have this opportunity to sponsor their trip.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:jb

RAYMOND M. WHEELER, PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
C. G. GOMILLION, VICE-PRESIDENT
LUCIUS H. PITTS, VICE-PRESIDENT
FRANK SMITH, VICE-PRESIDENT
VIVIAN W. HENDERSON, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
PAUL ANTHONY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
522-7764

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

February 23, 1971

Mrs. Maxine Thorton
Chairman, Training Services
Executive Council of the Episcopal
Church
815 Second Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10017

Dear Maxine:

Thank you for the two checks. Enclosed is one made out to you which we need you to endorse.

Sincerely,

Paul

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:jb

Enclosure

Gr. really sorry - moves too fast I guess Mt

Ck. 15.00
3-1-71
PAE
Acct. 316

CHURCH WON'T BE STOPPED, KOTZE SAYS

CAPE Times 26-2-71

THE REV. THEO KOTZE, regional director of the Christian Institute of South Africa, in a statement soon after his arrival in Cape Town from Johannesburg, described the removal of a personal file from the Institute's offices by the Security Police yesterday morning as "an outrageous intrusion on family intimacy", and said that the Church would never be prevented from doing those things which are dictated by Christian conscience.

His full statement follows:

The Chief of the Security Police, Brig. P. J. Venter, said in Pretoria yesterday "as a result of information received during the course of the investigation into the activities of the Rev. ffrench-Beytagh it had become essential to search certain offices".

Can Brigadier Venter or anyone else explain what private family letters and documents have to do with this? The Security Police removed from my office a file marked Derek Kotze containing nothing else but personal documents such as baptismal certificate, graduation certificate, school reports and personal letters to the family. What has that to do with the Dean?

FAMILY INTIMACY

This I consider an outrageous intrusion on family intimacy.

The authorities can say till they are blue in the face that they are not acting against the churches. We simply do not believe them as there is simply too much evidence to the contrary.

What every [illegible] trivialist asks is, [illegible] doing this. [illegible] they see [illegible]

[illegible]

Church will not and cannot be prevented from doing those things which are dictated by Christian conscience. The Church has an enormously powerful base from which it operates — namely the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

In spite of the vile persecution by Roman tyrants and more recently, Nazi gangsters, the Church has survived and will continue to survive.

Passport removals, bannings, intimidations, raids and intrusions of privacy; these only strengthen the resolve of those who believe in God.

Let all who would threaten the Church hear this. When the final reckonings of history are made you will be seen for what you are—puny puppets of very earthly powers. You cannot destroy the things for which we stand; the concepts of love, truth, kindness, unselfishness and human dignity are imperishable.

COOL HEADS

One of the documents removed from the Dependants' Con[illegible]

DIE CHRISTELIKE INSTITUUT VAN SUIDER-AFRIKA
THE CHRISTIAN INSTITUTE OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

Cape Office:
1 Long Street,
Mowbray, CAPE TOWN.
Telephone 6-8970
P.O. Box 245, RONDEBOSCH.
Regional Director: **The Rev. Theo Kotze**

Kaapse Kantoor:
Longstraat 1,
Mowbray, KAAPSTAD.
Telefoon 6-8970
Posbus 245, RONDEBOSCH.
Streekdirekteur: **Ds. Theo Kotze**

16th March, 1971.

Dear Paul,

Forgive the familiarity, but Derek writes so warmly about you that I am sure we are going to be able to meet each other on this personal basis.

I wrote to Derek some months ago saying that Helen and I had booked our flight from Cape Town for 7th April. We intend spending the Easter weekend with our Son in London and arriving in New York on 13th April; flight number and time of arrival will follow shortly.

Derek had set out a provisional schedule for me but now a letter has just arrived with full details, so we have today booked our flights as follows:-

April 13-23:	New York (possibly visit Boston and Philadelphia)
April 23 to May 2:	Toronto
May 2-10:	Washington
May 10-14:	Atlanta
May 14-17:	Koinonia
May 17-22:	Florida
May 22-23:	Cincinnati
May 24-27:	Chicago
May 27-30:	Denver
May 30-31:	Wyoming
June 1-4:	San Francisco
June 4-6:	Big Sur Coast
June 7:	Santa Barbara
June 8-13:	Los Angeles
June 13-15:	Oklahoma
June 15-20:	Nashville
June 20-23:	Washington
June 23-27:	New York

I feel exhausted already!

I am sorry that I have not written directly to you but all correspondence has been with Derek who has assured me that he is continually in touch with your goodself and B. J. Stiles.

With regard to finances, I understand that it has become increasingly difficult for you to raise the necessary funds, and I think that we had better just pay the fares from this end with the grant of R.500 = $700 made by the Christian Institute. This will obviously not be anything like enough to cover the fares but there is hope of a little more help from this end. If you are able to forward anything for the air fares, this would help, but, from what Derek says, it seems impossible.

I am deeply grateful for all the efforts that you have made on our behalf and for your willingness to assist us in every possible way.

I had hoped that we could come straight to Atlanta on our arrival in America and perhaps, in any event, I should take a day during that first week, 13th-23rd April, to fly to Atlanta especially to see you.

Helen and I are looking forward to the trip with tremendous anticipation, not least of which is the joy of meeting people like yourself.

With all good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Theo

Mr. Paul Anthony,
5 Forsyth Street NW,
Atlanta 3,
Georgia,
USA.

DIE CHRISTELIKE INSTITUUT VAN SUIDER-AFRIKA
THE CHRISTIAN INSTITUTE OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

Cape Office:
1 Long Street,
Mowbray, CAPE TOWN.
Telephone 6-8970
P.O. Box 245, RONDEBOSCH.
Regional Director: **The Rev. Theo Kotze**

Kaapse Kantoor:
Longstraat 1,
Mowbray, KAAPSTAD.
Telefoon 6-8970
Posbus 245, RONDEBOSCH.
Streekdirekteur: **Ds. Theo Kotze**

MAR 30 1971

22nd March, 1971.

Dear Paul,

The hot news and the good news is that I have been awarded a US Government Leader Grant. This means they give me an allowance of $30 per day for forty-five days. We are tremendously thrilled about this not only from the money point of view but because of the recognition of the work of the Christian Institute.

This means that I shall have to visit the State Department in Washington very shortly after my arrival in New York. Apparently Derek is meeting us, and I think I had better just visit Washington for a day to pay my respects. They will also want to know details of my itinerary.

Looking forward to seeing you.

All good wishes,

Theo

Mr. Paul Anthony,
5 Forsyth Street NW,
Atlanta 3,
Georgia,
USA.

March 30, 1971

Dr. Theodore Kotze
1 Long Street
Mowbray, Cape Town

Dear Theo:

I returned from two weeks absence from the office to find your letters and one from Derek:

The news of the Leader grant is magnificient. We will still have to do some patching, but this means that there is now no question that the full trip can be financed.

We do have funds on hand for travel, and somehow there has been some misunderstanding since I had thought you were to request these funds much earlier. If it can be arranged at this late date for you to pay the fares from that end, please do so with the assurance you will be reimbursed when you arrive here. If you still need travel funds, please cable me on receipt of this letter indicating the amount needed, and the way in which you would like them submitted.

As the date draws closer, I look forward to meeting you both.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:jb
VIA: Air Mail

CLS

COUNCIL ON LEADERS AND SPECIALISTS

of The Experiment in International Living

suite 600
818 18th street, n.w.
washington, d.c. 20006

telephone 298-7450
area code 202

ITINERARY FOR: Rev. Theodore KOTZE
Regional Director
Christian Institute of South Africa
Cape Town, South Africa

PROGRAMED BY: Vincent W. Allin
Tel. (202) 298-7450 office
(301) 656-8348 home

Program Assistant: Edna M. Phillips
(202) 298-7450 office
(703) 938-0457 home

Participant in the International Visitor Program, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, U.S. Department of State (256 L 71). Visiting the United States April 13 - June 27, 1971. Accompanied by Mrs. Helen Kotze, his wife, most of the time.

May 5, Wed. Lv. Washington, D.C. [Union Station] Amtrak Metroliner 8:30 AM
Ar. PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA [30th Street Station] 10:13 AM

SPONSOR: Frank Loescher
415 South 46th Street
Tel. (215) 747-0277

Lv. Philadelphia [30th Street Station] Amtrak Metroliner 9:43 PM
Ar. WASHINGTON, D.C. [Union Station] 11:30 PM

May 10, Mon. Lv. Washington, D.C. [National Airport] Eastern Airlines #135 8:35 AM
Ar. ATLANTA, GEORGIA (breakfast) 10:20 AM

The Atlantan, Cone at Luckie Street; tel. (404) 524-6461.

SPONSORS: Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N.W., Atlanta 3
Tel. (404) 522-8764

Mrs. Joan Schwartz, Acting Executive Secretary
Atlanta Committee for International Visitors
615 Peachtree Street, N.E. 30308
Tel. (404) 872-7367 or 7368; 355-0795 home

May 13, Thur. Lv. Atlanta Eastern Airlines #609 11:05 AM
Ar. MIAMI, FLORIDA (lunch) 12:44 PM

House guest of Gary Bates.

SPONSORS: Gary Bates
5830 S.W. 63rd Avenue 33143
Tel. (305) 666-0642

Department of State Reception Center
Reid Bird, Director; 51 S.W. First Ave.; 1302 Federal Building 33130
Tel. (305) 350-5543

May 15, Sat. Lv. Miami — Trans World Airways #479 — 4:15 PM
Ar. NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE (dinner) 5:14 PM

House guest of Rev. Norman, West Meade Manor Apt. B-6
Charlotte Pike 37209; Tel. (615) 363-0815 [redacted]

SPONSOR: Rev. D. M. Norman
Board of Education
Methodist Church Publishing House, Editorial Division
201 Eighth Avenue South 37203
Tel. (615) 242-1621

May 21, Fri. Lv. Nashville — Eastern Airlines #258 — 9:30 AM
Ar. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS [O'Hare Airport] 10:45 AM

House guest of Professor Ross Snyder
1378 East 58th Street
Tel. (312) MI 3-1085

SPONSORS: Professor Ross Snyder
Chicago Theological Seminary
Davis Hall, 1164 East 58th Street 60637
Tel. (312) BU 8-9019

The International Visitors Center of Chicago
116 South Michigan Avenue 60603
Mrs. Noel Flint, Executive Director
Tel. (312) DEarborn 2-5875

May 26, Wed. Lv. Chicago — United Airlines #943 — 9:55 AM
Ar. MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 11:14 AM

Curtis Hotel & Motor Lodge, 3rd Avenue & 10th St.
Tel. (612) 333-5144

SPONSOR: Rev. Lowell Hesterman
American Lutheran Church
422 South Fifth Street 55415
Tel. (612) 338-3821

May 27, Thur. Lv. Minneapolis — Western Airlines #215 — 9:30 AM
Ar. DENVER, COLORADO 11:02 AM

House guest of Bishop Marvin Stuart
2777 South Langley Court 80210
Tel. (303) 756-7110

SPONSORS: Bishop Marvin Stuart
2200 South University Boulevard 80210
Tel. (303) 733-3736

Institute of International Education
Capitol Life Center, E. 16th Avenue at Grant 80210
Mrs. Polly Cox, Program Specialist
Tel. (303) 222-1895; (303) 355-6835 home

May 30, Sun.	Lv. Denver	United Airlines #243	9:50 AM
	Ar. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA [S]		11:03 AM

House guest of Dr. Cliff Crummey.

SPONSORS: Dr. Cliff Crummey
Northern Conference of the California Council of Churches
83 McAllister Street 94102. Tel. (415) 861-4726.

Department of State Reception Center
112 Federal Office Building, 50 Fulton St. 94102
Mrs. Bernice Behrens, Director
Tel. (415) 556-3990; (415) 474-7277 home

June 3, Thur.	Lv. San Francisco	Hertz car	OPEN AM

Via coastal highway, Big Sur, Santa Barbara.

June 5, Sat.	Ar. LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA		OPEN PM

House guest of Hans Ries
1136 North Doheny Drive, Los Angeles
Tel. (213) 274-9137

SPONSORS: Hans Ries
218 North Canon Drive, Beverley Hills 90213
Tel. (213) 272-4670

Los Angeles World Affairs Council
642 Mobil Building, 612 S. Flower St. 90017
Mrs. Maurine Ruzek, Program Director
Tel. (213) 629-3166; (213) 645-0902 home

June 7, Mon.	Lv. Los Angeles [L]	Trans World Airways #462	5:45 PM
	Ar. PHOENIX	(snack)	6:49 PM

Sahara Motor Hotel, 401 N. First St.
Tel. (602) 258-3411

SPONSOR: J. Lester Shaffer, President
World Affairs Council of Phoenix, Inc.
233 Sahara Motor Hotel, 401 N. First St.
Tel. (602) 254-3345; (602) 258-4402 home

SIDE TRIP JUNE 8, TUESDAY:

Lv. Phoenix	Air West #555	7:30 AM
Ar. GRAND CANYON, ARIZONA		8:23 AM
Lv. Grand Canyon	Air West #556	6:30 PM
Ar. PHOENIX, ARIZONA		7:21 PM

June 9, Wed.	Lv. Phoenix	American Airlines #112	1:45 PM
ATLANTA	Ar. WASHINGTON, D.C. [Dulles Airport]	(dinner)	8:58 PM

House guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Meagher
5272 Watson Street, N.W. 20016
Tel. (202) 966-2716

SPONSOR: Vincent W. Allin, Program Officer
Council on Leaders and Specialists
818 - 18th Street, N.W., Suite 600
Tel. (202) 298-7450

June 15, Tues.	Lv. Washington, D.C. [National Airport]	Eastern Airlines #143	1:45 PM
	Ar. ATLANTA, GEORGIA		4:50 PM

The Atlantan, Cone at Luckie St.; tel. (404) 524-6461

SPONSORS: Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N.W., Atlanta 3
Tel. (404) 522-8764

Mrs. Joan Schwartz, Acting Executive Secretary
Atlanta Committee for International Visitors
615 Peachtree Street, N.E. 30308
Tel. (404) 872-7367 or 7368; 355-0795 home

June 20, Sun.	Lv. Atlanta	Eastern Airlines #672	3:10 PM
	Ar. NEW YORK, NEW YORK [Kennedy Airport]		5:25 PM

Accommodations to be arranged by Dr. Juel Nordby.

SPONSORS: Dr. Juel Nordby
475 Riverside Drive (Room 1512), NY 10025
Tel. (212) 749-0700

Department of State Reception Center
250 W. 57th Street, 1601 Fisk Building
Mrs. Grace M. Belt, Director
Tel. (212) 971-5647

June 27, Sun.	Lv. New York [Kennedy Airport]	Trans World Airways #700	8:00 PM
June 28, Mon.	Ar. LONDON, ENGLAND		7:40 AM

July 11, Sun.	Lv. London	KLM #122	10:35 AM
	Ar. AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS		11:30 AM

July 15, Thur.	Lv. Amsterdam	Lufthansa Airlines #083	11:05 AM
	Ar. FRANKFURT, GERMANY		12:05 PM

July 17, Sat.	Lv.	Frankfurt	Lufthansa Airlines #290	10:05 AM
	Ar.	ROME, ITALY		12:45 PM
July 18, Sun.	Lv.	Rome	BOAC #031	12:15 AM
	Ar.	JOHANNESBURG, REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA		11:25 AM
July 19, Mon.	Lv.	Johannesburg	South African Airways #315	3:00 PM
	Ar.	CAPETOWN, REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA		4:55 PM

SCHEDULES ARE GIVEN IN LOCAL TIMES. IT IS IMPORTANT TO RECONFIRM AIR RESERVATIONS AND CHECK TRAIN AND BUS SCHEDULES. IF ITINERARY IS CHANGED, CANCEL RESERVATIONS AND NOTIFY THE NEXT SPONSOR. WHEN A FLIGHT IS TO BE CANCELLED THE TICKET SHOULD BE TAKEN INTO AIRLINE INVOLVED SO THAT A NEW FLIGHT CAN BE SUBSTITUTED OR THE TICKET CAN BE MARKED "OPEN."
FAILURE TO RECONFIRM WILL RESULT IN ENTIRE FLIGHT RESERVATIONS BEING CANCELLED BY THE AIRLINES AUTOMATICALLY!

VWA:ep
May 6, 1971

June 1, 1971

Miss Judy Chapman
160 Claremont, Apt. 2B
New York, N. Y. 10027

Dear Miss Chapman:

To my very deep regret, the date on which you and Derek have set you wedding is one which is simply impossible for me.

While I have not had the pleasure of meeting you, I do have the deepest regards and deepest respect for Derek, and I feel that a person of such find virtues couldn't have helped but choose an individual of equal merit.

My deepest regards to you both.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:jb

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

JUDY AND DEREK

WITH OUR PARENTS

RUTH & RALPH CHAPMAN

HELEN & THEO KOTZE

INVITE YOU TO COME SHARE IN THE JOY OF OUR RELATIONSHIP AND PARTICIPATE IN THE CELEBRATION OF OUR MARRIAGE

2.00 P.M. SATURDAY

12TH JUNE 1971

Garden Room
Judson Memorial Church
241 Thompson Street
(off Washington Sq. Park)
Greenich Village
New York.

R.S.V.P.
Judy Chapman
160 Claremont Apt. 2B.
New York 10027

(212) 864-0569.

JUN 28 1971

Washington D.C.
25. 6. 71

Dear Paul,

Wherever we have gone in the States, Theo & I have wished that we could stay longer, but nowhere has this been more true than in Atlanta. I really think that we planned badly in allotting so little time to your city, and chief reason for this is that we should like to have had more time to spend with you, personally. We both feel that we were just getting to know you, when we had to leave. I do hope that you will be able to visit us back home, and that, in a small way we shall be able to reciprocate all that you have done for us.

What you have done for us, is really so tremendous that it is hard to put into words how we feel. You know as well as we do, that, but for you, we

should still be sitting in South Africa, and all this wonderfully rich experience that we have enjoyed, would never have been ours. Thank you for all you have done, not only for us, but for Derek, too.

As for the people around you in the Council, they really have been wonderful to us, and made us feel so welcome and "at home". Please convey to them our warm thanks and affection, especially Jay, Janet, Ruth Vick, Jim Woods & Paul Gaston. But everyone has been so kind, that perhaps it is wrong to single some out!

Our love to you, and every good wish. You will remain in our thoughts and we really do look forward to our next meeting.

Yours sincerely,

Helen

THE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

DENVER AREA

Rocky Mountain Conference

Yellowstone Conference

R. MARVIN STUART, Bishop

March 8, 1971

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgio

ck 3-10-71 file

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Enclosed is a check for $200 for the fund for the Rev. and Mrs. Theo. Kotze. I regret very much that this cannot be more.

Sincerely,

R. Marvin Stuart

R. Marvin Stuart
2777 S. Langley Ct.
Denver, Colorado 80210

Kotze file

2200 SOUTH UNIVERSITY BOULEVARD, DENVER, COLORADO 80210

March 11, 1971

Bishop R. Marvin Stuart
2777 S. Langley Ct.
Denver, Colorado 80210

Dear Bishop Stuart:

This is to acknowledge with our grateful appreciation your check for $200.00, in support of the visit of Mr. and Mrs. Kotze of South Africa.

We are very pleased that we have this opportunity to sponsor their trip.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:jb

Chicago Theological Seminary,
5757 University Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois 60637

MAR 16 1971

12th March 1971

Dear Paul,

I have still not heard from my parents concerning the transfer of funds to South Africa. They nevertheless seem to have booked and plan to arrive in New York on April 13th. I have worked out an itinerary for them which is enclosed but which is subject to any changes that we feel are necessary.

After Atlanta I presume we could have them visit in various parts of the south which would include Koinonia in Americus. I will write to Millard Fuller at Koinonia and ask that he contact you in order that a plan for the visit in the South may be worked out between you. Is 8-10 days enough time? Sometimes it seems very little. Also are there any important conferences or gatherings that my parents should attend at any time?

I have written to Will Campbell

and asked him to send a check to you. Presumably by now you have heard from Bishop Stuart and received a check he said he would send.

Both B. J. Stiles in Washington and Hans Ries in Los Angeles are working on the financial side of the trip. Hopefully they will come up with something before the end of the month. In the meantime we move ahead. I have written to people in all the various cities they will be visiting.

My program is such that it looks as if I will leave Chicago within the next two weeks and spend some time in Washington and New York before meeting my parents on April 13th. If you feel I should come down to Atlanta before then please let me know. I will call towards the end of next week.

Peace,

Derek.

'THE GOVERNMENT WANT TO KEEP THE CHURCH INTACT, BUT SUBSERVIENT'

State-Church clash feared

POLITICAL COMMENT

by STANLEY UYS

RECENT GOVERNMENT actions against churchmen — deportations, passport refusals and so on, and last week's raids by the Security Police — have given rise to the fear in some quarters that a State-Church clash is on its way.

In this question-answer interview, Stanley Uys, SUNDAY TIMES Political Correspondent, asks the Rev. Theo Kotze, Western Cape director of the Christian Institute of Southern Africa, for his views on relations between State and Church in South Africa.

Q: Several Church leaders have warned recently, particularly since the police raids last week, that the State and Church in South Africa are set on a collision course. Do you think this warning is exaggerated?

New spirit

A: No. The State seems determined to restrict the Churches' influence and witness in the whole field of human relations, and of race relations in particular.

The Government want to keep the Church intact, but as a subservient body. On the other hand, their arbitrary actions are only serving to strengthen the resolve of those who cannot accept their racial policies.

They cannot and will not be prevented from doing those things which are dictated by Christian conscience.

Q: Could you give specific examples to show that a State-Church clash has started?

A: First, there is the fact that the heads of Churches, and others in authority, have taken the unprecedented step of seeking a direct confrontation personally with the Prime Minister and the Minister of the Interior.

Second, there is the new spirit that is prevalent among so many churchmen.

Third, there are the events surrounding the deportation, of two Anglican priests at Stellenbosch, Fathers Robert Mercer and Bernard Chamberlain. Something came alive at that time — somehow this was the Church, not just individuals, in action.

Q: At different times, during the past 23 years of Nationalist Party rule, different organisations have been in the forefront of the struggle against restrictive actions. Why is the Church in the forefront today?

A: Many of these organisations have been banned, or their leaders have been silenced, or they have simply found it impossible to function. As a result, the Church is one of the few effective organisations left in opposition to Government actions today.

There has been a decade of silence on the part of the Church, too, but Government actions now are awakening the sleeping giant.

Q: I have used the word "Church" loosely. Is it in fact the Church that is in conflict with the State today, or only individual churchmen?

A: All those Churches that have taken an official stand against the policies of apartheid, and have publicly declared their convictions in this matter, must be seen as being in conflict with the State — if they are true to what they say they believe in.

The "Message to the People of South Africa," which was issued in 1969 and which condemns apartheid in no uncertain terms, was officially sanctioned, for example, by Churches which included the following: Anglican, Methodist, Presbyterian, Congregationalist and Roman Catholic.

Q: Where do the White laity stand — the ordinary churchgoers? And, even more important, where do the Church hierarchies stand? What is their record?

Gone too far

A: The White laity are broadly in support of apartheid, and in most instances they are either confused or afraid. However, even among the ranks of the confused, there is a new depth of concern.

There are, for example, many others like the 150 parishioners who petitioned the Catholic Bishop of Johannesburg last week for guidance in the present situation — people who feel deeply the need for Christian action.

As for the hierarchies, in some instances they are ambivalent. I have often heard it stated that diplomacy dictates, that in order to be allowed to continue our work, we should be careful to avoid an open clash with the Government.

But the State has gone too far and there are now many who believe that the time for diplomacy is past, and that the time for the truth to be spoken, loud and clear, has come.

Q: What will happen if the Church is unable to form a common front? Will the Government pick off the "turbulent priests" one by one then, as they are doing now?

A: Yes, undoubtedly. The Church would then find itself very much in the same position as the Church has been in other authoritarian countries in recent memory.

Q: Last week's raids by the Security Police on 25 Church and other organisations and individuals shocked many people. What, in your opinion, was the reason for the raids?

A: The Chief of the Security Police claims that the raids are connected directly with the "activities" of the Anglican Dean of Johannesburg, the Very Rev. G. A. ffrench-Beytagh, who faces what are termed "subversive" charges. Now we will have to wait and see whether, in fact, fresh charges are brought against him.

I believe, however, that they have also taken advantage of the climate of public and pew opinion created by the decision of the World Council of Churches to give financial aid to guerrilla movements in Southern Africa, and also by the Dean's arrest, to make a move against many other organisations.

Q: You said recently, in a public statement, that the Church was indestructible. Is this really true?

A: Yes, in essence, it is true. The Church is the community of those who are committed unto death to Jesus Christ and all that He stands for. This Church can never be destroyed.

It is possible, though, to destroy the institutionalised Church — and here I refer particularly to its structures and property — and perhaps this might not be a bad thing.

Q: Well, to be more specific then: can the Church's role in the race situation be negated?

A: It can be threatened and weakened, but in terms of what I have said it cannot be destroyed.

D.R.C. role

Q: What role are the Dutch Reformed Churches likely to play, if any, in the new situation which is developing in South Africa?

A: The Dutch Reformed Churches are as much a part of the kind of Church I have been talking about as any of the other Churches. The same rules apply.

Q: A last question: What, in summary, is the effect of recent events on the Church?

A: Persecution and suffering are among the marks of the true Church. All these events can only lead to a welcome purification of the Church. It may well become weakened in numbers, but it will be immeasurably strengthened in its true life and witness.

SUNDAY TIMES — 7/3/71.

July 19, 1971

The Reverend & Mrs. Theo Kotze
P. O. Box 245
Rondebosch
Cape Town, South Africa

Dear Theo & Helen:

According to the schedule supplied by the State Department, you are to arrive home today. I hope this reaches you shortly thereafter.

Your visit here was a joy and a blessing to us. So many people fell in love with you -- and with your faith and dedication. As I said to you here, of all the foreign visitors we have had - and they have been many - none have so attracted the attention and the affection of the staff. Thank you.

Please keep us informed of your life and times. And, know please, that we all love you very much.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:jb

THE CHRISTIAN INSTITUTE OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

Cape Office:
1 Long Street,
Mowbray, CAPE TOWN.
Telephone 6-8970
P.O. Box 245, RONDEBOSCH.
Regional Director: The Rev. Theo Kotze

27/6/1971

Dear Paul,

It is difficult to put into words how we feel about you – You are a great human being & we love you.

Helen & I are tremendously indebted to you & the SRC. Thank you for making it possible for us to visit the USA and meet the wonderful people we have visited everywhere.

I have ordered from Random House, the book "House of Bondage" by Ernest Cole, & this should reach you soon. In the meantime, you'll find the enclosed newsletter interesting. Also enclosed is Pro Veritate, our official journal.

Peace & love

Theo

Miami - May 13th 1971.

Dear Paul,

We arrived safely a few hours ago after a pleasant trip. & now hasten to write & thank you for a very wonderful & meaningful few days in Atlanta. Helen & I are grateful that we were able to make some little contribution to your staff life. We were very impressed by the warm & friendly atmosphere & the generous hospitality of all.

More particularly, we want to place on record our gratitude for your having made possible the whole trip. You have no idea what it means to us to have been able to move out of the imprisoned atmosphere of our own country, for a while. We feel strengthened & inspired, even at this early stage of our programme.

We respond very warmly to the idea of going to Alabama & Mississippi; leave that to you to arrange - Paul Gaston said "Gee I'd love to go along". What if we hire a Hertz car on State Dept. expenses? Their instructions say "We will reimburse you for any travel in connection with your program .... which takes you <u>outside</u> the city you are visiting". That seems to cover it.

Would you be kind enough to arrange a meeting with Andy Lipscomb US Commission on Civil Rights (526-4391) for when we return

Thank you again for your wonderful generosity

Shalom,

Theo & Helen.

August 20, 1971

The Reverend & Mrs. Theo Kotze
P. O. Box 245
Rondebosch
Cape Town, South Africa

Dear Theo and Helen:

You are by now I trust, returned home. I am very anxious to know how you found things on your return and how you are doing.

We did very little for you in relation to what you did for us. Your visit was a real joy.

Recently, in the natural order of things, I submitted my resignation; documents related to that are enclosed. I plan to take some months for travel and writing, and while it will not be easy to achieve, I shall be very disappointed if during that time I am not able to visit you and South Africa.

My love to you both.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:jb
Encls.

THE CAPE TIMES 5 JUNE 1972

Cathedral packed to pray for justice

PEOPLE OF ALL FAITHS yesterday attended the special service in St. George's Cathedral. It was held "to restitute the sanctuary of this Cathedral which on Friday was ruthlessly and violently broken". These were the words of the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev. Robert Selby Taylor, who addressed the gathering of more than 1 500 people.

THE GOVERNMENT is completely out of touch with the mood of the country, the Rev. Theo Kotze, Regional Director of the Christian Institute of South Africa, told more than 1 500 people who attended a special service at St. George's Cathedral yesterday afternoon "to pray that peace and justice may prevail in the affairs of the country".

At 3.30 p.m., hundreds of people, young and old, began moving silently into the Cathedral.

Before long, all available seats were filled. Late-comers sat or stood in the aisles. Several young people sat on the steps leading up to the nave.

Only about 400 present were students. The rest of the vast congregation, which consisted of people of all faiths and denominations, were members of the public who gathered at 24 hours' notice to express their concern at Friday's violence.

Mr. Kotze said: "There seem to me to be two main issues in this whole dreadful business.

"The Government is completely out of touch with the mood of the country. From Turfloop to Table Mountain there is public unrest, student protest, academic and church concern, and Press warning about the unjust race policies of the Government."

Secondly, the Government remained intransigent in the face of all this, resorting to hate tactics, intimidation and violence. It seemed evident from reports of baton-charge drill before Friday's incident that the police action had been deliberate and premeditated.

"We read of terrorism on our borders, but this was terrorism in our temples."

It was also common knowledge that "South Africa's pseudo-peace is maintained by a whole system of violence".

The congregation should consider carefully the Church's role in this situation. "I believe it must be prophetic and sacrificial."

The Church had a prophetic role "in the face of the inability of the Government to interpret correctly the consequences of their own action."

The sacrificial role arose when it became necessary to intervene non-violently in a violent situation. This was only possible "by putting your own body in the way". The Church was the Body of Christ, and must risk its life for the sake of others.

"No amount of force, no violence is going to make us change the beliefs, the faith and the confidence that we have. We will die for our beliefs. We will die for truth and justice. I pray God that the Church-State confrontation will not be at that level."

"REPORT THE TRUTH"

Mr. Kotze addressed himself briefly to "those of you who are here to report back to your superiors". They should be sure "to report the truth and the dimensions of this congregation, the mood of this people, the words that are said, and the spirit in which they are said".

The Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev. Robert Selby Taylor, said: "On Friday night last week, this sanctuary was ruthlessly and violently broken. In full light of day, and in the presence of scores of the people of Cape Town, a peaceful demonstration by young people expressing their disapproval of certain laws was suddenly and unexpectedly broken up.

"Students were beaten-up on the steps, and some were pushed into the Cathedral and there violently handled. I believe one was even dragged from the sanctuary of the High Altar."

"We should be proud of the students of the University of Cape Town, who protested in a dignified and peaceful manner. The authorities should have encouraged this peaceful protest, considering the violence of our age, in which hijacking, terrorism and mass assaults are prevalent."

It was deplorable "that this action should have been undertaken by the police, whose duty it is to keep peace and protect the citizen.

"We come here to pray that peace and justice may prevail in the affairs of our country."

The Dean of Cape Town, the Very Rev. Edward L. King, who conducted the service, said he had given the students permission to hold their protest on the Cathedral steps because he associated himself with their cause. "I believe in free education for all in this country, and in their right to claim it.

"MERCY"

"Anybody entering this building has the right to expect mercy, peace, compassion and help. That is what this building is all about."

"We citizens bask in the glory of a Christian Constitution, and this Cathedral rests in the shade of a Christian Parliament. So be it.

"But it is a very strange manifestation of Christianity when God's house becomes a scene of violent attack and piteous refuge."

The service closed with the singing of "A Safe Stronghold Our God is Still".

THE CAPE TIMES 6 JUNE 1972

"I guess we're the type Connie Mulder wants as immigrants—regular church-goers."

Notes in the House

Just a tickle here and there

ALL THOSE who were battered and beaten by the police last Friday will be gratified to learn they were not actually hurt. The truncheons that bounced off their skulls were made of soft rubber.

The good news was announced in the Assembly yesterday by Mr. Jimmy Kruger, one of the Nationalist Party's legal experts.

The victims must regret not having been informed of this earlier. It would have saved unnecessary trips to the hospital and unnecessary treatment by doctors.

The Government's consideration for those who might have got in the way of a charging policeman only began to manifest itself in the debate.

For instance, when Mr. Lourens Muller, the Minister of Police, was asked why teargas was not used last Friday, he said it might have harmed people near by.

"You just hit them," said Mr. Hennie van Eck.

But Mr. Van Eck was forgetting about the softness of the rubber truncheons.

"In these circumstances I believe that the police acted with great tolerance," said Mr. Muller.

Just a tickle here and a tickle there.

No violence!

"If the police had used no violence, can you imagine what would have happened?" asked Mr. Muller.

Yes. There would have been no violence. And the Prime Minister would have been disappointed. He said so.

"If the police didn't take action in the way they did, I personally would have been disappointed," Mr. Vorster told the House.

I am so glad for Mr. Vorster's sake.

Sir De Villiers Graaff asked if someone had to be beaten to death before Mr. Vorster appointed a commission of inquiry.

"That is a senseless interjection," replied Mr. Vorster powerfully.

"Why?" asked an Opposition member.

Mr. Vorster did not say. But it was pretty obvious. If you ask hypothetical questions about someone who is beaten senseless, they must be senseless questions.

'About 30'

In any case, whoever heard of anyone being beaten senseless with soft rubber?

Mr. Lourens Muller said the students should rather have had their demonstration on Rondebosch Common. It would be quiet there, and newspapers would be able to take their pictures without disruption.

This is another example of Mr. Muller's consideration, one that may be overlooked by people who are so quick to criticize him.

There seemed to be doubt, still, about how many police saved Cape Town from the students, and how long they continued to beat them with their soft rubber truncheons.

Mr. Vorster said "20 or more".

"Double that number," said Mrs. Cathy Taylor.

"In the region of 60," said Mr. Mike Mitchell.

"About 30," said Mr. Muller.

Mere nightmare

Any more offers? Going at 30. Going, going . . . gone to that dapper Minister with consideration for others.

Members were similarly agreed on how long the police beat people. Sir De Villiers suggested that police violence continued 20 minutes after the first baton charge.

"Did you have a stop-watch?" asked Mr. Hennie Smit, of Stellenbosch.

Later Mr. Muller said that the charge lasted five minutes.

Mr. Vause Raw: "Did the hitting last for only a few minutes?"

Mr. Muller: "Yes. My information is that the charge lasted only five or six minutes."

"Your clock stopped," said Mr. Jack Wainwright.

Either that, or people who thought they were beaten up 20 minutes later were gravely mistaken. We all make mistakes. You think you're being chased up the road by a baton-waving man and then wake up in the gutter fooled by a mere nightmare.

Acceptable song

Mrs. Suzman wondered why the Government got so upset when students sang "We Shall Overcome", a Negro spiritual.

"It's an accepted student song," she said.

"Nonsense," shouted Government members.

"They sang it at Harris's funeral," said one.

"They will sing it at your funeral, too," said another.

"Yes, they will," said Mrs. Suzman. "So what!"

Mr. George Oliver of Kensington kept careful note of all the Government members who had laughs on their faces. He said the MP for Harrismith, Mr. J. J. Rall, and the MP for Stilfontein, Mr. Koeks Rossouw, laughed their heads off when Sir De Villier Graaff spoke about the pregnant woman who was beaten.

When Mr. Rall noticed that Mr. Oliver was looking at him, he "straightened his face", said Mr. Oliver.

"But the honourable member for Stilfontein still thinks it is a great big joke."

Hit them!

Mr. Oliver said Mr. Rossouw had encouraged the police by shouting: "Slaan hulle, slaan hulle."

Mr. Oliver said he also saw Dr. Piet Koornhof laughing when the debate started.

"Come off it," said Dr. Koornhof, without a flicker of a smile.

"The honourable member can laugh in this House if he chooses," said the Speaker.

But for the moment, no one did laugh.

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THE CAPE TIMES

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OUR CHURCH LEADERS ARE ARRESTED

Night climax to day of protest

DEAN RELEASED ON BAIL

Cape Times Reporters

CAPE TOWN'S day of drama reached a climax last night with the arrest of the Anglican Dean, the Very Rev. Edward King, the Rev. Theo Kotze, director of the Christian Institute, the Rev. Bernard Wrankmore, chaplain to the Missions to Seamen and the man who fasted on Signal Hill for 66 days, and the Rev. Clement Sergel, rector of St. Thomas's Church, Rondebosch.

STUDENTS GO HOME

ABOUT 11.15 p.m. the Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev. Robert Selby Taylor, [illegible] Others stayed behind to sweep and clean.

At 11.55 p.m., after a short service the Cathedral was de-

Later, all four clergy were released on bail with other protesters who were arrested yesterday evening.

At midnight, a proclamation was read outside St. George's Cathedral, extending the ban on meetings for another 24 hours.

About 2 000 people who had spent all evening in the Cathedral agreed to go home. It is certain that confrontations with the authorities will con-

The Dean of Cape Town, the Very Rev. E. L. King, being led away from the steps of St. George's Cathedral by policemen last night. He was detained at Caledon Square till about 10 p.m., when he was released on bail.

Graaff's questions on police action

Cape Times Political Reporter

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION, Sir De Villiers Graaff, yesterday accused the Government of becoming more and more intolerant of opposition and of beginning to justify violence as a remedy against protests.

Referring to Friday's police [illegible] prepared to fight for the right [illegible] a confrontation between inex-

Vorster rejects inquiry demand

Cape Times Political Reporter

THE PRIME MINISTER, Mr. Vorster, yesterday rejected Opposition demands for a judicial inquiry into Friday's police drive against students and warned that the same action would be repeated as often as it was necessary.

Mr. Vorster also issued a serious warning to certain university authorities to see to it that law and order was maintained on campuses.

"This Government is now slowly getting tired of cajolery. The Government is slowly getting tired of warning, and the time will come when very drastic action will be taken against these universities."

It was very clear that South African universities were being used by communist and terrorist organizations and by other people working towards subversion in the Republic.

The Government could not be expected to close its eyes to all these threats.

It was said that by being firm one played into the hands of one's enemies. However, the opposite was true.

"I say the most efficient method to deal with this sort of thing (student demonstrations) is to act in the way action was taken here on Friday.

"I want to say very clearly that as often as it might be necessary in future, when law and order is at stake, the same action will be taken again."

Mr. Vorster rejected Opposition accusations that Friday's police action did South Africa's image oversea tremendous harm.

"I want to say that right-thinking people here and all over the world, are sick and tired of this sort of behaviour by students," he said.

"If the police did not act the way they did on Friday, I would personally have been treated unjustly on Friday he could institute charges against the police in the normal way.

But there was no need for a judicial inquiry. It would be a waste of time.

POLICE CHIEF PRAISED

POLICE behaved in an exemplary manner yesterday, the Rev. Bernard Wrankmore, of the Mission of Seamen Institute, said outside the Cathedral yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Wrankmore said that if everyone had behaved "as reasonably and as gentlemanly" as Brigadier A. Heyns, Divisional Inspector of Police for the Western Cape, no one would have any argument with the police.

The Rev. Theo Kotze, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, said police had rushed the Cathedral steps and pulled students off the steps. Others had escaped inside the Cathedral.

"The brigadier pleaded with us not to remain here.

"The police have been most patient up to a point. What we saw just now was rough and unnecessary — but that does not include the brigadier."

SA tensions at peak

— Zac de Beer

JOHANNESBURG. — About 1 500 students last night packed the University of the Witwatersrand great hall for a protest meeting at the end of a hectic day of demonstrations.

Dr. Zac de Beer, chairman of [illegible] the highest [illegible]

ON BAIL

Cape Times Reporters

CAPE TOWN'S day of drama reached a climax last night with the arrest of the Anglican Dean, the Very Rev. Edward King, the Rev. Theo Kotze, director of the Christian Institute, the Rev. Bernard Wrankmore, chaplain to the Missions to Seamen and the man who fasted on Signal Hill for 66 days, and the Rev. Clement Sergel, rector of St. Thomas's Church, Rondebosch.

STUDENTS GO HOME

ABOUT 11.15 p.m. the Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev. Robert Selby Taylor, appealed to students to clear the Cathedral before midnight.

He said that he had just spoken to Brig. A. Heyns, Divisional Inspector for the Western Cape, who had assured him that the police would not take action against students leaving the Cathedral.

He emphasized that the Cathedral was foremost a church and as such had duties to fulfil. It had to be cleaned for an early morning service.

Soon after students filed slowly out of the Cathedral. Others stayed behind to sweep and clean.

At 11.55 p.m., after a short service, the Cathedral was deserted and the doors closed by the clergy.

Brigadier Heyns read out the extended banning order and added: "This is an unlawful gathering. You are asked to go home now."

At midnight the Archbishop left with Canon Jefferies.

Five minutes later Brigadier Heyns asked his men to leave. About 200 onlookers had gathered on the opposite pavement.

By 12.15 a.m. the area outside the Cathedral was deserted.

Later, all four clergy were released on bail with other protesters who were arrested yesterday evening.

At midnight, a proclamation was read outside St. George's Cathedral, extending the ban on meetings for another 24 hours.

About 2 000 people who had spent all evening in the Cathedral agreed to go home. It is certain that confrontations with the authorities will continue.

Mr. Geoff Budlender, Students' Representative Council president at the University of Cape Town, told students before they dispersed that "this is not the end". Further action will be decided on at a campus meeting to-day.

Last night, as rain washed the stains of burst tear-gas canisters off the streets, tension in the city mounted again when bystanders learnt that a fire had broken out in the upper floors of St. George's Grammar School, next to the Cathedral.

Two fire engines put it out.

Police, who had been controlling crowds of up to 20 000 since before lunch-time, were still on standby.

Scuffles

Throughout the day they were involved in scuffles and arrests, and towards the end of the lunch-hour resorted to lobbing tear-gas canisters in the streets to clear the massive crowds.

When a public gathering was prohibited outside the Cathedral at 1.15 p.m., an estimated 4 000 people, including prominent citizens, crammed themselves into the Cathedral and listened to a short speech by Dean King.

Senior police officers kept strict control over the scores of constables, and when one junior policeman tried to man-

Continued on page 3.

WHY GAS WAS USED

THE MINISTER OF POLICE, Mr. S. L. Muller, said in the Assembly that the police had used tear-gas yesterday to clear the streets in the vicinity of St. George's Cathedral because the student demonstration resulted in a concentration of thousands of people.

The Minister said that having to resort to teargas had caused great inconvenience to many people. He regretted this, but it was unavoidable.

The Minister was speaking in the third-reading debate on the Appropriation Bill during which the Leader of the Opposition, Sir De Villiers Graaff, had asked for a judicial inquiry into Friday's incidents outside St. George's Cathedral.

By way of interjection Mrs. C. D. Taylor (U.P., Wynberg) had asked why tear-gas had not been used on Friday.

The Minister said it could be understood that it was not always a practical thing to do. On Friday there were a small number of students and not a large mass of people against whom the police had to take action.

The use of tear-gas on Friday would have been very injurious to a large number of innocent people. The police did not wish to punish other people in their action against these student demonstrators.

Yesterday afternoon however, tear-gas had been used because there was a concentration of thousands of people.—(Sapa.)

'Playing with fire'

Sir De Villiers Graaff said he wished to make an appeal to those in authority at the universities to warn the people under their care that when they allowed themselves to be used by the forces of dissent they were playing with fire.

They were being led into a conflagration in which they themselves would be the first to be thrown aside.

The Dean of Cape Town, the Very Rev. E. L. King, being led away from the steps of St. George's Cathedral by policemen last night. He was detained at Caledon Square till about 10 p.m., when he was released on bail.

Graaff's questions on police action

Cape Times Political Reporter

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION, Sir De Villiers Graaff, yesterday accused the Government of becoming more and more intolerant of opposition and of beginning to justify violence as a remedy against protests.

Referring to Friday's police violence against students and the Government's actions since then, he suggested that the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, had rejected his demand for a judicial inquiry into the incident because he was afraid of what an inquiry would reveal.

Speaking of the necessity for law and order, Sir De Villiers said: "One gets the impression more and more from his Cabinet and this Government that they are intolerant of protests and intolerant of opposition.

"There seems to me to be among them a growing feeling of a justification of the use of violence as a proper remedy against protests."

The explanation of Friday's incident given by the Minister of Police, not only ignored the effect it had on the South African public, it also ignored the disastrous effect it had on South Africa's image oversea.

The United Party disapproved of the disturbances at universities and dissociated itself entirely from certain pamphlets distributed by students.

"We dissociate ourselves from the objectives of some of the pamphlets, possibly the objectives of the demonstration, but we are nevertheless prepared to fight for the right of freedom of speech and the freedom to have peaceful protests in South Africa," he said.

Sir De Villiers said: "I believe that on Friday we saw a confrontation between inexperienced demonstrators, probably incited and used by others for a purpose, who allowed themselves to be manoeuvred into breaking the law, and who found themselves confronted by an incompetent Government with a police force which, far from tolerant, turned out to be uncontrolled and manifestly untrained for the job it had to do."

Sir De Villiers asked:

- Why did Colonel Crous go in among the students instead of remaining apart from them ready to be able to give orders?
- Why was the protest allowed to continue for so long if trouble was anticipated?
- Was a baton charge justified at all?
- Was any more force used than necessary to break up the meeting and clear the steps?

Judging from Press photographs and interviews he had with eye-witnesses there was nothing to suggest that Colonel Crous was at any stage bumped or assaulted, he said.

"Now comes the interesting question. Colonel Crous apparently made a statement to the *Burger*. The *Burger* was asked not to publish it. By whom? I

Continued on page 3.

61 CHARGED

CALEDON SQUARE police last night released 61 demonstrators—30 of them University of Cape Town students—on bail of R20 each.

A senior officer speaking from the charge office said that the Commissioner of Police, Gen. G. Joubert, gave permission for their release on bail.

Bail was normally denied to those arrested under the Riotous Assemblies Act, said the officer.

The arrests were made during the afternoon and early evening.

An off-duty *Argus* reporter, Miss Phillipa Meister, who works as the Stellenbosch correspondent for the newspaper, was arrested as she stood near the steps of the Cathedral. Another reporter, Mr. Johan Beyers, visited the charge office on the instructions of the editor and paid her bail of R20.

Press photographers scatter as a tear-gas canister explodes on the corner of Wale and Queen Victoria Streets yesterday.

It was very clear that South African universities were being used by communist and terrorist organizations and by other people working towards subversion in the Republic.

The Government could not be expected to close its eyes to all these threats.

It was said that by being firm one played into the hands of one's enemies. However, the opposite was true.

"I say the most efficient method to deal with this sort of thing (student demonstrations) is to act in the way action was taken here on Friday.

"I want to say very clearly that as often as it might be necessary in future, when law and order is at stake, the same action will be taken again."

Mr. Vorster rejected Opposition accusations that Friday's police action did South Africa's image oversea tremendous harm.

"I want to say that right-thinking people here and all over the world, are sick and tired of this sort of behaviour by students," he said.

"If the police did not act the way they did on Friday, I would personally have been disappointed because it would have shown to me that we are slipping away from law and order."

If anyone felt he had been

"The Springboks were beaten 18—9, but I'M crying from Police tear-gas."

Mr. Wrankmore said that if everyone had behaved "as reasonably and as gentlemanly" as Brigadier A. Heyns, Divisional Inspector of Police for the Western Cape, no one would have any argument with the police.

The Rev. Theo Kotze, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, said police had rushed the Cathedral steps and pulled students off the steps. Others had escaped inside the Cathedral.

"The brigadier pleaded with us not to remain here.

"The police have been most patient up to a point. What we saw just now was rough and unnecessary — but that does not include the brigadier."

SA tensions at peak

—Zac de Beer

JOHANNESBURG. — About 1 500 students last night packed the University of the Witwatersrand great hall for a protest meeting at the end of a hectic day of demonstrations.

Dr. Zac de Beer, chairman of the Progressive Party's political advisory committee, told the meeting that a situation of very great tension was developing throughout South Africa.

The tensions were perhaps greater than at any time in the country's history. "This is a time for plain speaking and for firmness. It is not a time for unbridled anger.

"I am here to beg you all to commit yourselves to work unremittingly for justice in this land."

Dealing with the police baton charge on students in Cape Town on Friday, Dr. De Beer said that even supposing the facts were as reported by the police, he could find nothing which made the action justifiable.

"But it is insufficient merely to condemn the police. One should also express one's deep sadness that there were men in the highest ranks of our Government who have defended the police action and condemned the students without even the briefest inquiry."

The Suffragan Bishop of Johannesburg, the Rt. Rev. John Carter, said he had no doubt that the police "and their mysterious assistants" did desecrate St. George's Cathedral.

He said however that there was a certain honesty in their act of desecration. "They were prepared to behave the same way in the Cathedral as outside. The real sacrilege is not where they did it, but what they did."

"Force has broken into the church. I think it is time that faith began to break out into the world."

The young United Party MPC for Westdene, Mr. Dick Enthoven, described the incident in Cape Town as an ugly and naked confrontation.

Student unrest

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- What they said at the Cathedral, page 2.
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- Muller and Suzman clash, page 4.
- Muller warns on "lawlessness", page 5.
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Emergency 'phones — back page

Cape Times 'Phone 41-3361

4000 told: 'We will not be bullied'

Cape Times Political Correspondent

A FEW HOURS before he was arrested the Dean of Cape Town, the Very Rev. Edward King, told an unprecedented crowd of about 4 000 people in St. George's Cathedral yesterday: "We will not be intimidated, we will not be bullied, and we will not be frightened."

While scores of policemen lined up outside the Cathedral, those attending the lunch-time meeting of protest within its walls sang the hymn "A safe stronghold our Lord is still".

A short while before, the Acting Chief Magistrate of Cape Town, Mr. H. Van Huysteen, had issued an order prohibiting a silent protest outside the Cathedral.

While the huge crowd was slowly moving into the building, Mr. Clive Corder, chairman of the University of Cape Town Council, knelt in prayer with the Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev. Robert Selby Taylor.

At 1.10 p.m. Mr. King asked the gathering to be patient. There was loud applause when he announced some students were on their way from Stellenbosch.

SELF-RESTRAINT

Ten minutes later another roar of applause erupted when Mrs. Helen Suzman, MP for Houghton, and Mr. Colin Eglin, leader of the Progressive Party, entered.

Others present included senior university staff, Dr. Theo Kotze, regional head of the Christian Institute, and Dr. David Sherman, Chief Rabbi of Cape Town's Jewish Reform Congregation.

There were periodic sounds of uproar from outside the Cathedral, and Dean King said it was important that the protesters exercise self-restraint and discipline.

After the singing of the hymn, he said: "This building is now the only place between Queen Victoria Street, Government Avenue and Wale Street where free people can meet to assert their right to stand for what they believe to be the freedom of the individual."

"DIE STEM" SUNG

He then announced the names of Archbishop Selby Taylor, Mr. Clive Corder, Mrs. Suzman and Mr. Eglin, each receiving a round of applause.

"We meet to unite in total condemnation of police action," he said.

"Truncheons and blasphemy have assailed this temple of the Lord. Herein have been perpetrated brutality, obscenity and merciless assault. I know I speak on behalf of all when I say that we will not be intimidated, we will not be bullied and we will not be frightened.

"Let us pray we will continue to love and conserve our beloved and common fatherland."

The gathering stood in silence for two minutes, and then sang "Die Stem".

At 1.36 p.m. the meeting was over and the 4 000 took about 10 or 15 minutes to leave by way of the side doors.

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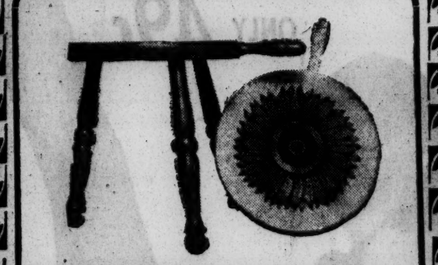

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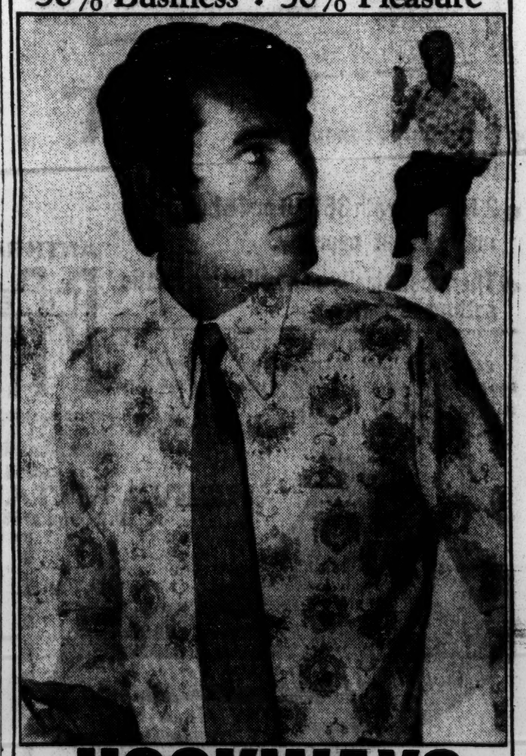

HOOKWAYS

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OFFICER STRUCK POLICEMAN

A SENIOR POLICE OFFICER struck one of his own men to prevent him hurling a middle-aged woman down the Cathedral steps yesterday when the police began a series of street-clearing actions which lasted more than three hours.

Tension built up throughout the morning as the Cathedral steps became a focus of interest for an increasing number of onlookers.

At 12.56 p.m., Brigadier Andries Heyns, Divisional Inspector of Police for the Western Cape, read a notification from the Acting Magistrate of Cape Town, Mr. I. H. van Huyssteen, which said that the Minister of Justice had authorized him to declare the meeting unlawful.

The warning to leave the area was then repeated several times and clergy urged students and members of the public to move into the church. The bells began to toll to announce a service.

LUNCHTIME CROWDS

Just after 1 p.m. the bystanders lining the pavements were swelled by lunchtime crowds.

At 1.20 p.m., the District Commandant of Cape Town, Colonel P. Crous, gave the order to move in and clear the Cathedral steps.

Uniformed police immediately moved forward with swinging batons. A burly policeman hurled himself on a terrified middle-aged woman in the forefront and began to pull her down the steps.

Shouting "No, no, no...", Colonel Crous ran forward and swung his baton at the man. Police backed down the steps and were then told to "push them, but don't use your batons."

A storm of booing greeted the police movement.

Just after 2 p.m. wooden boxes of tear-gas grenades were brought in. The order to move was repeated by a portable loudhailer.

The first tear-gas grenade burst in Wale Street near the Burg Street intersection. Crowds screamed and fled, clearing large areas of pavement.

A constable hurled a grenade at people on the Cathedral steps and was struck with a cane by a senior officer who ordered him away. He then told other policemen to "keep it on the pavement and the roadway".

Putco strike is over

JOHANNESBURG. — The Putco bus strike is over. Striking drivers who had been held in custody at John Vorster Square since late on Saturday were expected to return to work yesterday afternoon.

After several hours of negotiations with striking Putco drivers, the managing director of Putco, Mr. T. H. Frith, walked from John Vorster Square yesterday and told several hundred Africans: "All 318 drivers will be released to-day."

As Mr. Frith hurried towards a waiting car he told newsmen that the question of increased wages for drivers had still to be discussed but said his company had not laid charges against any of the strikers.

"There were no problems at all and everybody is going back to work as soon as they have had their baths."—(Sapa.)

500 quit at Turfloop

Cape Times Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — More than 500 angry students of the University of the North (Turfloop) walked off the campus yesterday hardly two hours after their arrival, and said they would stay away for the rest of the year.

This was after the students learnt that 22 students, including Mr. A. Tiro, were refused readmission.

They demanded the reinstatement of all students by 2.30 p.m., failing which they would all leave. Prof. J. L. Boshoff, the the director, took the petition and said he would investigate.

WALL STREET

NEW YORK. — Profit-taking and disappointing economic news weighed heavily on the stock market here yesterday. Trading was moderate.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrial stocks was off 7,00 at 954,39.—(Sapa-A.P.)

Cathedral school fire incendiarism?

INCENDIARISM was suspected as the cause of a fire last night in a classroom of St. George's Grammar School, Queen Victoria Street, Cape Town, a spokesman for the Central Fire Station said.

The fire broke out on the first floor of the school, which is directly behind St. George's Cathedral, about 9.15 p.m.

Two fire engines arrived within minutes and the fire was extinguished in about 15 minutes.

The fire started among books and stationery and damaged classroom furniture. The ceiling, walls, floor, carpet and two windows were also burnt, the fire brigade spokesman said.

A school messenger, Mr. Jacob Ntshele, told the *Cape Times* that earlier in the evening he saw "two girls" going up the school staircase towards the classroom and heard a man's voice say "close the door."

Cape Town police station said police were investigating.

'Frightened men'

THE BANNING of yesterday's protest meeting outside St. George's Cathedral will serve only to strengthen the protesters' resolve, the Rev. Theo Kotze, secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, said yesterday.

Hemmed in among people listening to Brig. A. Heyns, Divisional Inspector of Police for the Western Cape, while he read the banning order, Mr. Kotze said: "I think this is the desperate act of frightened men.

"Banning gatherings is not going to stop protest. Students around the country—and the Church—are quite emphatic in their opposition of the Government."

A policeman gets a good grip on this girl's slacks as he and a colleague hustle a demonstrator from the steps of St. George's Cathedral yesterday.

'Terrorism'

Cape Times Correspondent

SALISBURY. — The *Rhodesia Herald* suggested yesterday that the South African police action outside St. George's Cathedral on Friday was terrorism.

The *Herald* said that only the day before, the South African Prime Minister had warned the world of the "curse of terrorism".

The newspaper added: "He was right to do so. But what else was the South African action?

"What was the object? To cow every free-thinking South African into lickspittles? It is likely to have the opposite effect."

Police burnt in effigy

Cape Times Correspondent

DURBAN. — White students holding anti-Government placards yesterday burnt an effigy of a policeman in front of Durban City Hall and handed out 10 000 leaflets condemning police "brutality".

While police looked on, the 300 students sang "We Shall Overcome" and staged sketches of people being clubbed with batons.

Earlier more than 2 000 students and academic staff filled the Students' Union hall at the University of Natal to protest against Friday's baton charge in Cape Town.

The principal, Prof. F. T. Stock, was not at the meeting but said he wished to be identified with the protest.

Mr. Stan Newman, president of the Students' Representative Council, told the crowd that the people injured in the attack were the first White casualties in the cause for Black education.

"We must not forget that this peaceful protest by the Cape Town students was a call to the Government to improve Black education.

"We must not forget that Black casualties have been and are occurring every single day.

"This is not the first incidence of alleged violence and police brutality in this country. It is merely the first that has been publicly perpetrated against White students."

"SPEAK TO WORKERS"

Police took off badges

JOHANNESBURG.—Some policemen were yesterday seen by a reporter taking off their number badges and putting them into their pockets during the melee in Hoek Street.

The officer in charge of the police contingent, Brigadier Schroder, said he intended taking action against policemen who removed their numbers.—(Sapa.)

CLASH IS CONDEMNED

Cape Times Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN. — The academic freedom committee at Rhodes University has condemned Friday's police-student clash in Cape Town, as well as the "restriction" of academic freedom on non-White campuses in South Africa, in a special motion supported by the vice-chancellor, Dr. J. M. Hyslop.

Appreciatio by Muller

Cape Times Political Reporter

THE MINISTER OF POLICE, Mr. Lourens M terday expressed his appreciation to the "Ca for publishing a pro-police eye-witness acco day's police baton charge.

Speaking in the Assembly, Mr. Muller referred to a report in yesterday's *Cape Times* of a statement by an anonymous woman telephone caller "to present a viewpoint representative of those who were required to take official action".

Mr. Muller said: "There have been many reports over the week-end in the local Press about Friday's incident. I would like to refer to a report which appeared in this morning's *Cape Times*.

HER VERSION

"A lady, who was apparently an eye-witness, 'phoned the *Cape Times* and gave her version of what had happened... I want to express my appreciation that the *Cape Times*, notwithstanding its reports on Saturday morning, nevertheless published this report."

Mr. Muller then quoted at length from the report.

Later in the afternoon, Mr. George Oliver, United Party MP for Kensington, also praised the *Cape Times* f this report. He sai *Times* must be c for going out of present both sid unsatisfactory pic

Two g use

IT IS believed th of tear-gas were terday's demonst formed a large when it exploded type broke into cloud.

It was not poss tain exactly what ingredients of th used yesterday were alkyl or aromatic ha pounds are commonl the manufacture of and it is these w believed to cause the and discomfort.

MINISTER TELLS OF DEATH RUMOUR

The Minister of Police, Mr. S. L. Muller, said in the Assembly yesterday that a number of students were arrested in Johannesburg yesterday after they had unlawfully taken part in a march to St. Mary's Cathedral.

The Minister, speaking in the debate on the third reading the Appropriation Bill, said the march had taken place although it had been prohibited.

About 160 students had taken part.

The Minister said unrest was spreading to other centres, where firm action would be taken.

Reports had reached that rumours were circulating on the Maritzburg campus the University of Natal tha student had been killed in incidents in Cape Town.

In every class students we asked to stand in one minute silence in a tribute to t student.

The Minister said he ha the names of the lecturers who were responsible for these instructions to the students.—(Sapa.)

WHAT THEY SAID AT THE CATHEDRAL

PROGRESSIVE PARTY leader

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your eyes. It will only make

YOU MAKE UP YOUR MIND

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"SPEAK TO WORKERS"

At another meeting at the university last night, members of the public spoke against the Government and urged the students to go out and speak to workers.

The student are to plan more protest meetings and call for a one-day teach-in to which the public will probably be invited.

In Maritzburg people stood outside three churches between 4 p.m. and 5.30 p.m. displaying banners protesting against police "brutality".

Earlier more than 1 000 people attended a student meeting on the Maritzburg campus.

The Young South African Students' Organization (S.A.S.O.) also issued public statements condemning police action.

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The Minister said he had the names of the lecturers who were responsible for these instructions to the students.—(Sapa.)

WHAT THEY SAID AT THE CATHEDRAL

PROGRESSIVE PARTY leader Mr. Colin Eglin and the Progressive Party MP for Houghton, Mrs. Helen Suzman, yesterday afternoon pleaded with students to leave the pavement and steps in front of St. George's Cathedral and to enter the Cathedral.

Brig. A. Heyns, Divisional Inspector of Police for the Western Cape, walked up and down the pavement, carrying a loudspeaker and accompanied by Col. P. A. Crous.

"If you don't leave you'll find yourselves in trouble," he repeated through the loudspeaker to groups of people.

"For heaven's sake speak louder than that," said a clergyman to the senior police officers.

Colonel Crous was heard to say on the pavement: "We're just about over our time. We'll have to disperse them."

"It's a rotten loudspeaker," said Mrs. Suzman, standing among students and clergy on the Cathedral steps.

"How can they have a loudspeaker which does not work? What incompetence," said Mr. Eglin, also standing on the steps.

A church minister standing on the steps said to colleagues: "Dog collars to the front!"

Asked for his reaction to the banning order, the Rev. Bernard Wrankmore said: "It makes me sick to the guts."

"People come here thinking it's a joke. They don't realize they have to stick together," he said later.

While protesters edged on up the steps and squeezed themselves into the Cathedral, the Rev. Bruce Evans of St. John's Church, Wynberg, said he thought the students had been "marvellous" in that they had not retaliated to provocation.

The Rev. Arthur Attwell, UCT chaplain and minister at Rondebosch Methodist Church said: "I support that statement."

The Rev. Trevor de Bruin told demonstrators the meeting had been banned and told those who could not find room inside the Cathedral to make their way to Hiddingh Hall.

There were shouts of "Cool it," and "Keep calm" and "Don't push please, lady" as people surged into the Cathedral at the first whiff of tear gas.

Two uniformed members of the State President's Guard were told by a policeman to move away from the pavement.

Inside the Cathedral people sang "Die Stem" accompanied by the church organ.

A traffic policeman was heard to say: "If I hadn't got this uniform I'd join them in there."

A burly bystander shouted at a *Cape Times* reporter, "We'll get you"

The Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev. Robert Selby Taylor, walked up to the steps of the Cathedral and turned to the demonstrators.

"We are trying to prevent trouble. I think we had all better go inside."

The Archbishop was seen taking Mr. Wrankmore's arm and urging him inside. Mr. Wrankmore shook his head, looked peeved for a moment and then smiled at the Archbishop and moved closer to the Cathedral door.

A policeman approached a *Cape Times* photographer caught by tear gas. "Don't rub your eyes. It will only make it worse."

An Afrikaans-speaking old-age pensioner said: "I never thought I'd see my country come to this."

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THE ARGUS WEDNESDAY 7th JUNE 1972

Attempt to burn church group centre

AN ATTEMPT was made last night to set fire to the Ecumenical Centre in Mowbray, where the offices of the Christian Institute are situated. A number of people live as tenants in the upstairs section of the building.

The incident has been strongly condemned by the regional director of the Christian Institute, the Rev Theo Kotze.

Office workers at the centre said today that when they arrived for work they found charred remains of paper at the front door and in a glass letterbox attached to the inside of the door.

The front door had burn and smoke marks and an outside doormat had been partly burnt.

RELIGIOUS BODIES

A number of religious organisations and education bodies, including the Western Province Council of Churches and the newspaper South African Outlook, use the centre.

It is an old double-storey building with offices, lounges, meeting rooms and a kitchen downstairs. Tenants occupy a small upstairs section. Much of the building is made of wood. Police are investigating.

'This is another utterly despicable and cowardly action on the part of those who have not the courage to meet us face to face,' Mr Kotze said.

There are people living upstairs. Had the building caught fire it would have endangered the lives of people who are no more than tenants.

When will people realise that no amount of intimidation will silence us?' he added.

Janet Smith

DIE CHRISTELIKE INSTITUUT VAN SUIDER-AFRIKA
THE CHRISTIAN INSTITUTE OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

Cape Office:
1 Long Street,
Mowbray, CAPE TOWN.
Telephone 6-8970
P.O. Box 245, RONDEBOSCH.
Regional Director: **The Rev. Theo Kotze**

Kaapse Kantoor:
Longstraat 1,
Mowbray, KAAPSTAD.
Telefoon 6-8970
Posbus 245, RONDEBOSCH.
Streekdirekteur: **Ds. Theo Kotze**

tk/lg

20th October, 1972.

The Southern Regional Council,
52 Fairlie Street, N.W.
Atlanta. GEORGIA 30303
United States of America.

Please return to Donna Reed

Dear Everyone,

Helen and I often think of you folk and wonder how you all are getting on. Chuck Morgan has just been here and done a magnificent job. He will tell you about our scene.

The enclosed newspaper cuttings will give you some idea of our own involvement. We are very grateful for the judgment in the trial as it makes a significant contribution to the concepts of democray and human freedom in South Africa.

The perseuction has not been pleasant but we have, as a family, been wonderfully enabled by God's grace and have been able to come to terms with this threatening situation. It was Helen who made the decision for us "We're just going to go on living normal lives". Which makes me realise once more that in the crises of life women are so often the stronger sex. Perhaps I'm becoming a women's-libber! Of course, the greatest challenge (especially when bullets thud into one's home) is to "love your enemies and bless those who curse you and perseucte you....." I cannot honestly say I've got there yet but my family are ahead of me and I'm trying to catch up. Psalm 34 has proved a benediction for us all.

Please let me have Paul Antony's address.

With all good wishes to all,
Yours sincerely.

Copy has been made + sent to Paul Anthony - Donna Reed

Hoofkantoor: Dunwell 305, Jorissenstraat 35, Braamfontein, Johannesburg, Tvl., Suid-Afrika. (Posbus 31134, Braamfontein, Tvl.)
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KOTZE, 13 OTHERS FREED OF CHARGES

THE convictions and sentences on the Rev Theo Kotze, Cape Regional Director of the Christian Institute, and 10 others under the Riotous Assemblies Act, were set aside in terms of a judgment given in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, today by the Acting Judge President, Mr Justice van Zijl.

Rev Theo Kotze

Mr Kotze was fined R150 (or 75 days) in the Regional Court, Cape Town, on September 14 for failing to leave a prohibited public gathering on Monday June 5 at St George's Cathedral, Cape Town.

Ten others who were convicted of similar offences and fined R50 (or 25 days) each, were: Mr Robert Turrel, Mr John Youngleson, Mr John Fowler, Mr Kenneth Smith, Mr Brian McDonoch, Mr Rodrigo Nunes, Mr Robert Smith (all students at the University of Cape Town), Mr Mark Wolf, Mr Ivor Shapiro and Mr Ian Lund.

Mr Justice Steyn said in court today that as a result of the appeal the convictions and sentences on the three additional people who had been sentenced at the same trial, but who had failed to appeal, were also being set aside.

All set aside

This meant that the convictions and sentences on all 14 of those who were found guilty of failing to leave a prohibited public gathering were being set aside.

The setting aside of the convictions and sentences of the three who did not appeal was done under the rights of review conferred on the Supreme Court by Section 98 (4) of the Magistrate's Court Act, No 32 of 1944.

Mr Justice van Zijl said in his judgment that freedom of speech and freedom of assembly were part of the democratic rights of every South African citizen and Parliament guarded these rights jea-

fail to comply with such order; the repetition of the order and the conveyance of the information are requisites for the commission of the offence with which the accused were charged.'

Public place

Commenting on the question of whether the cathedral steps were a public place, Mr Justice van Zijl said that no useful purpose would be served by deciding this issue in view of the fact that the vast mass of those present at the protest demonstration were assembled in Wale Street and the notice did not forbid the holding of the

(Continued on Page 2, column 8)

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Mr Justice van Zijl said in his judgment that freedom of speech and freedom of assembly were part of the democratic rights of every South African citizen and Parliament guarded these rights jealously, for they were part of the very foundations upon which Parliament itself rested.

Free assembly

He said: 'Free assembly is a most important right, for it is generally only organised public opinion that carries weight and it is extremely difficult to organise it if there is no right of public assembly. It is against this background that the provisions of the Riotous Assemblies Act must be read.

'The Act restricts neither the right of free speech nor the right of free assembly.'

Mr Justice van Zijl said the appeal had succeeded on each of the following grounds:

'The Acting Chief Magistrate exceeded his powers by purporting to prohibit the assembly of a class of public gathering whereas the Act only authorises him to prohibit a particular gathering.

'The notice purporting to prohibit the assembly of the gathering failed to indicate with reasonable certainly the gathering it purported to prohibit.

Promulgation

'The Acting Chief Magistrate failed to promulgate the notice prohibiting the gathering in accordance with the provisions of the Riotous Assemblies Act.

'The accused committed no offence inasmuch as the police officer who acted in accordance with the powers conferred upon him by the provisions of Section 7 of the Riotous Assemblies Act failed to repeat the order upon three occasions or, at any time, to warn those assemblies that force would be used should they fail to comply with such order; the repetition of the order and the conveyance of the information are requisites for the commission of the offence with which the accused were charged.'

Public place

Commenting on the question of whether the cathedral steps were a public place, Mr Justice van Zijl said that no useful purpose would be served by deciding this issue in view of the fact that the vast mass of those present at the protest demonstration were assembled in Wale Street and the notice did not forbid the holding of the

(Continued on Page 2, column 8)

APPEAL BY KOTZE SUCCEEDS

(Continued from Page 1)

protest demonstration in Wale Street.

He said: 'Issues of fact arise which were not fully canvassed in this trial and further evidence in a subsequent trial may cast a different light upon such issues.'

Setting out briefly the events of June 5 and the effects that led up to those events, Mr Justice van Zijl said: 'On Thursday, June 1, certain University of Cape Town students were arrested for parading with placards in Parliament Street.

At cathedral

'On the day following a crowd of students assembled on the steps of St George's Cathedral to protest against the Government's educational policy and the arrests that had taken place the day before. The students attracted a large crowd.

'The police considered it necessary to disperse the students and in doing so used their batons, as a result of which certain students and members of the public were hurt.

'In view of the fact that the events of this Friday have not been canvassed in this court or in the court below, I express no opinion as to the lawfulness or otherwise of the violence used by the police.

'Resented'

'What has emerged, however, is that this violence was resented by a section of the student body at UCT. To give expression to this resentment, the UCT Students' Representative Council organised a meeting to protest against 'the violence of the police' and to assert their 'right to hold peaceful protests.'

'Notice of this meeting was given through the daily Press and also by means of pamphlets which were issued by the SRC and distributed in Cape Town, inviting the public to attend the meeting and to show their solidarity with the students.'

Mr J. Foxcroft (instructed by Fuller, Moore and Son) appeared for Mr Shapiro, Mr Lund and Mr Kotze. Mr R. M. Marais, with him Mr D. Scott (instructed by Walker, Lewis, Godley and Field) appeared for Mr Turrel, Mr Wolf, Mr Fowler, Mr Kenneth Smith, Mr McDonoch, Mr Nunes and Mr Robert Smith. Mr Scott appeared for Mr Youngleson.

21 INCIDENTS: NO ARRESTS

No arrests have yet been made by the Cape Town police after investigations into recent violent and intimidatory attacks on certain academics and members of the clergy. Following is a list of unsolved incidents since last year.

August 4, 1971: The parked car of Dr. Michael Whisson, senior lecturer in social anthropology at UCT, was damaged and the rear window smashed by a brick outside his Mowbray home. No arrests.

August 4, 1971: The windscreen of the car belonging to Dr. Francis Wilson, senior lecturer in economics at UCT, was smashed outside his Constantia home. No arrests.

August 10, 1971: The front tyres of cars belonging to Dr. Whisson and his wife were punctured. The cars were parked outside their home in Mowbray. No arrests.

August 26, 1971: A rock tied in a handkerchief was thrown through the windscreen of a parked car belonging to Mr. Barry Streek, vice-president of Nusas, in Claremont. No arrests.

August 27, 1971: Communist slogans were painted on the Christian Institute buildings in Mowbray. No arrests.

August 28-29 1971: Anonymous telephone calls were received late at night by several members of the Christian Institute. No arrests.

October 15, 1971: The tyres of the car belonging to the Rev. Theo Kotze, regional director of the Christian Institute, were slashed and deflated for the third time in six weeks. On this occasion his car and that of a friend were both damaged outside Mr. Kotzé's home in Simonstown. No No arrests.

June 6, 1972: An attempt was made to set fire to the Ecumenical Centre, Mowbray, where the Christian Institute has its offices. No arrests.

June 7, 1972: An anonymous death threat was received over the telephone by Mr. Kotzé. No arrests.

June 8, 1972: A petrol bomb was thrown into the grounds of Mr. Kotzé's home in Claremont. No arrests.

July 10, 1972: A second petrol bomb was thrown at Mr. Kotzé's house in Claremont. No arrests.

June 22, 1972: A petrol bomb was thrown at the former home of Mr. Geoff Budlender, president of the Students' Representative Council at UCT, in Queen Victoria Street, Claremont. No arrests.

July 16, 1972: Libellous pamphlets were issued falsely under the name of the World Council of Churches "with the help of the Rev. Theo Kotzé and SPRO-CAS" (Study Project of Christianity in an Apartheid Society). No arrests.

August 19, 1972: Similar libellous pamphlets were issued falsely under the name of the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town. No arrests.

August 30, 1972: Libellous pamphlets were issued again falsely under the name of the Most Rev. R. Selby Taylor and the Anglican Church. No arrests.

August 21, 1972: A petrol bomb was thrown at an outside wall of the Rondebosch Town Hall and sneezing powder was strewn inside while a public civil rights meeting was being held. The meeting was organized by the UCT SRC. No arrests.

The grande piano destroyed by fire in the Anglican Church Hall.

August 21, 1972: The Mowbray home of Mr. Budlender and four other UCT students was destroyed by a petrol bomb. No arrests.

August 23, 1972: Shots were fired at the Claremont home of Mr. Kotzé and a bullet shattered a bedroom window. No arrests.

August 26, 1972: Communist slogans and swastikas were sprayed in red paint on the walls of the Methodist Church, Buitenkant Street. Other slogans were painted on the Caledon Square Police Station and the Cape Town Magistrate's Court. No arrests.

August 27, 1972: An attempt to set fire to the Ecumenical Centre, Mowbray, where the Christian Institute is based, was discovered. No arrests.

September 9, 1972: A fire damaged the interior of St. Thomas' Church Parish Hall in Rondebosch. Police are investigating.

—Cape Times

2 KERKMANNE VERBAN

WINDHOEK — Nog twee Lutherse kerkmanne is deur die Regering uit Suidwes-Afrika verban. Hulle is pastoor Siegfried Groth, Afrika-sekretaris van die Duitse Verenigde Evangelise Sending en dr. Lothar Engel.

—Die Transvaler

1514 34th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007
July 12, 1972

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Sirs :

I have just received a letter from Reverend Theo Kotze of Capetown, South Africa, in which he asked me to forward the enclosed envelope to you. As you may know from recent coverage in the press in both the United States and South Africa, this is an especially difficult time in South Africa, and for Reverend Kotze and the Christian Institute. The Instiute, along with two student organizations and the Institute of Race Relations is under Parliamentary investigation, and Reverend Kotze himself faces charges for participating in an "illegal" demonstration.

It was very important to Reverend Kotze that his friends in the United States hear from him personally about recent events in South Africa and his own situation. I know any words of encouragement and any support for the Institute, including financial, would be particularly meaningful to him at this time. I would suggest, however, that no reference be made to his letter, since he considered it advisable not to send it through the South African open mail.

Sincerely yours,

Elizabeth G. Verville

Elizabeth G. Verville

Enclosure:
As stated

DIE CHRISTELIKE INSTITUUT VAN SUIDER-AFRIKA
THE CHRISTIAN INSTITUTE OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

Cape Office:
1 Long Street,
Mowbray, CAPE TOWN.
Telephone 6-8970
P.O. Box 245, RONDEBOSCH.
Regional Director: **The Rev. Theo Kotze**

Kaapse Kantoor:
Longstraat 1,
Mowbray, KAAPSTAD.
Telefoon 6-8970
Posbus 245, RONDEBOSCH.
Streekdirekteur: **Ds. Theo Kotze**

14th June, 1972.

Dear everyone,

Excuse the duplicated letter but I am rushing this off through a friend who leaves for England tomorrow. You will have heard of some of the happenings of this last week.

It has really been an incredible scene. It is, of course, no different from some of the things experienced in your own country but I do feel that here it has much more sinister connotations. We are on the way to complete totalitarianism. All signs add up to very serious consequences for anyone who dares to oppose the Government.

As you will see from the enclosed, I have had some part in the affairs of last week. My arrest was, I suppose, the logical follow-up of my sermon in the Cathedral, a summary of which is included in the newspaper cuttings. I cannot at this stage comment on this because the matter is sub-judicae. We have all (country-wide) been remanded till June 26th when a further remand is likely to take place.

One of the very humbling facts is that blacks clearly identify the whole matter with their own suffering. Free education for all has been the main theme of the Protest. The Police violence is a new experience for whites, but blacks have had to live with this and other forms of violence all their lives. A very significant remark was made by a Transkeian Leader when he heard that a Judge of the Supreme Court had been bitten by a Police dog. "I am sorry that he has suffered but I am glad that he now knows what we have to go through."

A black leader from one of the townships came to me to express the gratitude of his people for the stand that has been taken and also to express his deep concern about the threats to my person.

There seems no doubt that there is a build-up against me and it may well be that State action is taken shortly in one way or another. Certainly a wave of Security Police raids, detentions, deportations and bannings can be expected. Parliament goes into recess in two days time and towards he end of the month the universities o on vacation. This is the time the Government usually acts - when students cannot be mobilised and when the opposition do not have the protection of Parliament.

Within our family and staff, we are all in good heart. We claim for ourselves the promises of the beatitudes, especially the final one and our sense of humour bubbles over in many ways. We have just put a notice up in the office :

Where there is growth
There is a branch
Where there is special growth
There is bound to be a Special Branch.

Love and peace.

P.T.O.

Please share the news all round.
Our love to each & everyone of you.
What news of Paul, Jim, Janet
& all the rest.

Someone please write!

Shalom,

Theo & Helen

DEATH THREAT TO REV. KOTZE

AN ANONYMOUS telephone caller yesterday threatened the life of the regional director of the Christian Institute, the Rev. Theo Kotze.

Mr. Kotze said that at 5.30 p.m. he answered the telephone in his office.

"A man with a young, pleasant and courteous voice said: "Is that the Reverend Kotze? I just want to tell you that this afternoon I went out to buy some ammunition and, strangely enough, I found your name on one of the bullets."

Dr. Francis Wilson, economics lecturer at the University of Cape Town, was with Mr. Kotze at the time, Mr. Kotze immediately told Mowbray police, where his statement was taken by a Sergeant Bloem.

THE CAPE TIMES 8/6/72

Mr. Kotze said that on Tuesday night an attempt was made to set fire to the Ecumenical Centre in Mowbray, where the Christian Institute, with other religious organizations and education bodies, have offices.

Charred remains of papers were found at the front door by office workers early yesterday. The front door had burnt and has smoke marks.

"There is a question that all of us in the country must ask seriously and urgently: Who is behind these events?" said Mr. Kotze.

"I want to remind the public of the fact that towards the end of last year there was a wave of tyre-slashing, breaking of windscreens, vicious, anonymous letters and telephone calls."

THE CAPE TIMES 9/6/72

Bomb at cleric's home

A PETROL BOMB — a "Molotov cocktail" — was last night thrown into the grounds of the Claremont home of the Rev. Theo Kotze, Regional Director of the Christian Institute.

Mr. Kotze was not at home. His wife, Mrs. H. G. Kotze, said that she, her daughter Jennifer and three visitors heard a muffled explosion just after 9.20 p.m.

"We rushed to the front door, and saw a wide circle of flames on the steps and pathway.There was a very strong smell of petrol. We immediately doused the flames with water and called the police."

Pieces of glass littered the steps, and the lower parts of walls next to the steps were blackened by smoke.

The attack follows threatening telephone calls on Wednesday and yesterday. A brick was thrown into the grounds yesterday morning, without causing damage.

Soon after midnight this morning, Mr. Kotze told the *Cape Times* that he was not considering any unusual safety precautions. "My family and I are confident that we shall receive suitable protection from the police.

"What I would very much like to add is that we are extremely grateful to the large numbers of people who have been around to express their sympathy.

The Argus 12/6/72

'DEEP CONCERN WITHIN COUNTRY'

Naude and Kotze see Joubert

THE two leaders of the Christian Institute of Southern Africa, the Rev Beyers Naude (national director) and the Rev Theo Kotze (Cape director) had an interview in Cape Town today with the Commissioner of the South African Police, General Gideon Joubert.

In a joint statement afterwards, they said they had been received with great courtesy.

'We talked about the present situation, but more particularly about the total situation in the country, and how we as Christians interpret the country's mood.

'We made it clear that there is in all spheres of life a very deep concern about what is happening within the country at the moment and about the future.'

They said they had tried to interpret to General Joubert the attitude and concern of the Cape Town public, English-speaking students at the University of Cape Town, and Afrikaans-speaking students at the University of Stellenbosch, as well as the attitude of Black students.

NOT THE TRUTH

'We expressed our concern that the Government is interpreting events in the student community as being communist-inspired. We believe this is not the truth.

'We believe the root causes of what has happened must be seen to be a deep and sincere concern on the part of White and Black students over the many forms of injustice to which our Black community is subjected, and that the Government must give careful attention to this concern.

'Naturally we understand that the police cannot be expected to bring about a political change in the country, but we told General Joubert we would deeply appreciate the help of those in authority, like himself, to interpret to the Government what we really believe is happening.'

VISITED STUDENTS

Mr Naude arrived in Cape Town on Saturday for discussions with Mr Kotze. Together they visited students and spoke to student leaders at both Cape Town and Stellenbosch.

Before returning to Johannesburg this afternoon, Mr Naude said: 'There is no conspiracy, but if there were such activity, then it is just not good enough to deport students — indeed, that would be morally unjust — but the facts must be made known and the individuals brought to trial in open court.'

I couldn't reach Rev. Burma of the Presbyterians in New York. He may still call back; I have been waiting for the call but had to leave.

I did reach Rev. Louis Durham at Glide who reports

1) that they can provide accomodation.

2) 500 and possibly 1000 dollars.

3) Some speaking engagements.

The World Council Decision

MY IMMEDIATE REACTION to the decision of the World Council of Churches to grant money to liberation movements was, in some ways, not very different from the majority of opinions expressed at that time. Therefore, whatever I say now is with the knowledge that my own hands are not clean.

We have, most of us, manifested a sickening hypocrisy. On reflection, how could we so readily have condemned the W.C.C. for their action, when we not only found justification for the brutal violence of the two great wars of this century but have also so indifferently and silently accepted the violence perpetrated daily in our own country?

I must confess that now I am grateful for the W.C.C. decision because it has proved a wonderful catalyst in our whole S.A. situation. For the first time we have really been made to take a good hard look at our values and face up to the whole question of practical solutions to the situation in which we find ourselves.

We agree that there is urgent need for change and we appear to disagree with violence as a means towards that end. Therefore we have simply got to find alternatives. If we are going to be able to do this we must urgently consider what it means to be the people of God.

This will mean:

REPENTANCE

We often confess our sins of race prejudice, carelessness, indifference to the suffering of others, rationalization and easy conformity. However, there are two sins that seem to me to be at the root of the lack of action on the part of Christians in South Africa.

FEAR

Let's face it, we are afraid and the authorities know it, they have succeeded in intimidating us because we are afraid of

* losing passports ("we all want to travel overseas sometime")
* deportation ("you know I dare not speak out because I am not a South African citizen")
* loss of members ("we must not alienate our own people, who may not agree with us")
* loss of property ("we must not lose the right to maintain our witness")

It seems to me that the Church is selling its soul for a mess of members and a mess of property.

SLOTH

Long ago, Dorothy Sayers referred to the sin of Acedia or Sloth as one of the "other six Deadly Sins" and recently Harvey Cox ("On not leaving it to the snake") has said,

"The venerable old term sloth describes our spiritual debility better than the word pride does. Sloth means being **less** than, instead of **more** than, man. Sloth describes our flaccid unwillingness to delight in the banquet of earth or to share the full measure of life's pain and responsibility. It means to abdicate in part or in whole the fullness of one's own humanity.

Sloth is admittedly an ugly word. In English it has come to mean indolence or laziness. It is the name given to an unattractive animal who likes to hang inertly from tree branches. Perhaps therefore we would do better to resurrect the Latin word acedia which is the word we try unsuccessfully to translate by sloth. Acedia comes from the Greek words not caring (a-not; kedos-care)."

We have not cared enough, and often not at all.

AFTER TRYING HIS HAND, in turn, at architecture, statistics, and farming, Theo Kotze was accepted as a Probation Minister in the Methodist Church and was ordained in 1953. His first ten years as a minister were spent in Natal until 1962 when he was appointed to the Sea Point Methodist Church. Cape Town. Here he did outstanding work especially in his ministry to youth. Last year he was appointed Regional Director of the Christian Institute and Secretary of the Western Province Regional Council of the South African Council of Churches.

If blood runs in the streets of S.A. it will not be because the W.C.C. has done something but because the churches in S.A. have done nothing. We shout about the terrorism on our borders while we tolerate (and sometimes support) the terrorism within our country. We criticize the Government for discriminatory policies while we allow discrimination in the Church.

Repentance involves much more than the realization that we have been sinful. It requires acting on this. It requires changing, and for the Church in S.A. this means reconciliation and renewal.

RECONCILIATION

The late Clarence Jordan in his "Cotton Patch Version of Paul's Epistles" translated the famous verses of 2 Cor. 5 : 18-19 thus: "It is He who, through Christ, bridged the gap between Himself and us and who has given us the job of also bridging the gap . . . and has planted in us his concern for getting together."

We need to get together! We must deliberately seek every opportunity of doing this. We must visit the homes of Christian friends "on the other side of the line", invite them to our homes, hear their thinking, understand their feeling, known their suffering.

As I understand the incarnation it means that Christ got into the skin of our human condition. We must **know** what it's like to be in a non-white skin or for that matter a white skin. We must know what it's like to be in a position of powerlessness or in a position of power. Reconciliation is impossible without this.

For some of us this will mean abdicating power and position, giving up possessions, forsaking privilege. There can be no reconciliation without restitution.

RENEWAL

The Church must recapture its sense of mission. This mission is to be the people of God and to be the people of God everywhere — but so often our structures do not allow this. We are focussed-in on the wrong priorities. We spend most of our time on self-preservation.

We are so concerned about the preservation of immovable buildings that we have become an immobile people. D.T. Niles has reminded us that the mission of the Church is to be a people of God on a journey. The Church at rest is no Church.

"A pilgrim people is bound to have a set of values which are different from those held by people who have settled down. It will tend to accumulate less luggage, it will not be over-concerned with creature comforts".

The World Council and the British Council have given us an opportunity to rethink our values and thus renew the Church. We must take this God-given opportunity if history is not to overtake us.

November 23, 1959

Mr. David Kreig
316 Virginia Road
Oak Ridge, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Kreig:

Miss Louise Young asked me to send you a list of books which we are selling at discount prices. We have only three at this time, they include: SOUTHERN HERITAGE by James McBride Dabbs, $2.50; THE SOUTHERN TEMPER by William Peters, $2.50; and WILLIE MAE by Elizabeth Kytle, $2.10.

You are probably familiar with the first two books. The latter is the story of a Negro maid who once worked for the Kytles and her realization in the final chapter of the importance of voting and its relation to equal opportunities. It is a most readable book.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC/lec

October 7, 1963

Mr. Tom Krueger
Department of History
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Krueger:

I have your letter of September 30 to our Director requesting an address for Dr. George S. Mitchell. I am sorry to report that Dr. Mitchell, who had been living in Scotland since early 1957, died there last year.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Mildred M. Johnson
Secretary to the Director

MMJ

UNIVERSITY OF *Minnesota*

COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AND THE ARTS
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY · MINNEAPOLIS 14

30 September 1963

RECEIVED
OCT 3 1963
RECEIVED

Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

In connection with a Ph.D. thesis on the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, 1938-48, I would like to get in touch with George S. Mitchell, formerly director of your organization.

If you have his address I would be grateful if you would pass it on to me.

Yours sincerely,

Tom Krueger

Tom Krueger

Sept 30

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT:

Kraetzer, Mr. Warren A.
Vice President for Development
National Educational TV and Radio Center

REGARDING:

"Proposal for an Educational TV Motion Picture Series on Racial Desegregation"

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT:

File marked: Nat'l. Educational TV and Radio Center

KKK

Sept. 21, 1951

Mr. Raymond R. Paty, Director
The Rich Foundation, Inc.
Box 4539
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Paty:

I have consulted around a bit and put some thought on the enclosed correspondence.

The good thing about what Mr. Lee is after is that it is a grass roots effort and method. I don't see much good to doing a sociological study of the method. But I do think it would be very useful indirectly if in a good many Southern towns local people, particularly business people, would pay for ads against the Klan.

I have a suggestion as to how he might get that more widely done. The Junior Chamber of Commerce in a good many Southern States has shown real activity against the Klan and other subversive movements. You will recall that they prompted the introduction into the Georgia Legislature of the bill passed this year against the Klan.

The national president of the Junior Chamber of Commerce lives in Swainsboro, which is no great remove from Mr. Lee. I suggest then that Mr. Lee exert himself to persuade local branches of the Junior Chamber of Commerce and, if he can, the National Junior Chamber of Commerce to take up his program.

That would supply at one and the same time a widening circle of local interest (quite the most effective thing against the Klan) and, through young businessmen, the money with which to put through the ads.

I do hope you will write Mr. Lee again and make him some such suggestion.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Encls.

See Kytle, Calvin
(Note put on Mailing list as of Apr. 7, 1966
See PA's memo to EL filed in Mailing Lists file)

JUNE 7, 1966

Mr. Calvin Kytle
430 M Street
Apt. 605
Washington, D. C. 20024

Dear Calvin:

Believe it or not, under separate cover we are sending you the current issue of NEW SOUTH and are adding you to our mailing list.

It was good to see you in Washington. I still look forward to an opportunity for us to get together at some length.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

file Kytle, Calvin

August 1, 1966

Mr. Calvin Kytle
Urban America
1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Calvin:

Thanks for the time last Friday and for your continued interest in the economic program and SRC.

I have talked with Bert Levine as you suggested and he is enthusiastic about the idea. He feels that he and Arnold Harris at CRS will be able to help us considerably. Shortly, I shall try to talk to several appropriate people here.

I have given some more thought to a meeting and would like to get your reaction to them.

1. It seems desirable to plan on a very small meeting. Really a pre-planning meeting for perhaps twelve to fifteen persons. Included would be the obvious Negro business and financial leadership in the region, and probably one or more academic types such as Vivion Henderson. This would mean that no more than ten white businessmen or industrialists would have to be chosen with extreme care.

2. We would hope that out of this meeting would come a commitment and some enthusiasm

on the part of those who attended for the overall idea and for the suggestion of a larger meeting, with participants agreeing to recruit for the larger gathering.

3. At the beginning of the meeting it might be wise to have about three very brief position papers. For instance, I think that John Wheeler or I should present a brief paper on the interests of the Council, the role that we have found a private agency has as opposed to a public one and the need for such an interest. We might, or might not, also take this opportunity to throw in the question of whether or not SRC is the appropriate sponsoring agency. At this moment, however, I am inclined to think that we should not do this. We might ask Vivion Henderson to prepare a paper concerned with research needs and our development and training. Someone like Phil Hammer might be asked to prepare a brief paper on both the needs for a private regional economic council and some of the specific areas of program and concern. This would allow us an opportunity to set the tone and direction of the meeting before some of these very strong people have an opportunity to contribute to it.

4. While such a meeting would obviously take some time in the planning, the more I think of it the more I hope we can have such a meeting in October. November will be very difficult for us and we may well have to settle for December. At best a larger meeting certainly would get well into next year.

While I have been enthusiastic about this idea all along, I now have to hold myself back a little and not get too enthusiastic.

Finally, I hope you understand how thoroughly convinced

I am that if we continue to progress down here and take advantage of the tremendous opportunities we have it is absolutely essential that we attract people like you and Phil Hammer back to the region. (Trap or lure would be just as appropriate here as attract.) Please know that I will do everything possible and make every concession possible to do this. As grateful as I am for your doing the Lord's work from that vantage point, I would be even more grateful if you did it from this one.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

BC: Josephine Wilkins

URBAN
AMERICA
INC.
The ACTION
Council
for Better
Cities

File Kytle, Calvin

Please Reply to:
1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

MS
Make Cont

August 22, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

Your ideas for an October meeting make all kinds of good sense. I agree that it would be important to have the three short position papers and your suggestions as to who should write them can't be improved on. If Phil Hammer is too busy to do his all by himself, perhaps he can still find an evening to talk into a tape recorder and let me work something up from the transcript.

I am still to deliver that memo to Ford. Shortly after you and I talked, I got a crash assignment from Bill Slayton that has practically had me overwhelmed. When I phoned Rocky to tell him I couldn't make his deadline, he told me to relax, that Jack Coleman already had more items on his agenda than his committee could possibly handle, so any time before Christmas will be all right with them. I hope earnestly to get to it soon, but it doesn't look likely till after our big conference on September 12.

Let me know how things shape up. If I come across any stuff I think relevant to the purposes of your meeting, I'll shoot it to you.

All my best.

Yours,

Calvin

Calvin Kytle
Director
Urban Information Center

2 West 46 St.
New York
N.Y. 10036
212
757-6060

File
Kytle, Calvin

October 20, 1966

Mr. Calvin Kytle
Urban America, Inc.
1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Calvin:

Thanks for the booklet on URBAN AMERICA. I found it very helpful in understanding what URBAN AMERICA is about and certainly appreciated the job you did on it.

Incidentally, the small meeting of business leadership which I had hoped would be held in late October is now definitely out until at least early December, and perhaps even sometime after the first of the year. Events in demand here are such that we simply cannot do this properly before that time, and I don't want to go into something this important without having it planned as best we can.

Do wish you would get down to visit us sometime.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

1717 Mass Ave NW
DC-20036 (3)

URBAN
AMERICA
INC.

October 12, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

This represents practically my first effort at Urban America and Urban America's first effort to explain itself. Let me know what you think.

Yours,

Calvin

Calvin Kytle

Calvin Kytle
1145 19th Street NW
Washington DC 20036

October 28, 1969

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street Northwest
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

As of November 1, 1969, my mailing address and phone number will be as follows:

Mr. Calvin Kytle (202) 638-1113
Calvin Kytle Associates
1625 K Street Northwest
Washington, D. C. 20006

Sincerely,

Calvin Kytle

Calvin Kytle

CK:ra

202-223-1212

Calvin
Kytle
Associates

1625 K Street NW
Washington
D C 20006

202 638 1113

file

December 10, 1969

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

As part of a modest publicity campaign when my book came out last month, Grosset & Dunlap arranged for the enclosed story to be carried by a news-feature syndicate that services the Negro press. I think you'll find it of more than routine interest, if only as a kind of footnote to some memories of CRS.

Sincerely,

Calvin

Calvin Kytle

CK:es
Encl.

Bentley Publication

Pembroke Eagle

HERALD

Devoted to the Interests of Pembroke Township and Its Many People

Phone 944-5611 P.O. Box 60 Hopkins Park, Ill., 60944 SEPTEMBER 25, 1969

Former Federal Official Tells Why Nonviolent Movement Collapsed

NNS—Can Gandhian nonviolence which brought the civil-rights movement its greatest victories in the mid-sixites, ever again be the dominant force for social change in America?

Perhaps, says Calvin Kytle, former acting director of the Community Relations Service (CRS), the Federal conciliation agency.

"But it depends on a very special chemistry, in which the Nixon administration is undoubtedly the most uncertain element."

Mr. Kytle is the author of a new book, "Gandhi, Soldier of Nonviolence," just published by Grosset and Dunlap and dedicated to the memory of Martin Luther King, Jr.

Gandhi once told a group of U.S. visitors, "It may be through American Negroes that the unadulterated message of nonviolence will be delivered to the world."

For ten years, beginning with the Montgomery bus strike in 1955, it looked as if he might be right.

But, ironically, Mr. Kytle says, "erosion of confidence in its effectiveness began even as nonviolent direct action was achieving its crowning success — namely the Voting Rights Act of 1965."

In his opinion, nonviolence was able to realize its initial aims largely because it had three things going for it.

"Like Gandhi's struggle for Indian independence, the U.S. movement had a unifying leadership (Dr. King); a strong, clear-cut and indisputably moral issue (legalized racial segregation); and, finally, what was probably the decisive factor, a sympathetic super-ordinate authority to which it could appeal.

"In Gandhi's case the super-ordinate authority was the government of Great Britian, headquartered in London. For Southern Negroes, it was the Federal government."

It was not the big-city riots that brought the movement to a halt, according to Mr. Kytle. Nor should its decline be attributed to the rise of Black Power.

"It collapsed mainly because the locus shifted from South to North and because the issues became too complex to yield to sit-ins, freedom rides, kneel-ins, or street marches."

What happened, he points out, is that "the movement's victories in the South gradually exposed greater needs and more insoluble problems throughout our urban society generally.

"When pressure mounted on Congress for open-housing legislation, the nation came to recognize the crisis as something infinitely more complex than the denial of civil rights. We were finally forced to see it for what it was — an intricate interplay of race, caste, ignorance, and poverty that touched and spoiled everything American.

"What, after passage of the Voting Rights Act, came to be required with increasing urgency was a reordering of national priorities and a massive commitment of dollars and conscience. The domestic crisis was no longer one in which America was being asked to respond through the Federal government to the appeal of an oppressed minority in the South. It was now a matter of all-America struggling with itself.

"Tragically, white America recoiled."

By mid-summer of 1965, a month before Watts, the Johnson administration was clearly cooling off.

"After that magnificent speech at Howard University, where he summoned the country to fulfill the rights that Negroes were about to secure, President Johnson allowed himself to be diverted by Vietnam and dissuaded by evidence of a growing white backlash.

"While we can appreciate his dilemma, the fact is that history at that point called for an heroic leadership — specifically, a white leader with the power to touch not only the soul of the problem but the soul of the country—and Mr. Johnson simply could not deliver."

At that point, Mr. Kytle says, the movement lost its sympathetic super-ordinate authority and has been floundering ever since.

'Nothing could be more telling than the fact that whereas only four years ago Martin Luther King could regard the Federal government as friend and ally, Ralph Abernathy, his successor, found few friends in the Johnson administration and now speaks of the Nixon administration as the opponent."

Despite the record since Watts, Mr. Kytle does not count the nonviolent movement dead in America.

"You can hardly pick up a newspaper without reading of some peaceful demonstration somewhere, or of some group act of civil disobedience — all evidence of the durability and practicality of the Gandhian technique.

"It's obvious, though, that the movement is fragmented and localized, and that it's suffering badly from a diffusion of objectives."

Can it be revived as a national force?

Mr. Kytle is dubious but hopeful. "It needs precisely what it had before — a unifying leadership, a focusing moral issue, and a friendly Federal government.

"Events could stir the chemistry again. A new leader could come in from the wings; the current trend toward repression could escalate into a clear-cut constitutional issue; and it's not altogether inconceivable that grass-roots successes, like those of SCLC in Charleston, black construction workers in Chicago, and Cesar Chavez in California, could force a change of heart in Washington."

Calvin Kytle, author of the new biography "Gandhi, Soldier of Nonviolence." Grosset & Dunlap has timed publication to help celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Mahatma's birth.

Former Federal—

(continued from page 1)

At the moment the country seems to Mr. Kytle to be in a state of fearful suspension. "We're waiting, I think, on the Nixon administration to do two things — first to wind up the war in Vietnam, and then to make a commitment to lead the country into a truly concerted attack on our urban problems.

"If it does both, then there's a good chance that, within the broader, multi-dimensional reform movement that the times call for, there'll be a place, front-and-center, for nonviolent protest. There's always a place for Gandhi's type of direct action, as long as there is a need to dramatize injustice."

And if the Nixon administration fails to respond?

Mr. Kytle recalls the prophetic statement of Dr. King: "When there is rock-like intransigence or sophisticated manipulation that locks the empty-handed petitioner, rage replaces reason. Noviolence is a powerful demand for reason and justice. If it is rudely rebuked, it is not transformed into resignation and passivity."

Mr. Kytle was deputy director, and later acting director, of the U. S. Community Relations Service during its first year of operations. The agency was created by the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

Southern-born, he lives in Washington with his wife, Elizabeth, author of "Willie Mae," the widely acclaimed first-person biography of a black domestic worker from Georgia. "Willie Mae" has just been reissued in paperback by Bantam.

Gandhi and Nehru: Gandhi's nonviolent technique succeeded in liberating India from British rule but the tactic has yet to bring economic or social justice to U.S. blacks.

22-Li-Long, John

June 16, 1948

Mr. John Long, President
Southern Christian Institute
Edwards, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Long:

Mrs. Tilly has passed along to us the speech on civil rights which you delivered at the Tuscaloosa Workshop. It is a fine statement and should be of much help in getting people to consider calmly and thoughtfully the Report of the President's Committee.

Unfortunately, our slender budget makes it impossible for us to put into print more civil rights material; as you know, we have published a digest of the Report, and, more recently, a summary of civil rights practices in the South entitled THE CONDITION OF OUR RIGHTS. It would be helpful indeed if you could distribute the speech in mimeographed form through the Mississippi Division. Should you do so, the Council would like to buy about thirty of them for distribution to officers of our state divisions and affiliates and for our files.

We appreciate your thinking of us.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

enclosure - manuscript

copy - Mr. H. Brent Schaeffer

Charge to the account of SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, 63 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta, Ga. $

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WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

1206

CHECK
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Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

MAY 11, 1948

DR. JOHN LONG, PRESIDENT
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN INSTITUTE
EDWARDS, MISSISSIPPI

REGRET HEALTH REASONS CANNOT MAKE SPEECH ON MAY TWENTY-FOURTH.

MRS. M. E. TILLY

HCF: Please prepare reply for Long's signature. EB

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN INSTITUTE

AN ACCREDITED CO-EDUCATIONAL SCHOOL FOR NEGROES
CHARTERED 1875

EDWARDS, MISSISSIPPI

JOHN LONG, PRESIDENT
CHARLES C. MOSLEY, DEAN

May 1, 1948

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
UNITED CHRISTIAN MISSIONERY SOCIETY
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

We were all delighted to have you accept the invitation to be our Commencement Speaker, Monday, May 24. The program begins at 10:45 A. M.

There is a train from Atlanta which arrives at Edwards at 7:03 A.M. It carries a Pullman from Atlanta to here and would make it convenient for you if you are coming from home. I shall meet you at the train.

If you come by plane, I shall plan to meet you in Jackson, the closest place.

We regret that our school has no fund for the payment of such speakers, but I shall of course take care of your travel expense.

At the Tuscaloosa Workshop, I spoke on the subject of Civil Rights during the afternoon. I am enclosing the speech which I made. Several of those present thought that the SRC might be able to use it in some of our literature. You are welcome to use it any way that you can.

If there is no way that you want to distribute it, two people have offered to help with the expense of mimeographing it for distribution thru our Mississippi Division. Please return it in that case.

We all appreciated your contribution to the Tuscaloosa meeting, as in deed we are grateful for all that you are doing thruout our area. Long life and more power to you!

Sincerely,

John Long

Please send cut for our school paper.

State of Georgia
Department of Public Health

T. F. ABERCROMBIE, M. D., DIRECTOR
ATLANTA

July 1, 1948

(See material in file - "Population" for enclosure)

Miss Margaret Price
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Miss Price,

As requested by Mr. R. S. Stokes of the Department of Commerce we are enclosing a copy of the Estimated Population of Georgia as of July 1, 1947.

If we can be of further assistance please feel free to call on us.

L.M.LACY, ACTING DIRECTOR
DIVISION OF VITAL STATISTICS

W. E. Uzzell
W. E. Uzzell, Statistician
Central Statistical Unit

WEU/es

RECEIVED
JUL 2 1948
Southern Regional Council

21 Lane, Marguerite

518 Madison Avenue
Albany, N. Y.

July 8, 1948

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you for your very cordial and thoughtful letter of June 25th. It gives me a number of leads to work on while I go off for a couple of weeks' rest and three weeks of summer school. If I come to Atlanta I shall certainly want to stop in at your office.

Sincerely yours,

Marguerite H Lane

RECEIVED
JUL 10 1948
Southern Regional Council

21 - L - misc

June 25, 1948

Miss Marguerite H. Lane
518 Madison Avenue
Albany, New York

Dear Miss Lane:

You wrote to Guy Johnson June 8 about a job in the South. Guy has returned to his teaching at Chapel Hill, wherefore I, his successor, reply to your letter.

You are trying to get a place in what is, in my judgment, a most needed field, with the very fewest openings. The South has hardly any adult education.

Workers' education is represented by the Southern School for Workers (Miss Brownie Lee Jones, Director), 14 North Ninth Street, Richmond 19, Virginia; by the Georgia Workers Education Service (Frank McCallister, Director), 353 Courtland Street, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia; by the Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee; and by a trade union workers' outfit in Kentucky, which I don't happen to be in touch with.

Brownie Lee Jones, I understand, is in financial distress, Frank McCallister is in a minor case of the same, and Highlander's distress is chronic.

Some few other outfits I can mention in the general field of adult education are the Southern Association of Science and Industry, Hotel Murphy, Richmond, Virginia; the Georgia Citizens Council, 20 Ivy Street, SE, Atlanta, Georgia; the Southern Educational Film Productional Service, Athens, Georgia; the Committee of the South, care of Professor Calvin B. Hoover, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina (doing purely a research job on what to do about making over agriculture in the South), the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen (Miss Nelle Morton, General Secretary), P. O. Box 577, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

None of these are likely prospects.

I will tell you an interesting job that needs doing. Maybe you have some way of wangling around and getting a job for yourself. The Civil Service Assembly has latterly created a Southern Regional Sub-Assembly. At its last meeting, that Sub-Assembly protested the feebleness of state and municipal civil service arrangements in these Southern states. Somebody ought to make a study of how feeble they are. No more convenient vehicle for collecting the facts than the Sub-Assembly itself. Why not hunt up some New York head man of the Civil Service Assembly and see if you can get on a line of work of this kind?

If ever you are hereabouts, come and see us.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Enclosure: SRC (Fleming)

GSM:eb

518 Madison Avenue
Albany, N. Y.

June 8, 1948

RECEIVED
JUN 11 1948
Southern Regional Council

Mr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Dir.
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Can you advise me where to write for application blanks for employment? I should like to work in the South for a time to develop a better understanding of this problem of living together in our country, and if possible I should like to be engaged in adult education. I am within 10 credit hours of my master's degree in adult education at New York University, and I have had some volunteer experience in intergroup and educational work in community and private organizations.

My present employment (and for the past six years) is as Personnel Technician in the New York State Civil Service where I do examinations work and recruitment. Previously I did secretarial and research work. It is my desire to work more closely with people. I would appreciate any suggestions you can make.

Very truly yours,

Marguerite H Lane

(Miss) Marguerite H. Lane

22- Li-Long, H.H.

July 20, 1948

Dr. H. H. Long
Department of Race Relations
Fisk University
Nashville 3, Tennessee

Dear Dr. Long:

You very kindly asked for a set of our most recent pamphlets and said I might bill you for them.

They are going up to you under separate cover.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:eb

Separate cover:
SRC (Fleming)
Wanted: South's Future
Wanted: Educated South
Wanted: Healthy South
Machines in the Cotton Fields
Digest
Condition
June and Oct '47 New South; Apr, May and June-July '48 New South

21 L-Miscel-Lewis

RECEIVED
AUG 23 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dept. of Sociology
Loyola University
New Orleans, La.

August 20, 1948

Dear Dr. George -

I am sending you some of the "literature" produced by what seems to be the most active inter-racial group in this city. I remember that you told me before I left Atlanta that the Louisiana Interracial Commission, headed by Dr. D'Argonne, a white professor of sociology at Xavier University, was not very active; and this seems to be the case, since I have heard nothing of its work, and was not specially impressed by Dr. D'Argonne, whom I met while I was teaching at Xavier this summer. He is the graduate dean and is getting along in years.

I attended some of the weekly meetings of the local chapter of the National Federation of Catholic College Students, whose literature is enclosed. The situation is especially interesting because it appears that the Catholic Church has no special policy, other than advocating charity and brotherhood. This makes it possible for both priests and laymen to advocate stringent action, which some of them are doing. Both Catholic University in Washington, and St. Louis U., have recently admitted Negro students, and here, it is proposed as a first step that they be admitted to the Loyola law school.

In any case, the group which meets weekly on this campus includes both white and colored students, a rather large number, and it is sparked by the Rev. Joseph Fichter, S.J., head of Loyola's sociology department,

and my employer, who is a rather young man just out of Harvard (sociology). He spent a summer quarter at Chapel Hill several years ago. He knows of the Southern Regional Council, but apparently does not know much about its work - until I told him, with the help of the pamphlets you gave me.

Sometime you might reflect upon the possibility of a study of the Negro community of New Orleans. I have never heard of interracial violence here, and certainly the two groups have been associated, in this southern city, for a very long time. One would like to know clearly just what factors make for interracial adjustment here, what the influence of the French or Creole culture has been, the status and influence of the relatively large mulatto group, the effect of Catholicism and of the parochial schools, elementary and secondary, for Negroes. The Church, as you probably know, forbids in its canon law the erection of parishes specially for Negroes, and I am told that colored persons attend all of the 30-odd Catholic churches of this city.

I wish to repeat my offer, made in Atlanta, to assist you in any way possible. This locality seems far removed from your Atlanta headquarters, and hence I shall be glad to undertake any errands which you may have to be performed in these parts.

Sincerely,
Myron F. Lewis

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, Inc.

63 Auburn Avenue, N. E. **Atlanta 3, Georgia**

I believe in the principles and aims of the Southern Regional Council and I want to help in its task as (check appropriate squares):

[✓] **A Member.** I understand that I am to receive full membership rights and that I will receive all publications and reports issued by SRC.

I enclose dues for one year..... $ 2.00

I enclose an additional contribution of $.....

Total enclosed ..... $.....

(Note: persons living outside the South are enrolled as Associate [non-voting] Members).

[ ] **A Subscriber.** I enclose $1.00 for one year's subscription to *New South*.

[ ] **Joint Membership.** Enclosed is $3.00 for one-year membership for husband and wife and one subscription to *New South*.

[ ] **A Contributor** to SRC's operation funds. I enclose $..... as a donation to the Council's work.

RECEIVED
15 1948
Southern Regional Council

Name (Rev.) Stiles B. Lines

Street Rectory Square

City Camden State S.C.

Occupation Minister - Episcopal

(Over)

I want some of my friends to know more about the Southern Regional Council. Please send information to the following:

Name Mr. John K. deLoach

Street Lyttleton St.

City Camden State S. C.

Name Mr. Moultrie Burns

Street Lyttleton St.

City Camden State S. C.

Name Mr. A. Stanley Llewellyn

Street Lyttleton St.

City Camden State S. C.

Name Rev. A. Douglas McArn

Street Lyttleton St.

City Camden State S. C.

Name Mr. Henry G. Carrison

Street Lyttleton St.

City Camden State S. C.

(Please sign your name on other side.)

22-Li-Misc-
Lines, Rev. Stiles B.

TO Margaret

October 20, 1948

Rev. Mr. Stiles B. Lines
Rectory Square
Camden, S. C.

Dear Mr. Lines:

We are very appreciative of your letter of October 12 and want to thank you too, for your dues check enclosed.

We take great pleasure in sending you under separate cover 50 copies of our September New South, and an equal number of our SRC pamphlets with membership applications. The latter are free and since the former normally sell at 5 cents each, and you have already sent us $1.00 towards them, we are going to make our own contribution of the remaining 30 copies to your work in Camden.

With kindest good wishes, I am

Cordially and sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s

Separate cover

50 copies Sept. 1948 New South
50 copies SRC pamphlet (Fleming)

Ms. 10/20/48

Grace Episcopal Church

Camden, South Carolina

October 12, 1948

RECEIVED
15 1948
Southern Regional Council

Secretary,
The Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sir:

I enclose my check for membership in the Southern Regional Council, which I should have sent in long ago.

Also, I wish to ask your help. Camden is a stronghold of blind political prejudice, and I need to put out at least a little counter-propaganda. Will you send me as many copies as you can of the September 1948 issue of New South, containing the statement on civil rights? I can use any number from 5 to 50. I enclose an extra dollar to help defray the cost of these.

In addition, I would be glad to have some copies of the promotional pamphlet containing the membership application.

Sincerely yours,

Stiles B. Lines

Stiles B. Lines
Rector, Grace Church

2.00 dues
1.00 Lit
3.00

October 25, 1948

Mr. Robert S. Bray, Chief
Exchange and Gift Division
The Library of Congress
Acquisitions Department
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Bray:

When you wrote us on December 27 of last year with regard to bound copies of our bulletin, New South, we did not at that time have copies available.

We have now provided ourselves with such copies however, and are happy to send you for the Library of Congress, bound copies for the years 1946 and 1947, covering the period during which New South has been in existence. Subsequent copies will be sent you as they become available.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s

Separate cover

G.S.B.
10/26/48

Bound copies
of 1946 & 1947 New South
Use the st. [illegible]

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
ACQUISITIONS DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

EXCHANGE AND GIFT DIVISION

Gentlemen:

The Library of Congress receives annually over 12,700 different periodicals and 900 newspapers. The funds available make it impossible to bind and preserve more than a limited number of these. Many publishers are now sending us bound volumes of their periodicals at regular intervals to replace the current issues previously received. It is a matter of pride with them to have their sets complete on the shelves of the National Library. If you find it possible to adopt this policy the Library of Congress would appreciate the gift of the bound volumes (not loose-leaf) indicated below. Please use the enclosed franked label for your reply.

Sincerely yours,

Robert S. Bray

Acting Chief, Exchange and Gift Division

New South
v. 1, 1946 and all subsequent bound volumes.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, 3
Georgia

L-Miscel

December 20, 1948

Mr. Gordon Lovejoy
University of Miami
Coral Gables, Florida

Dear Mr. Lovejoy:

We can do a good deal toward getting our pamphlet material sold and used by working with the Florida State (Negro) Parent Teachers Association, whose president is in Miami. She is Mrs. Mayme E. Williams, 1200 N. W. 6th Avenue, Miami.

Notwithstanding how busy you are, could you call her or, preferably, go and see her, and see if you can work out something that would help the Council get its material into the hands of her people? I am sending a couple of price lists, and I am sure your office overflows with our pamphlets anyway.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

cc: Mrs. Henry Havens

21-L-misc-
Lee, Bob

December 31, 1948

Mr. Bob Lee
Box 253
Ashland, Virginia

Dear Mr. Lee:

This is to call your attention to a typographical error in Dr. Mitchell's letter to you of December 30.

In the second paragraph, the last sentence should have been "Count on you to notify <u>them</u>," rather than "Count on you to notify me." In other words, Dr. Mitchell would like for you to let the Keebles know that he will stay with them Wednesday night, if it is convenient.

Sincerely,

Secretary to Dr. Mitchell

21 - L - Misc — Lee, Bob

December 30, 1948

Mr. Bob Lee
Box 253
Ashland, Virginia

Dear Mr. Lee:

I will be in Richmond pretty much all day Wednesday, January 5. A message could reach me there, if any need be, at the office of Meade T. Spicer, Jr., a lawyer in the Mutual Building, in the forenoon.

If the Keebles will give me a bed for that Wednesday night, I accept with pleasure. They may expect me to land on their doorstep early that evening, say eight o'clock. Count on you to notify me.

I can be available for chapel at nine o'clock on the morning of the 6th, and can stay for the Thursday evening meeting, though I would rather like to get on up to Washington by midnight or one A.M. that Thursday night.

Unless something special should intervene, you need to do no more than come around to Dr. Keeble's about twenty minutes to nine Thursday morning and brief me.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

POST CARD

Original Etching by Richardson Rome

RECEIVED
DEC 30 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dear Mr. Mitchell,

Everything is all set for your appearance Thu., Jan. 6. Chapel begins at 9:00 a.m. If you will let me know when you're coming, I can meet you. If you'd like to come Wed., I can arrange for you to stay at the home of Dr. Reeble. Would you speak to the youth Fellowship Thurs. evening? The chall. talk you suggested sounds good. C.U. Thurs. or Wed.

Sincerely, Bob

Ashland trip

December 7, 1948

Mr. Bob Lee
Box 253
Ashland, Virginia

Dear Mr. Lee:

I can gladly change to Thursday, January 6, and unless I hear from you to the contrary, shall be in Ashland then.

When and where do you want me?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

Dear Mr. Mitchell,

Jan. 5 would be o.k. except that our chapel programs fall on Tues. & Thurs. and we'd like to have you for one of those.

If you cannot give us a Tues. or Thurs. in Jan., then Wed. the 5th will be o.k. & you would meet with our Youth Fellowship.

Whatever suits you will be fine with us.

Sincerely,

Bob Lee

November 23, 1948

Mr. Bob Lee
Randolph-Macon College
Ashland, Virginia

Dear Mr. Lee:

How would Wednesday, January 5 be?

I could be at your service for any parts of that day.

Nothing sacred about that day--it could be sometime much later in the month.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

RECEIVED
NOV 19 1948
Southern Regional Council

Randolph-Macon College
Ashland, Va.
November 17, 1948

George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Mitchell,

I hope that you can find it possible to forgive my negligence. Having found that my program chairman had a full schedule of events planned until Christmas, I intended to write immediately and ask you if you could be with us in January. But somehow I neglected writing until now I feel quite a sense of guilt and shame.

I am timid to write you at this late date and ask whether you can be with us in January. On the other hand, I have my fingers crossed hoping that your schedule is not too full already.

I have spoken to Mr. Tarry about a chapel program, and he will be most happy to schedule you for any program during that month. And we will rearrange our youth fellowship program to suit your schedule.

If you feel that you can forgive my negligence, and if your program permits, I hope that you will set a date for us and let me know. Any time will suit us fine.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I am

Yours sincerely,

Bob Lee, Pres.
I.Y.F. of R.M.C.

September 21, '48

Mr. Bob Lee
Box 253
Randolph-Macon College
Ashland, Va.

Dear Mr. Lee,

You set the date and I'll get up, unless we have to shift dates to suit something else I may have booked.

I can make a chapel talk, which would be called "A Positive Program for the South". It would center around Civil Rights, and would follow the line of the enclosed statement.

Then I have a speechlet to make with a blackboard and colored chalk, which divides the South into its four main sub-regions, and tells a bit of history and economic geography for each one, sums up the problems of each one, and then sketches the things to do in each sub-region. That one needs a smaller audience, say from 50 on down to a faithful five or six! In each, naturally, I get in some plugs about what a fine show this Southern Regional Council is!

I'll be through Hanover, Gum Tree and Ashland about the 27th or Oct 1st. If you need to see me write quick, and I'll make a date to meet you in the new Snack Bar or at Doc So and So's drug, or wherever.

Sincerely,

GSM

21-L-Misc-
Box 253 Lee, Bob

Randolph-Macon College
Ashland, Va.
Sept. 15, 1948

RECEIVED
SEP 16 1948
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
63 Auburn Ave.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Mitchell,

I am glad to hear that it will be possible for you to come to Randolph-Macon this Fall. The Fellowship council hasn't met yet to consider dates and theme, but we hope to be able to give you some definate information within the next week.

I have arranged for you to stay in the home of Dr. Keeble during your stay here. He seemed delighted that you are coming.

As I said, it is indefinate as to what kind of program to sponsor. Perhaps you will have some suggestions. I would like to arrange to have you speak in chapel one morning on the race problem in the South as you see it, and what steps are being taken to solve the problem. More specifically, I would like for you to explain to the Youth Fellowship the work of the Southern Regional Council. Perhaps you could mention some summer work projects that college students may engage in.

The council will meet tonight and try to work something out that will prove satisfactory to you. In the meantime, if you have any suggestions, I would appreciate having them. Stand by for further dope.

Sincerely,

Bob Lee

21-L-Misc-Lee, Bob

August 11, 1948

Mr. Bob Lee
211 Church Street
Staunton, Virginia

Dear Mr. Lee:

As I am some parts of a Hanover man myself, I am the more interested in your letter of August 9. I spent a Summer in the neighborhood of Gum Tree, married a lady I have always considered an Ashland town belle, knew old Dr. Blackwell pretty well, and am frequently a visitor in Professor Keeble's home.

If you will use me, I shall be delighted to come. You could consult Dr. Keeble as to what sort of a guy I am.

Here are two or three recent leaflets from our Council.

Let me know when you would want the occasion to be and I shall be glad to come up for a day or so.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Enclosures : SRC (Fleming)
Condition
June-July '48 New South

GSM:eb

211 Church St.
Staunton, Va
August 9, 1948

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave.
Atlanta 3, Geo.

Dear Sirs,

The Interdenominational Youth Fellowship of Randolph-Macon College in Ashland, Va. is beginning to plan its Fall program. We are hoping this year to present a more well rounded religious program, and we have decided that inclusive in such a program should be a closer study of the race problem in the South under the direction of someone who has had practical experience in dealing with it.

I believe that your approach is quite sound and effective, and I would like to make a request of you. If any of your staff members is planning to be in this area this Fall, would you consider that we entertain him or her as our guest for a day or so? We would like to have such a person over a weekend. During that time, we would give him opportunity to meet with our group, conduct a forum, perhaps speak to the student body, meet with a class or two in the social sciences dept. if he chooses, etc.

Please advise me whether to rely on having one of your members with us sometime in the Fall. I shall be anxious to hear from you.

Yours very sincerely,

Bob Lee

Bob Lee, President
Interdenom. Youth Fellowship
Randolph-Macon College

RECEIVED
AUG 11 1948
Southern Regional Council

22-Li- misc -
Lippard, Mrs. Vernon

January 13, 1949

AIR MAIL

Mrs. Vernon Lippard
2 Neron Place
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mrs. Lippard:

The St. Charles Hotel is fully booked, and cannot take care of me for the night of January 18. If you could try to find me a place for that date, and wire me collect, I would be grateful.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

Mrs Carter
WA 2401

December 10, 1948

Mrs. Vernon Lippard
2 Neron Place
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mrs. Lippard:

Thank you very much for the offer to get me space in a hotel.

I am uncertain as yet whether I go from New Orleans to Houston or back to Atlanta and, therefore, can't be definite about a hotel. So do not bother one way or the other; if I am staying in New Orleans that night I will write, as I frequently do, directly to the St. Charles. The nineteenth being a Tuesday, I will be sure I shan't be running into Mardi Gras!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

NEW ORLEANS COMMITTEE ON RACE RELATIONS

6TH FLOOR—211 CAMP STREET
NEW ORLEANS 12, LOUISIANA

December 2, 1948

RABBI EMIL W. LEIPZIGER, CHAIRMAN

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

MRS. JEAN L. BENSON
RALPH E. BOOTHBY
MRS. MOISE S. CAHN
REV. R. W. COLEMAN
MRS. CORNELIA S. CRAWFORD
DR. P. P. CREUZOT
LAWRENCE CROCKER
JOHN R. DAVIS
GEORGE H. DECKERT
MAUD DEDEAUX
A. W. DENT
HASKETT DERBY
MRS. W. SAZON DORSEY
BROOKE H. DUNCAN
GRADY FARLEY
RABBI JULIAN B. FEIBELMAN
MRS. T. JEFF FEIBLEMAN
MRS. ROBERT D. FEILD
ROBERT D. FEILD
DAVID FICHMAN
MRS. JOSEPH E. FRIEND
CLAYTON FRITCHEY
MYRTLE GAMAS
JAMES E. GAYLE
MRS. H. B. GESSNER
HARLAN W. GILMORE
DR. CLARENCE E. GLICK
BISHOP S. L. GREENE
REV. L. L. HAYNES
ISAAC HELLER
JOY M. HIGGINS
BEATRICE HODGE
REV. N. A. HOLMES
RT. REV. JOHN L. JACKSON
VERY REV. MSGR. H. JOS. JACOBI
CARMELITE JANVIER
ALVIN H. JONES
BISHOP R. E. JONES
MRS. HARRY B. KELLEHER
DR. MILTON E. KIRKPATRICK
REV. J. S. LAND
CLARENCE LAWS
HAROLD N. LEE
MONTE LEMANN
MRS. RALPH P. LEVEY
GEORGE KING LOGAN
E. S. LORSPEICH
RABBI JEROME MARK
DONALD MARSHALL
J. W. MASON
REV. NORMAN A. MAUNZ
NIRNA MEAD
LOUISE MEYER
W. H. MITCHELL, JR.
MRS. DAVID MOORE
LILLIE H. NAIRNE
J. HARVEY NETTER
ARTHUR J. PERRAULT
REV. H. THOMAS PRIM
ROBERT QUINN
MARY RAILEY
ELIZABETH RAYMOND
MARY C. RAYMOND
MARTHA ROBISON
SOL. Z. ROSENBAUM
FERDINAND L. ROUSSEVE
MOST REV. JOS FRANCIS RUMMEL
GEORGE E. SCHNEIDER
MRS. ROGER P. SHARP
SISTER HENRIETTA
EVA SMILL
DOROTHY SPIKER
EDGAR B. STERN
MRS. WALTER S. STERN
MRS. N. F. STRACHAN
FLORENCE SYTZ
MRS. E. CHARLES THORNHILL
REV. W. R. VIVRETT
DR. T. A. WATTERS
DR. JOHN M. WHITNEY
FANNIE C. WILLIAMS
LOGAN WILSON
ELIZABETH WISNER
ERNEST J. WRIGHT

RECEIVED
DEC 10 1947
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you very much for your letter of November 23. We are delighted that you will be able to address our Institute meeting on January 19.

We are to meet at the YWCA, 929 Gravier Street, at 3:45 p.m. Do you plan to stay overnight, and if so would you like me to arrange for a hotel room?

Sincerely yours,
Margaret T. Lippard
Mrs. Vernon Lippard
Chairman
Institute Committee

L/hc

Mrs. W. 712
(Mrs. Dr. Vernon W. Lippard)

New Orleans trip

November 23, 1948

Mrs. Vernon Lippard, Chairman
Institute Committee
2 Heron Place
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mrs. Lippard:

I greatly appreciate the invitation to speak on January 19 for the Institute, and gladly accept.

I will want to ponder considerably on just what to say, though under the title it can certainly be made to fit.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

NEW ORLEANS COMMITTEE ON RACE RELATIONS

6TH FLOOR—211 CAMP STREET
NEW ORLEANS 12, LOUISIANA

November 20, 1948

RECEIVED
NOV 22 1948
Southern Regional Council

RABBI EMIL W. LEIPZIGER, CHAIRMAN

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

MRS. JEAN L. BENSON
RALPH E. BOOTHBY
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REV. R. W. COLEMAN
MRS. CORNELIA S. CRAWFORD
DR. P. P. CREUZOT
LAWRENCE CROCKER
JOHN R. DAVIS
GEORGE H. DECKERT
MAUD DEDEAUX
A. W. DENT
HASKETT DERBY
MRS. W. SAZON DORSEY
BROOKE H. DUNCAN
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MRS. T. JEFF FEIBLEMAN
MRS. ROBERT D. FEILD
ROBERT D. FEILD
DAVID FICHMAN
MRS. JOSEPH E. FRIEND
CLAYTON FRITCHEY
MYRTLE GAMAS
JAMES E. GAYLE
MRS. H. B. GESSNER
HARLAN W. GILMORE
DR. CLARENCE E. GLICK
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JOY M. HIGGINS
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VERY REV. MSGR. H. JOS. JACOBI
CARMELITE JANVIER
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BISHOP R. E. JONES
MRS. HARRY B. KELLEHER
DR. MILTON E. KIRKPATRICK
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GEORGE KING LOGAN
E. S. LORSPEICH
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J. W. MASON
REV. NORMAN A. MAUNZ
NIRNA MEAD
LOUISE MEYER
W. H. MITCHELL, JR.
MRS. DAVID MOORE
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REV. H. THOMAS PRIM
ROBERT QUINN
MARY RAILEY
ELIZABETH RAYMOND
MARY C. RAYMOND
MARTHA ROBISON
SOL. Z. ROSENBAUM
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DR. T. A. WATTERS
DR. JOHN M. WHITNEY
FANNIE C. WILLIAMS
LOGAN WILSON
ELIZABETH WISNER
ERNEST J. WRIGHT

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

My dear Mr. Mitchell:

Last year the New Orleans Committee on Race Relations sponsored a series of Institutes for Negro and white school teachers. This series of addresses and discussions was sponsored by the parochial schools and by the New Orleans School Board which gave in-service training credits to those teachers who attended. The Committee felt that the Institute was so successful that we have decided to repeat it this year for the benefit of those whose applications we could not accept last year.

I am enclosing a program which will give you a general idea of the subject matter discussed.

We would very much like to have you on the program this year as our speaker at the last meeting on Wednesday, January 19, 1949. The title,".... With Liberty and Justice for All" is a general one which gives you a wide latitude and you need not feel bound by this particular wording. As this is the last session of the Institute we would like to have it one which would point up what has gone before and leave with our members a challenge for the future.

We have a limited budget and I wonder if you would consider coming with your expenses paid. The Committee hopes very much that you will find it possible to accept this engagement.

Cordially yours,

Margaret I. Lippard

Mrs. Vernon Lippard
Chairman
Institute Committee

L/hc

Preliminary Program

INSTITUTE FOR TEACHERS OF NEW ORLEANS SCHOOLS

Sponsored By
The New Orleans Committee on Race Relations

Eight Sessions (Twelve Hours Credit)

DATES: Wednesday afternoons, from Nov. 3, 1948 through Jan. 19, 1949.
TIME: 3:45 - 5:15 p.m.
PLACE: YWCA, 929 Gravier Street.

FIRST SESSION - Wednesday, Nov. 3, 1948

Introduction and General Plan of the Institute
Dr. Clarence E. Glick - New Orleans Committee on Race Relations
Mr. E.D. Becker - Asst. Supt. Orleans Parish Public Schools
Rev. Henry C. Bezou - Archdiocesan Supt. Parochial Schools
Dr. A.W. Dent - President, Dillard University

SECOND SESSION - Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1948

How Are the Schools Developing Democracy Among Our Youth?
Dr. Ira de A. Reid - Professor of Sociology, Atlanta University

THIRD SESSION - Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1948

Teacher's Classroom Problems in the White and Negro Schools of New Orleans, An Exchange of Views.
Teachers meeting informally by grades

FOURTH SESSION - Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1948

Racial Factors in Personality Development
Speaker to be selected

FIFTH SESSION - Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1948

Speaker from another city in the South to discuss the development of better race relations in their own community through the schools.

SIXTH SESSION - Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1949

Request Program

SEVENTH SESSION - Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1949

Changing Aspirations Which Negroes Have with Regard to Their Role and Status in the Life of New Orleans, and the Implications of These Changes for Our School System
Panel: Speakers to be selected

EIGHTH SESSION - Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1949

" _____ With Liberty and Justice for All."
Speaker to be selected

22 - Li - Misc -
Loring-Clark, Mrs. Clara

January 28, 1949

Mrs. Clara Loring-Clark
2946 Southern Avenue
Memphis, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Loring-Clark:

Mrs. Jane Havens told us we should send you some things about the Council. They are coming along separately.

We would like to be helpful with any of the things that interest you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

Sending: Fleming, New South: Sept. 1948, Dec.-Jan. 1948, Oct. 47, May 48; By the People, Healthy South, Educated South.

22-Li-Misc-
Lofton, John M.

February 14, 1949

Mr. John M. Lofton, Jr.
Arkansas Gazette
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Lofton:

We had lost your address since you last moved and were delighted to have it again from your recent letter to Dr. Mitchell.

We have credited the $1.00 which you sent, but we are wondering, since your were formerly a member of the Council, whether you would not like to renew your membership? As a member you would receive not only New South each month, but also any other pamphlets which the Council might issue during the year. Membership in the Council is $3.00 per year.

Won't you let us hear from you?

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s

cc MRS. McKOY

January 4, 1949

Mr. John M. Lofton, Jr.
Arkansas Gazette
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Loftons:

That was very kind of you to send me the article on Denmark Vesey, which I will read with interest.

I recall our conversation. It is pleasant to know that you are still at work on useful things.

We appreciate also the renewal of your subscription.

Call on us if we can help you at any time.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

This was sent months ago but moved & left no forwarding address. Trace to find no result. Don't know how many issues missed - is 1-yr - behind in dues -

1/4/49

Mrs. McKoy:

I didn't have the heart to tell the guy he owes us 50¢ more.

GSM

Somebody's got to tell them!

McK.

ESTABLISHED 1819
ARKANSAS' LEADING NEWSPAPER

Arkansas Gazette.

GAZETTE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PUBLISHERS
DAILY, SUNDAY AND SEMI-WEEKLY EDITIONS

RECEIVED
JAN 4 1949
Southern Regional Council

LITTLE ROCK December 30, 1948

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director, Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Perhaps you remember our talk in your office in September of 1947 after I had just returned from Seattle. Since that time I have been on the staff of the Times and Democrat in Orangeburg, S. C., and have engaged in graduate work at the University of North Carolina. I am now associate editor of The Gazette where I write editorials.

This is simply to renew our acquaintance and my subscription to New South which had lapsed. I am enclosing a paper in which I thought you might be interested. It is a product of my work at North Carolina. I hope to be able to complete a more lengthy treatise on this subject within the next year or so.

Sincerely yours,

John M. Lofton, Jr.

John M. Lofton, Jr.

22-Li-Misc-
Lines, Rev. Stiles B.

February 25, 1949

The Rev. Mr. Stiles B. Lines
Grace Episcopal Church
Camden, South Carolina

see materials file under "20 - Ku Klux Klan"

Dear Mr. Lines:

Here is an ordinance which is identical with or pretty close to those passed within the last few months at Columbus, Swainsboro, Macon, and Wrightsville, Georgia, and Tallahassee, Florida. I believe other towns have used about the same language too.

I do hope you can get this, or something like it, through in Camden.

We were distressed by the news about the Grand Dragon's reception in the South Carolina legislature. The best thing the state could do to erase the stain of that would be to pass a statewide law prohibiting mass parades and so on.

Please call on us for anything we can do to serve you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

Grace Episcopal Church

Camden, South Carolina

February 24, 1949

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
The Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Can you provide me with a city ordinance which might be effective in banning operations of the Klan in a community? You know of the march of the vipers in S. C., and a legislator here told us a few days ago that he had been approached within the week before to organize a Klan. He refused, but the fact that he was approached seems significant. I would hope to get an ordinance enacted in Camden which might prevent this scourge coming here in our city.

If you can help me, I will appreciate it.

Sincerely yours,

Stiles B. Lines

Stiles B. Lines

RECEIVED
FEB 25 1949
Southern Regional Council

21-L - Misc -
Lepawsky, Alb.

March 22, 1949

Mr. Albert Lepawsky
Dept. of Political Science
University of Alabama
University, Ala.

Dear Mr. Lepawsky:

I am glad to send you the enclosed copy of the February issue of New South. Please feel free to make any use you like of its contents.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA
UNIVERSITY, ALABAMA

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

March 21, 1949

Harold C. Flemming
Director of Information
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Flemming:

Would it be possible for you to send me a copy of your February 1949 issue of the New South? I am particularly anxious to use the reprinted editorial from the Jackson, Mississippi Daily News.

Sincerely yours,

Albert Lepawsky

Albert Lepawsky

AL:kf

RECEIVED
MAR 22 1949
Southern Regional Council

22 - Li - Misc.
Locklear, John Bunyan

April 25, 1949

Mr. John Bunyan Locklear
R.F.D. 1
Maxton, North Carolina

Dear John Bunyan:

Here is a new leaflet that tells about the Council I work with.

My Farmers Union friends at Monteagle, Tennessee tell me they cannot get news directly of the lost local of the Farmers Union around Pembroke.

Are you still going?

My warmest regards.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

21- L - Inice
La Fayette Hotel

April 26, 1949

Lafayette Hotel
Lexington, Kentucky

Confirmed

Gentlemen:

I am to be in Lexington May 10 for the meeting of the Catholic Committee of the South, and should be grateful for your kindness in saving me a room for that night.

I do hope your breakfasts still attain the fabulous standard of pre-war years! Cadiz ham!

Very truly yours,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

May 2, 1949

Mr. Charles Gillman
75 Ivy Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Charlie:

You will be interested in this correspondence.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

May 2, 1949

Mr. Carter Wesley, Editor
The Houston Informer
Houston, Texas

Dear Mr. Wesley:

You will be interested in this correspondence.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

May 2, 1949

Miss Josephine Wilkins
Forsyth Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Josephine:

You will be interested in this correspondence.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

May 2, 1949

President Harold L. Trigg
St. Augustine's College
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Harold:

You will be interested in this correspondence.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

May 2, 1949

Mr. John H. Wheeler
Mechanics & Farmers Bank
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Wheeler:

You will be interested in this correspondence.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

May 2, 1949

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
P. O. Box 652
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Guy:

You will be interested in this correspondence.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

May 2, 1949

President Rufus B. Clement
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Clement:

You will be interested in this correspondence.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

May 2, 1949

Rt. Rev. Msgr. T. James McNamara
222 East Harris Street
Savannah, Georgia

Dear Monsignor McNamara:

You will be interested in this correspondence.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

May 2, 1949

Dr. Gordon B. Hancock
Virginia Union University
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Dr. Hancock:

You will be interested in this correspondence.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

May 2, 1949

Mr. Paul D. Williams
3320 Gloucester Road
Richmond 22, Virginia

Dear Paul:

You will be interested in this correspondence.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

May 2, 1949

Mr. Leonard Haas
Haas-Howell Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Haas:

You will be interested in this correspondence.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

May 2, 1949

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, President
Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Dear Dr. Johnson:

You will be interested in this correspondence.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

E.T. Meijer (member SRC) to GSM
March 12, 1949

21- L- Misc
Ladies Home Journal

"Twice in the last few months there appeared in the Ladies Home Journal the word Negro spelled with a small "n"...

"When the editor's attention was drawn to this "error", their answer was 'that it was their procedure, since it is not our policy to capitalize the word white. We have not felt that it is fair to make an exception of this kind, for we are all Americans, no matter what our race, color or creed. Negroes, themselves, prefer it that way.'

"The answer to a second letter, which again expressed the fact that this policy is extremely distasteful to their colored readers and explained that the word white and Negro are not comparable as are white and colored, but that Negro should be capitalized as are Indian and Jewish, brought this reply: 'When this procedure became Journal policy, we checked with a number of prominent negro leaders. There was disagreement among them but the majority preferred the small 'n', for they felt that the capital drew immediate attention to the color.'"

. . .

--Mrs. Elizabeth T. Meijer
Baltimore, Maryland

GSM to Ladies Home Journal
March 23, 1949

..."We are a southern organization, as you can see, with both white and Negro citizens as members. It has been unquestioned policy with us for many years to capitalize 'Negro' as being a proper noun"...

George S. Mitchell, SRC

Ladies Home Journal to GSM
April 7, 1949

..."We should like to adapt our usage to the consensus of negro sentiment since our desire in this matter is to please this group of our citizens. I myself rather dislike to capitalize the 'n' in negro because, it seems to me, that is a kind of alphabetical segregation of which I do not approve....However, I am not a negro, and I do not feel as strongly about many things which seem important to you. And, in matters where no great principle is involved, but where feelings and emotions are, I would certainly wish to defer to responsible negro opinion in cases where our opinions seem to differ.

"Therefore, I have asked our copy editor to contact a number of organizations which might be presumed to represent negro thought in this country, and we will maintain or change our policy on the basis of the consensus expressed."

--Bruce Gould, Editor
Ladies' Home Journal

Ladies' Home Journal to GSM
Fourth month, 22, 1949

"You will be happy to learn, we believe, that as a result of our inquiry into the opinion of Negro leaders, we have changed our policy, and henceforth will use the capital 'N' in the word "Negro'.

"Thank you for your interest in the Journal."

--John H. Werner
Assistant Editor

GSM to Ladies Home Journal - April 28, 1949
"We are much gratified -

21-7-Inc.
Ladies Home Journal

April 28, 1949

Mr. John H. Werner
Assistant Editor
Ladies' Home Journal
Philadelphia 5, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Werner:

We are much gratified by your kind letter of the twenty-second, and appreciate the Journal's willingness to make this change.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

LADIES' HOME JOURNAL
The Curtis Publishing Company
Bruce Gould
Beatrice Blackmar Gould
Editors
PHILADELPHIA 5, PA.

RECEIVED
APR 27 1949
Southern Regional Council

Fourth month, 22, 1949

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

You will be happy to learn, we believe, that as a result of our inquiry into the opinion of Negro leaders, we have changed our policy, and henceforth will use the capital "N" in the word "Negro."

Thank you for your interest in the Journal.

Sincerely yours,

John H Werner
Assistant Editor

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

21- L Misc
Ladies Home Jr.

RECEIVED
APR 12 1949
Southern Regional Council

RECEIVED
12 1949
Southern Regional Council

LADIES' HOME JOURNAL
The Curtis Publishing Company
Bruce Gould
Beatrice Blackmar Gould
Editors
PHILADELPHIA 5

April 7, 1949

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

As we have perhaps informed you in the past, we have always printed the word negro with a small "n" just as we print the word white with a small "w".

We should like to adapt our usage to the consensus of negro sentiment since our desire in this matter is to please this group of our citizens. I myself rather dislike to capitalize the "n" in negro because, it seems to me, that is a kind of alphabetical segregation of which I do not approve. The American people in the United States are made up of many races, nationalities, and types. Our future, it seems to me, lies in a melting and unification of these diversified elements rather than differentiation. However, I am not a negro, and I do not feel as strongly about many things which seem important to you. And, in matters where no great principle is involved, but where feelings and emotions are, I would certainly wish to defer to responsible negro opinion in cases where our opinions seem to differ.

Therefore, I have asked our copy editor to contact a number of organizations which might be presumed to represent negro thought in this country, and we will maintain or change our policy on the basis of the consensus expressed.

With best wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

Bruce Gould

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

BG:bwk

21- L. Misc
Leyburn, James G.

May 6, 1949

Dean James G. Leyburn
Washington & Lee University
Lexington, Virginia

Dear Dean Leyburn:

I am sorry I was not present at the meeting April 30 of the Virginia Social Science Association. My good friend, and the Council's warm supporter, Mr. Luther Jackson, was there. He has sent me the program, with remarks warmly in praise of what you had to say.

We like to have that sort of person belong to the Southern Regional Council.

Here is a leaflet that tells about us. If you want to do research on us, I can send you a great stack of things.

But if you can take us on faith, we would greatly like to have a continuing link with you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

cc: Dr. Luther Jackson

RECEIVED
MAY 3 1949
Southern Regional Council

Program

OF THE

Twenty-Second Annual Meeting

OF THE

Virginia Social Science Association

★

Program Theme:

"VIRGINIA AND CIVIL RIGHTS"

"The Executive Committee of the Association arranged this program because of the feeling that the time had come for a dispassionate discussion of the problem of race relations which presses for consideration and alleviation if not solution. The location, institutions, and traditions of Virginia make it fitting that the social scientists of the State make a scholarly and realistic approach to the subject. Virginia provided a law to control the problem of lynching, and perhaps further pioneering will enable the Old Dominion to discover solutions for other aspects of this momentous issue."

★

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1949

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING

VIRGINIA SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1949

9:00–10:00 *Registration,* Madison Hall

10:00–12:00 *History and Sociology Sections,* Madison Hall
Presiding: Dabney S. Lancaster, President
Longwood College

"The Historical Background of the Racial Readjustment Problem in Virginia"
Charles W. Turner, Washington and Lee University

"Aspects of Negro Social Life in Virginia"
Bertha P. Wailes, Sweet Briar College

Discussion led by William A. Mabry, Randolph-Macon College, and Lambert Molyneaux, University of Virginia

12:30 *Subscription Luncheon and Business Meeting*
Dining Room, Albemarle Hotel

Report of the Secretary-Treasurer

Report of Committees
Committee on Policy, Warner Moss, College of William and Mary
Committee on Research, Lorin A. Thompson, University of Virginia
Committee on Social Sciences in the High Schools, Edward S. Overman, University of Virginia

Election of Officers

3:00– 5:00 *Economics and Political Science Sections,* Madison Hall

Presiding: Hardy Dillard, Law School, University of Virginia

"The Economic Status of the Negro in Virginia"
Lorin A. Thompson, University of Virginia

"The Political and Legal Position of the Negro in Virginia"
Luther P. Jackson, Virginia State College

Discussion led by Raymond B. Pinchbeck, University of Richmond, and Warner Moss, College of William and Mary

5:00– 6:00 *Informal Social Hour,* The Rotunda, Main Floor

6:30 *Association Dinner Meeting* (Guests of the University of Virginia) Madison Hall

Presiding: Warner Moss, College of William and Mary

Welcome: Ivey F. Lewis, Dean, University of Virginia

Guest speaker: James G. Leyburn, Dean, Washington and Lee University
"The Education of a Southerner"

Presidential Address: Allen W. Moger, Washington and Lee University
"Conservatism in Virginia Politics"

TICKETS FOR THE SUBSCRIPTION LUNCHEON AND GUEST TICKETS FOR THE DINNER MAY BE SECURED AT THE TIME OF REGISTRATION

VIRGINIA SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

Officers and Committees, 1948-49

ALLEN W. MOGER, *President* ..... Washington and Lee University
W. WARNER MOSS, *Vice-President* ..... College of William and Mary
EDWARD S. OVERMAN, *Secretary-Treasurer* ..... University of Virginia

Executive Committee

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JOHN P. MCCONNELL ..... Randolph-Macon College
OREEN M. RUEDI ..... Hollins College
LELAND B. TATE ..... Virginia Polytechnic Institute
LORIN A. THOMPSON ..... University of Virginia

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SPENCER D. ALBRIGHT ..... University of Richmond
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BELLE BOONE BEARD ..... Sweet Briar College
ALFRED FERNBACH ..... University of Virginia
E. W. GREGORY ..... University of Richmond
ROBERT D. MEADE ..... Randolph-Macon Woman's College
W. WARNER MOSS ..... College of William and Mary

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G. M. MODLIN ..... University of Richmond
GORDON MOSS ..... Longwood College
W. E. GARNETT ..... Virginia Polytechnic Institute
C. F. MARSH ..... College of William and Mary

Committee on Local Arrangements

LAMBERT MOLYNEAUX, *Chairman*

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Committee on Nominations

RAYMOND B. PINCHBECK, *Chairman* ..... University of Richmond
GEORGE W. SPICER ..... University of Virginia
ROBERT H. TUCKER ..... Washington and Lee University

21. L. Ines
Letts, Harold C.

June 1, 1949

Rev. Harold C. Letts
Secretary for Social Action
Board of Social Missions
United Lutheran Church in America
231 Madison Avenue
New York 16, New York

Dear Mr. Letts:

The Reverend Mr. H. Brent Schaeffer of Jackson sent us on your letter to him of May 17 about literature, and asked me to reply directly to you.

You may know that he has not been well lately, but is well along to recovery.

The nearest thing the Council has to a comprehensive report is the October, 1948, issue of the Magazine New South. I send you a copy of that, also various pamphlets that describe the present status of things in the South.

The last four issues of New South, respectively the December-January, February, March, and April issues, touch upon the most current things. Notice particularly the one with the roundup of southern church pronouncements.

Probably the most comprehensive recent pronouncement of this kind is

that presented to the Southern Presbyterian Church at its present meeting of the General Assembly at Montreat. Religious papers will carry it, I suppose, within a few days' time.

Any of the things we have we would be delighted to supply to your own group or to any other Lutheran body.

Mr. Schaeffer has been a tower of strength for us in Mississippi. My admiration of his courage and good judgment grows constantly. We have also been much helped by Mr. Brokhoff here in Atlanta.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

P.S. Perhaps one of the most useful things on which your group and ours could work together would be in promoting the "home town survey" idea. We are sending a leaflet about it with the other materials.
G.S.M.

GSM:t

cc: Rev. H. Brent Schaeffer

JP please

Send him: Condition of Our Rights
Civil Right Digest
Wanted: South's Future for the Nation
Wanted: Healthy South
Machines in the Cotton Fields
Housing in the South
Wanted: Educated South
survey leaflet
2 punch pamphlets
price list
last 4 New South's

STAFF ROUTING

STAFF _____

READING FILE _____

HCF _____

JPS _____

NH _____

MS _____

CAC _____

AMCK Please detach the $1.00 & return

MET _____

GSM _____

THE BOARD OF SOCIAL MISSIONS OF THE UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH IN AMERICA

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Associate Director of Evangelism

REV. HAROLD C. LETTS
Secretary for Social Action

May 17, 1949

RECEIVED
MAY 25 1949
Southern Regional Council

The Rev. H. Brent Schaeffer, D. D.
1525 Robinson Street
Jackson 26, Mississippi

Dear Pastor Schaeffer:

I am writing you again regarding the position which our Church should take on the racial problems which confront us in our country. You may have noticed in THE LUTHERAN the action taken by our Board at its meeting on April 28. I am now seeking the best information regarding this problem to submit to our Church for study. I believe the Souther Regional Council issued recently a report of their activities and of the problems they were facing. Would you consider this report to be suitable for use in local congregations and are copies available?

If you could send me this information plus any other recommendations you might have of materials to be included in a study packet I would appreciate them very much.

Sincerely yours

Harold C. Letts
E.H.

Harold C. Letts
Secretary for Social Action

HCL:EH

100 currency
H.S.A.

Dear Doctor Mitchell:

Please send Secretary Letts literature of SRC which you think would best meet his requirements. I inclose a dollar for mailing, etc.

I preached this morning but it was a rather shky experiemce.

Schaeffer

22 - Le Moine
Lyells, Ruby S.

June 27, 1949

Mrs. Ruby S. Lyells
1116 Montgomery Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Lyells:

I greatly liked your talk at Alcorn, as carried in the Jackson Advocate.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

22 - Li - Inc
Long, Earl K.

August 26, 1949

The Honorable Earl K. Long
Governor of Louisiana
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Governor Long:

I have the honor to send you a copy of New South containing an analysis of the outburst of mob violence last month in Lake County, Florida.

This account has in it some lessons which, I think, would be of interest to responsible officials in charge of law enforcement.

Respectfully,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Enclosure

21- L- Prec
Lane, Preston

August 29, 1949

The Honorable Preston Lane
Governor of Maryland
Baltimore, Maryland

My dear Governor Lane:

Ordinarily, my Council does not bother you with our publications on Southern matters.

The enclosed latest issue of our magazine I have sent to Governors of the surely Southern States, and it occurred to me that it might be as well for a copy to reach your office.

So far as I can recall, Maryland has been, for many years, clear of outbreaks of this kind. Nevertheless, this analysis of the new mobility of mob violence is instructive; and if an appropriate official or two in Maryland will take the time to go through it, it may assist in tightening preventive measures.

Respectfully,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Enclosure

21-L-Misc
Lane, W. Preston

WM. PRESTON LANE, JR.
GOVERNOR

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

September 8 1949

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta-3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you for your letter of August 29th and for the publication, "The New South" which contains the article on "Mobile Violence".

I have forwarded the article to the Superintendent of the Maryland State Police for his information.

With kindest regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Wm Preston Lane Jr

Governor

WPL/ew

22- Le Mat
Louisville, Courier-Journal

September 14, 1949

Mr. Barry Bingham, Editor
Courier-Journal
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Bingham:

This little pamphlet is something we have long wanted to do but were able to get it out only a few days ago.

You will see that on page nine it carries special praise of the Courier-Journal.

We had, only yesterday, the good news that the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association will distribute the pamphlet to all its members.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Enclosure

22 - Li Misc.
Little, Kenneth

Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tennessee

DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIAL SCIENCES

RECEIVED
SEP 20 1949
Southern Regional Council

September 18th, 1949

Dear George,

Many thanks for your recent pamphlet "Race in the News" which is a very interesting piece of documentation. I hope it is taken to heart by your local editors. I must also congratulate you on the recent description of 'motorized violence' in the New South. I was greatly impressed by the style of its conciseness and factuality.

I got back a few days ago from California. I returned via New Mexico and saw a little of the Pueblos en route. Thence, I went on to New York for the International Americanist Congress, where Birte joined me, it being her first break from the children since we arrived. I must say that the 'west country' scenery appealed to me far more than anything I have seen over here, and San Francisco wins top marks over any other place in that respect.

Incidentally, I heard the first news of your recent Atlanta meeting from your visitor herself, Mrs Roosevelt. She was kind enough to invite me over for lunch . She commented on the lack of any hostility displayed towards her visit.

It will not be so long now before we will be thinking of departing from these shores. Birte and the children, at any rate, are due to leave at the beginning of December in order to spend Xmas with her people in Denmark. I go in mid January. I hope, however, that we shall be seeing you again in Nashville before those dates.

Best regards to you all.

Ken.

22 - Li - Misc
Little, Kenneth

September 15, 1949

Mr. Kenneth Little
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Ken:

This is a fancy new pamphlet we did.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Enclosure

22-Li-Misc
Little, Kenneth

August 12, 1949

Mr. Kenneth Little
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Ken:

One of the people to see in California is:

Mr. Edward Howden, Executive Director
Council of Civic Unity of
San Francisco
San Francisco 9, California

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

22 - Le Page
Little, Kenneth

August 3, 1949

Mr. Kenneth Little
Department of Social Sciences
Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Dear Ken,

I have copied the following names and addresses from the Directory of Agencies in Intergroup Relations, 1948-1949, compiled by the American Council on Race Relations, 4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 15, Illinois:

California Federation for Civic Unity (1946); 101 Post St., San Francisco 8 Calif.; Mrs. Ruth I. Kaiser, Executive Secretary

Mayor's Committee on Civic Unity of San Francisco (1944); Office of the Mayor, San Francisco, Calif.; John D. Sullivan, Public Service Director

Friends House (1946); 1137 W. 37th Place, Los Angeles 7, Calif.; Charles Sanders, Director

San Francisco Branch, American Friends Service Committee; 1830 Sutter St., San Francisco 15, Calif.; Joseph Conard, Executive Secretary

San Francisco Chapter, Japanese American Citizens League, c/o 1550 Buchanan, San Francisco, Calif.; Dr. Koshiye Togasaki, President

San Francisco District Industrial Union Council, Committee to Abolish Discrimination; affiliated with National Committee to Abolish Discrimination, CIO; Room 101, 150 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco 2, Calif.; Paul F. Schnur, Secretary-Treasurer.

San Francisco Urban League; affiliated with National Urban League; Room 202, 1095 Market St., San Francisco 3, Calif.; Seaton W. Manning, Executive Secretary.

My impression is that all trails will lead you to a good egg in San Francisco whose name may be Johnson.

You ought to try to get hold to Cary McWilliams, probably also in San Francisco.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

If I had myself to find out things out there, I would get hold of Mr. and Mrs. Richard L. Boke at Sacramento. Dick Boke is the disputed Regional Director for the Reclamation Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Both he and his wife are extraordinarily informed and friends of mine of long standing. I doubt that any one out there could lay out for you more clearly the land and water problems of the West Coast. A home address for them is: 440 Thirty-ninth Street, Sacramento, Calif.

If you can run across the trail of Larry Hewes, sometime of San Francisco, latterly in Japan, and now freshly back, you would get a great deal. He was sent out by the Rosenwald Fund years ago to launch the whole intergroup business on the West Coast. It has fallen since to other hands, but Larry knows the story intimately. He is, likewise, a long term friend of mine.

I told you Nashville was hot in the summertime.

We are still remembering with pleasure the visit from all of you.

My warmest regards to any of my friends you see out yonder.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

P.S. Always a good way to find out about things rural is to hunt up the man in charge of what is called the Farmers Home Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture. It will be in the phone book under U. S. Government and then under U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Eight years ago, all head men in it especially good eggs. Even today, most head men in it are fairly good eggs. They work with the smaller farmers and so are on the side of poor people

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tennessee

DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIAL SCIENCES

July 29th, 1949

Dea r George,

With the help of the Phelps-Stokes people, I am hoping to get off to the West Coast, including San Francisco and Los Angeles for a a short visit in about three weeks time. My object is to have a look at racial and 'minority' problems over there.

I wonder if you could put me in touch with any people over there who are in contact with the problems and could find time to talk to me about them ?

I have just returned from a short trip to New York, where it is just as hot and sticky as in Nashville, Tenn. I must confess that after some experience of the tropics, I cannot understand why there is so much fuss about West African climates, when the local variety is just as good !

Birte and the children continue to flourish, despite the humidity, and Yo is now unchallenged juvenile champion at tree- climbing and other forms of brachiation.

Best regards to Alice, yourself and the family.

Yours,

Ken.

Mr George S. Mitchell

RECEIVED
AUG 1 1949
Southern Regional Council

Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tennessee

DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIAL SCIENCES

16th June, 1949

Dr George S. Mitchell,
Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta.

Dear Dr Mitchell,

Many more thanks. I will be very glad of the opportunity to take part in Seminars, etc. at Atlanta University and Emory, too, if they require me.

Mr Simpson of the luncheon group has already been kind enough to write and I have duly accepted the invitation on behalf of my wife and self.

It looks as if we are in for a busy time !

Sincerely,

Kenneth Clark

RECEIVED
JUN 17 1949
Southern Regional Council

22 - Li Mice
Little Kenneth

RECEIVED
JUN 16 1949
Southern Regional Council

Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tennessee
DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIAL SCIENCES

14th June, 1949

Dear Dr Mitchell,

Very many thanks. I should be delighted to accompany you in the car to Fort Valley; it is just the kind of opportunity for which I am looking.

Many thanks, also, for your endeavours over the students at Atlanta and Emory University.

Looking forward to seeing you on Saturday evening next.

Sincerely,

Kenneth Clark

Dr George S. Mitchell,
Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, 3, Georgia.

22- Le Moise
Little, Kenneth

June 14, 1949
Dict. June 13

Dear Mr. Little:

I have been talking with Dr. Mozell Hill, of the Sociology Department at Atlanta University. He called me this morning and said that they were most anxious to have you there for a couple of seminars and probably a public lecture, the dates to be fixed in a day or two, somewhere between the 20th and 24th of June. Dr. Hill told me that a modest honorarium would be paid.

I am taking the liberty of booking some of your time for those occasions.

A luncheon group here in Atlanta would also like to have you talk for them at midday on Tuesday, June 21. They will be writing you. Meanwhile, I mention it only to assure you that I will have that engagement in mind in working further with Dr. Hill.

I rather think people at Emory University will be asking for appearances too.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

Mr. Kenneth Little
Faculty Club
Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tennessee

June 10, 1949

Dear Mr. Little:

I will be at the bus station at 8:30 Saturday evening, June 18, to get the Littles.

I have talked by telephone with Mr. Mozell Hill, of the Sociology Department at Atlanta University, who is trying to arrange opportunities for you to be in touch with some of the students there. I am trying for a similar arrangement at Emory University.

I have an engagement to speak at a church service at Fort Valley, Georgia, Sunday morning, June 19. That is a Negro college well down into south Georgia. If you feel energetic enough, perhaps you would be willing to give that day to our getting together by my car to Fort Valley and back. I wouldn't make you do any speaking, but it would give you a dip into the lower part of this state. Decide that when you come, and stay at home or go along that day as you will.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

Professor Kenneth Little
Faculty Club
Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tennessee

DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIAL SCIENCES

7th June, 1949

Dr and Mrs George S. Mitchell,
Atlanta,
Georgia.

Dear Dr and Mrs Mitchell,

Very many thanks for your letter.

I am glad to hear that the 18th June will be convenient, and we will look forward therefore to arriving on that date.

We will be travelling by bus, and so your offer to pick us up in the car will be extremely helpful. The bus is due in Atlanta at 8.30 p.m. (Atlanta Time).

We are looking forward very much to our visit and to meeting all your family.

Best wishes in the meantime.

Sincerely,

Kenneth Clark

RECEIVED
JUN 10 1949
Southern Regional Council

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE — MR. KENNETH LITTLE

Sunday, June 19	Fort Valley, Georgia	
Monday, June 20	10 AM —	Emory University School of Business Room 307 Roughly 100 people Custody of Dean Gordon Siefkin Subject: Colonial Development of Africa
Tuesday, June 21	12:30 PM	Tuesday Luncheon Group YWCA, Auburn Avenue Custody of Mr. Simpson Subject: Pretty much what you please
Wednesday, June 22	4 PM	Atlanta University Place: Exhibition Room of the Library Custody of Mr. Whiting A one-hour advanced seminar
	8 PM	Special lecture (public) Subject announced: "Race Relations in European Cities"

22 - Li - Misc.
Little, Kenneth

June 1, 1949

Dear the Littles:

Alice and I are delighted that you will come to Atlanta on the eighteenth. We hope you can stay long enough to get to know the city. We will overflow with room for you, because my two daughters go packing off to camp the nineteenth and there will be three entirely empty bedrooms. And the children are begging to sleep in the tent the night of the eighteenth.

Let me know later when and how you will arrive, and we will get you in my tiny Crosley auto.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Little
Faculty Club
Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tennessee

22 - Le Mise
Little, Kenneth

May 18, 1949

Dear The Littles:

I greatly enjoyed the conversation, the beer, and the good dinner last evening. Thank your brother, too, for his presence and his kindness in getting me down to the station.

Alice, my wife, says you all are to come to Atlanta whenever you can, in June or in August. I do greatly hope you will drive or otherwise come down. There isn't a lot to see in Atlanta, but we have got flocks of colleges, and plenty of mighty nice people.

Why couldn't you all get in the car when it is fixed and come down early in June?

We've got tadpoles and crayfish in the creek.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Little
Faculty Club
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

May 2, 1949

Professor Kenneth Little
Department of Social Sciences
Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Little:

Thanks a lot. I will be on hand at 6:30 at the Faculty Club at Fisk.

I am just realizing that you wrote the fine book which I read last year on Negroes in Britain. I therefore look forward doubly to meeting you.

Sincerely yours,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tennessee

DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIAL SCIENCES

29th April, 1949

RECEIVED
APR 30 1949
Southern Regional Council

Dear Dr Mitchell,

Thank you for your note of the 26th April.

We will be delighted to see you at 6.30 p.m. on the 17th of next month.

We are living at the Facul ty Club on the Fisk Campus.

Sincerely,

Dr George S. Mitchell

April 26, 1949

Mr. Kenneth Little
Department of Social Sciences
Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Little:

If I could be with you for supper over at Fisk the night of the 17th at, say 6:30, that would be delightful. And it would save your rushing across town to the tag end of the meeting.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tennessee

DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIAL SCIENCES

April 23rd , 1949

Dear Dr Mitchell,

Many thanks for your letter of the 20th April. Stoney has told me quite a lot about you and I was very glad to hear from you.

I will try to get down to the meeting at the YMCA on the 17th May as close to 4 p.m. as possible. The only difficulty is a graduate seminar which is usually held between 3 and 4 p.m. on Tuesdays and which may make me a little late in arriving.

Alternatively, could I suggest your dropping in at Fisk until your traintime? My wife and I would be delighted if you could join us in a meal, and I know that you are no stranger to this Campus!

In any case, I will look forward greatly to this opportunity of meeting and talking with you.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Kenneth Little

Kenneth Little

Dr George S. Mitchell

RECEIVED
APR 26 1949
ATLANTA
Southern Regional Council

April 20, 1949

Mr. Kenneth Little
Department of Anthropology
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Little:

Now that George Stoney is back, I am the more eager to get in touch with you.

I am to be in Nashville for a meeting on May 17, at 2 p.m. at the YMCA, being the meeting of the Tennessee Division of the Southern Regional Council. You would be most welcome at the meeting if you could contrive to get there. It will be running on until four o'clock or so.

We could find opportunity to talk some at the meeting. I don't know what necessities I will be under for the early evening before ten o'clock traintime, but if you are free, it may be we could have some time together then.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

22 - Lockerman Doris

September 27, 1949

Mrs. Doris Lockerman
Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Lockerman:

Here is the first installment of that information I promised you. Mrs. Lowry Hunt, who reviewed the Madison self-survey at the conference, is now publishing the findings in the county weekly, the Madisonian. Enclosed are copies of the articles published so far. Mrs. Hunt has promised to send me the subsequent ones and I shall forward copies to you.

The follow up, based on the findings of the survey, has not yet taken definite shape, but it is a hopeful sign that the local PTA has agreed to endorse many of the recommendations, particularly those in the field of education.

As a bit of local color, it startled me to learn that the map of the town prepared by the survey committee was the first since 1913. Madison evidently needed this checking up!

Mrs. Irving Cohn of New Orleans has agreed to give us a written account of the Teachers' Institute at an early date. I shall see that you get a copy of it.

We were all most pleasantly impressed with the Constitution's handling of Negro news last Sunday. It was superbly done.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

hcf/t

21-L-Misc
Leipziger, Rabbi Emil

October 4, 1949

Rabbi Emil W. Leipziger
Touro Synagogue
New Orleans 15, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Leipziger:

Here is a bit of information I have just received from Mr. Joseph D. Lohman of the University of Chicago, who is an authority on the matter of police training and human relations. As one might expect, most of the activity he reports has been in northern states.

He has personally instituted training in the police departments of the following cities: Chicago, Illinois; Denver, Colorado; Gary, Indiana; Louisville, Kentucky; St. Paul, Minnesota; and Washington, D. C. He has served as consultant to such other cities as Seattle, Washington, Baltimore, Maryland, and Portland, Oregon.

One hopeful sign appears in Louisville. A committee has been formed there to explore the possibilities of establishing a police training academy for the South. The committee includes such people as the president of the University of Louisville, the city's director of public safety, the chief of police, and the director of the Louisville police training school. Mr. Lohman reports that the committee canvassed many cities in the South as to their willingness to cooperate and use the services of such a center. The response to the questionnaire was quite encouraging. Should such an academy be established, there would be a chance to reach the whole South with a program of sane and equal law enforcement. I shall let you know of any further developments in this field that come to our attention.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

hcf/t

21-L-Misc
Lambert, Robert A.

ROBERT A. LAMBERT
GREENSBORO, ALABAMA

Oct 16 - 1949

Dear Mrs. Huff -

I appreciate your straightening me out on the Negro Year Book and the Negro Handbook - I had confused the two, as you surmised - I should like to have both volumes, and shall write the two publishers -

Sincerely and gratefully
Robert A Lambert

RECEIVED
OCT 17 1949
Southern Regional Council

21 - L - Misc -
Lambert, Robt. A.

October 14, 1949

Dr. Robert A. Lambert
Greensboro, Alabama

Dear Dr. Lambert:

Dr. Mitchell is out of town at the moment so I will attempt to answer your inquiry about the Negro Year Book.

The Negro Year Book is published by the Department of Records and Research, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. The most recent edition is for 1947, and reviews the events affecting Negro life from 1941 to 1946. We have not been able to learn the frequency of publication of this book or when the next edition will be issued, but the edition previous to that for 1947 was for 1937-38. I suggest you write Tuskegee for information.

The Negro Handbook, edited by Florence Murray is published every year and the 1949 edition has just been printed, but is not yet carried in the Atlanta bookstores. They suggest that you write directly to the publisher and your order should be filled within a week or ten days. The address is:

The Macmillan Company, Mail Service Department
60 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, New York

I think the book reviews you mentioned having read were for the Negro Handbook, 1949. It is a manual of current facts, statistics and general information concerning the Negro in the United States.

I hope this answers your questions. Let us know if we can be of further help.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Norma Huff

RECEIVED
OCT 14 1949
Southern Regional Council

ROBERT A. LAMBERT
GREENSBORO, ALABAMA

Oct 13 - 1949

Dear Mr. Mitchell -

In July of this year, I ordered a copy of the Negro Year Book of 1949, having seen a review of the volume. The order was placed with Brentano's in New York by the Rockefeller Foundation. Not having received the book after more than two months I asked the Rockefeller Foundation to look into the matter.

Brentano's replied that the book was not yet available, and as the date of issue was still uncertain, the Foundation advised withdrawing the order. Brentano's, they said, could supply immediately the 1947 edition.

I have just seen another review, very favorable, in the Southern Fireside's issue for October. I am

Dungan suggested that the pamphlet should not yet be purchasable –

I am writing the Rockefeller Foundation, asking them to enquire directly of the Macmillan Company – what the difficulty is –

I'd appreciate your letting me know on the enclosed card whether the pamphlet of 1949 is to be had in Atlanta –, and if so, where –

Sincerely,

Robert Macintosh

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Dr. Robt A Lambert

Greenboro

Alabama

The Negro Year Book of 1949 is is not available in Atlanta.

(Signed) _____

Date _____

21- L- Misc
Lambert, Robert A

September 30, 1949

Dr. Robert A. Lambert
Greensboro, Alabama

Dear Dr. Lambert:

How very kind that was of you to send a check for ten dollars!

I have not been able to get any more from Alabama about that case.

I send you, a day or two ahead of regular mailing, a copy of our latest pamphlet, Race in the News. It is prominently noticed this week both in Time and in Newsweek (October 3). With that good start, and the fact that the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association has sent it to each of their member papers, I think it will quite importantly influence the already growing movement in the South for fairer coverage of Negro news.

We are most anxious to arrange for local one-time committees of people who have read the pamphlet, and have followed the papers the more closely, to visit editors and ask for more conformity to the rules laid down in the little green book.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t
enclosure

RECEIVED
SEP 30 1949
Southern Regional Council

ROBERT A. LAMBERT
GREENSBORO, ALABAMA

10.00 ck
M.K.

Sept 29 - 1949

Dear Mr. Mitchell.

Please pardon this tardy acknowledgment of your letter of Aug 10, with which you sent me a statement from Mr. Arthur D. Shores, Birmingham, in answer to an enquiry of mine respecting a segregation incident in Montgomery - (I was troubled over the judge's comment in the case against two minors -)

I appreciate the trouble you took in getting the legal data - which did make clear the background -

I am enclosing a check for $10.00, - a ~~token~~ contribution towards the expenses of the service which your office provides -

Sincerely, Robert Lambert

21 - L - Misc. -
Lambert, Robert A

August 10, 1949

Dr. Robert A. Lambert
Greensboro, Alabama

Dear Dr. Lambert:

I have the following letter from Mr. Arthur D. Shores at Birmingham, Alabama. I have, as yet, no verification, one way or the other, of the clipping you sent.

I am still trying to get some verification.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

LAW OFFICES
OF
ARTHUR D. SHORES

ARTHUR D. SHORES
PETER A. HALL
DAVID H. HOOD, JR.

TELEPHONE 4-5966
1630 FOURTH AVENUE, NORTH
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

August 3, 1949

RECEIVED
AUG 4 1949
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Incorporated
62 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

In answer to your letter of July 26, relative to the clipping enclosed and the inquiries made, may I state as follows: Under the law of this State a Juvenile Court Judge may commit a delinquent child to the Industrial School until the child becomes Twenty-one. That is, if the child is under sixteen, when he is adjudged a delinquent.

A delinquent child is one that has been adjudged guilty of a Federal, State or Municipal law. The law further makes provisions for a hearing and appeal, and of course numerous factors are taken into consideration. It would be arbitrary for a Judge to commit a minor to an Institution for several years for a misdemeanor, where the highest penalty that could be given by a municipality, in this State is a fine of One Hundred ($100.00) Dollars and one hundred eighty (180) days in Jail. Although the law gives the Juvenile Judge the power, as above mentioned, unless a case merited the extreme punishment, a Judge would rarely mete out such penalty, unless he would act in an arbitrary manner. This might be the case in some of the rural sections in the State.

I did not give you the exact title and Section number, where you will find this in the State Code, but I have checked the same to ascertain its correctness. I trust this is the information you desire.

With best wishes,

I am

Sincerely yours,

Arthur D. Shores

Arthur D. Shores

ADS:ans

CC: Dr. A. D. Beittel

July 26, 1949

Mr. A. D. Shores
1630 Fourth Avenue, North
Birmingham, Alabama

Dear Mr. Shores:

A member of the Council, ordinarily residing in South Alabama, but now for the time being in New York State sent me the attached clipping along with a letter.

He wants to know whether we can get any information verifying the incident and whether it is indeed the law in Alabama that a judge has the power as claimed to commit a minor to a reform school for the alleged offence involved.

Our correspondent wishes information in order that he may protest to the appropriate authorities in Alabama.

I should be most grateful if you could take the trouble to send me

1. Any information as to the accuracy of this newspaper report
2. The power of the judge to commit a minor to an institution until age twenty-one in such a case.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSMrwgd

July 26, 1949

Dr. A. D. Beittel
Talladega College
Talladega, Alabama

Dear Dr. Beittel:

The clipping related to a teen-age Negro brother and sister who had been brought up in New Jersey, who had never been in the South, and who in what was claimed to be ignorance of the segregation laws of Alabama, boarded a bus in Montgomery to see the town. They were ordered off the bus and arrested because they failed to take seats in the segregated portion of the bus.

The judge who heard the case was said to be Wiley C. Hill, Jr. He was reported as having said, "I don't know the law where you come from and I don't care. That's the law in Alabama. It's a good law and I'm in favor of it."

He went on to say that he was empowered to commit them to the state reform school until they were twenty-one.

Our correspondent, Dr. Robert A. Lambert of Greensboro, Alabama, wishes to make some protest if the facts are as alleged.

As you see, I have taken the liberty of asking Mr. Shores direct for any information he can give.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:swgd

RECEIVED
JUL 25 1949
Southern Regional Council

ROBERT A. LAMBERT
GREENSBORO, ALABAMA

July 23, 1949

Dear Mr. Mitchell

Attached is a clipping which I think was taken from the Washington Post, picked up on a plane several weeks ago between Washington and Birmingham. I should like to know if the Council has any first hand information verifying the published statement. To several people here, including myself, it seems incredible that a judge in Alabama or elsewhere, should be empowered, as Judge Lesley C. Hill, jr, is quoted as having claimed, to commit a minor to a reform school until he or she was 21, for the alleged offense, namely that of taking a seat in a section of a segregated street car, reserved for another racial group. I can recall doing just that myself at least twice, once in Birmingham, and again in New Orleans, — as

an adult, making it presumably a more serious offence (I was asked to move, and did so — The children in the present instance may have hesitated, not understanding such a regulation, though the newspaper makes no mention of any disturbance) —

If you have no data on this particular case, you may have reports on similar cases, which would serve to enlighten me about the Alabama law, and thus give me basis for a direct protest to Montgomery.

Sincerely

R. M. Lambert

21 — L — Misc — Lackey, Katharine

To CAC

December 6, 1949

Miss Katharine Lackey, Director
Lynchburg Area University Center
619 Church Street
Lynchburg, Virginia

Dear Miss Lackey:

We are delighted to have you as a new member of the Council. Your dues of three dollars will pay you up for twelve months from December 1, 1949.

I am sending the last several issues of New South as a bonus.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

3 oc
McK

12-7-49

22 Li Misc
(Linen, Jas. A.)

JAMES A. LINEN
9 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, N.Y.

December 21, 1949

RECEIVED
JAN 3 1950
Southern Regional Council

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

As the end of the year rolls around and we draw our balance sheet, one of the major items on it is the obligation TIME owes people like you. Without your generosity in answering innumerable queries and checking questionable points, we would be greatly handicapped in our efforts to do an accurate and thorough job.

May I therefore extend my personal thanks for your help during 1949, and all good wishes from TIME's editors and myself for the New Year.

Sincerely yours,

James A. Linen

James A. Linen
Publisher

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Wesley Memorial Building
Atlanta, Georgia

March 6, 1950

Mrs. M. J. Lyells
1114½ Lynch Street
Jackson 1, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Lyells:

Thanks for encouragement. I'll got to see Dr. Hansberry the very next time I am in Washington.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Dear Mrs. Lyells,

Thanks for encouragement. I'll go to see Dr. Hansberry the very next time I am in Washington.

Sincerely,

G.....

(Bitte, geben-Sie mich zurück die Briefe.)

RECEIVED
APR 5 1950
Southern Regional Council

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU

L - Miscel

File 12-C

April 3,1950

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Georgia Committee on Interracial Co-operation,
Wesley Memorial Building
63 Auburn Avenue,N.E.
Atlanta,Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I have your letter of March 28th and am glad to know that you will be in Washington on April 11th and 12th. I shall be delighted to see you. Please call my secretary (Executive 6300, ext.3448) so that a time may be set aside for this purpose. I believe the 11th would be most convenient for me.

Sincerely yours,

Katharine F. Lenroot

Katharine F.Lenroot
Chief

Misc. hr.

April 11, 1950

Mr. Henry Lesesne
2512 Glenwood Road
Columbia 4, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Lesesne:

We have just now for the first time seen a copy of your story on the Council in the Christian Science Monitor of March 20. I hasten to thank you for it.

As you probably know, the Council's financial situation is quite critical, and we are doing our best to find funds to tide the organization over. We have been in touch with Mr. John Hoagland of the Monitor, and he has indicated some willingness to put us in touch with some of their people who might help; so you see, your story is all the more valuable to the Council.

With appreciation and best wishes,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

HCF:er

Mis. W.

April 19, 1950

Mr. Henry Lesesne
2512 Glenwood Road
Columbia 4, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Lesesne:

More to be valued than rubies are sureness, deftness, and accuracy in a news story.

I never saw so beautiful an example of it as your account in the Herald Trib last Saturday.

We deeply appreciate your good will and your skill.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

P.S. The Harvard student's letter of which I enclose a copy came in the afternoon mail after I had dictated my note.

GSM:er
Enc.

Misc - W

April 27, 1950

Mr. Kenneth Little
London School of Economics & Political Science
University of London
Houghton Street, Aldwych
London, W.C. 2
ENGLAND

Dear Ken:

I am delighted that Rita Hinden is coming. I have read her recent book and look forward a lot to an opportunity to talk with her. We will steer her as best we can.

I was at Fisk ten days ago and missed you and Birta and Jo and Squiggles.

Here's a grand new recent write up about the Council. We are having hard times, but the Board did raise $15,500 in an extraordinary session last week, so we'll probably live.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:er
Encl.

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON)

Telephone: Holborn 7686 (7 lines).
Telegrams: "Poleconics, Estrand," London.

HOUGHTON STREET,
ALDWYCH,
LONDON W.C.2.

APR 27 1950
Southern Regional Council

April 7th, 1950

Dear George,

This is just to say that I have suggested to Rita Hinden, my friend and colleague in the Fabian Colonial Bureau, that she should look you up when in Atlanta towards the end of May.

The Bureau, to which Rita Hinden is Secretary, probably comes nearest in this country in terms of function to the S.R.C., and so I feel certain that you will have a lot of common "problems" to discuss. Incidentally, one of those problems is how to produce even a tithe of the sum that , according to the New York Times, you have recently set yourselves !

Rita Hinden is actually on a lecture tour through North America, under the auspices of the Phelps-Stokes, but is anxious to learn as much as possible, in passing, of economic conditions in the South, and so any thing that you can do or suggest to enlighten her will be greatly appreciated.

With very best wishes to you all.

Yours,

Ken.

Kenneth Little

Dr George S. Mitchell,
Secretary, Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia.

Mis L

May 8, 1950

Lord Lindsay of Berker
The New University
Stoke on Trent
England

Dear Master:

Here is a very nice account indeed of what our Southern Regional Council tries to do.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

Encl.

M 13 L

May 25, 1950

Mr. J. Spencer Love
416 Ring Blog.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Love;

I am in hopes this will find its way to your own fingers knowing that you will be interested in its account of a survey of the Negro community at Greenville, South Carolina, conducted by a responsible group of white and Negro citizens.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

STATE OF LOUISIANA
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
BATON ROUGE

EARL K. LONG
GOVERNOR

L2 L-Misc
Long

RECEIVED
MAY 31 1950
Southern Regional Council

May 26, 1950

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you for your letter of May 24 in which you enclosed copy of the report of a Self-Survey conducted in Greenville, South Carolina, by a group of its citizens.

Your thoughtfulness is deeply appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Earl K. Long

Earl K. Long

EKL:aly

July 5, 1950

Mr. John Bunyan Lockwell
R.F.D.
Maxton, North Carolina

Dear John Bunyan:

Here is a good leaflet we did about how to get houses in small towns.

I sent some to the editor of the Pembroke Progress.

Is there any chance that you and your friends could get some local push in this direction? It could be quite a thing for Pembroke.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

Encls.

July 5, 1950

Editor, Pembroke Progress
Pembroke, North Carolina

Dear Sir:

I am in hopes that this little leaflet on how to get new housing in small towns will be of interest to you and others in Pembroke. I note from the June 29 issue that Pembroke's population is a neat 2211. That qualifies you exactly for rural non-farm housing.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

Encls.

July 5, 1950

Mr. R. D. Wellons, President
Pembroke State College
Pembroke, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Wellons:

I have sent copies of this leaflet to the Pembroke Progress and to my good friend, John Bunyan Lockwell, R.F.D., Maxton. If Pembroke would take the thing up, it could get some nice new houses -- which would be a banner achievement for the town and for Indians.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

P.S. Why not Pembroke as a town to do a Self-Survey? That would be grand.

GSM:er
Encls.

L-Miscel

June 12, 1950

Mrs. Ruby S. Lyells
1116 Montgomery Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Lyells:

I am sending you a copy of a good bulletin on how to prevent violence and intimidation. This is anent the recent Ku Klux activities in Jackson.

The model bills for State or municipal enactment have been most carefully worked on and are good.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

Colleges Won't Renew Miss Lackey's Pact As Center Directer

By MALLY ZIMMERMAN

The three colleges cooperating with extension division of University of Virginia in sponsoring Lynchburg area university center have "unanimously concluded" that it is not advisable to enter into a new contract with Miss Katherine Lackey, present director of the center, George B. Zehmer, head of extension division, announced today.

Zehmer said the cooperating schools—Lynchburg College, Randolph-Macon Woman's College and Sweet Briar College—assumed financial and administrative responsibility of the center and were, therefore, in charge of staffing it.

MISS KATHERINE LACKEY

Miss Lackey's contract expires in September.

Mr. Zehmer's statement follows:

"At the urgent request of Lynchburg newspapers and several members of the advisory committee of the recently organized Lynchburg Area University Center, I am making this public statement concerning the center.

"The fact should be emphasized that this statement is made by a representative of only one of the cooperating colleges, and representatives of none of the others have had an opportunity to see it.

"The center is an experimental and exploratory agency recently established through cooperative efforts of Lynchburg College, Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Sweet Briar College and the extension division of University of Virginia.

"In many ways it is based upon and grows out of several years of University of Virginia extension work in Lynchburg, in which faculty members of the local college participated.

"But the center also symbolizes the effort of the local colleges to work more closely with the individuals and agencies in Lynchburg in determining the educational needs of the community and in discovering the most effective ways for carrying on an adult educational program.

"The center emerged from a number of meetings between representatives of cooperating colleges and organizational representatives and interested individuals in the Lynchburg area."

"As the participating groups arrived at the point where some organization seemed necessary, it was agreed by all parties that, for a three-year experimental period, the cooperating colleges would be asked to assume financial and administrative responsibilities of the center. At the same time the citizens' group agreed to keep in force an advisory committee upon which the colleges could call for suggestions and advice.

"Periodically, the colleges would report to the advisory committee and to all others who identified themselves with the center.

"Duly constituted officials of the cooperating schools accepted the terms of the arrangements and took over operation of the center in the fall of 1949.

"Under these terms, the colleges were clearly and specifically given responsibility and authority to handle finances and to employ the necessary personnel for the three-year period.

"It was also explicitly stated that before the end of this period, all interested parties would jointly determine what the future structure and program should be.

"In accord with terms of the agreement, cooperating colleges proceeded to obtain a headquarters and to employ necessary personnel.

"Wide investigations were made to try to find the best qualified person as local director. It happened that the person who seemed to have the best qualifications for the post was residing in the State of California.

"The question of funds for traveling for an interview was raised, but the cooperating institutions hesitated to advance the relatively large sum required for this purpose.

"Instead, it was agreed that the directorship should be offered with the distinct understanding that the appointment would be for one year only—unless the contracting parties should mutually agree upon terms and conditions of an extended period.

"Since the appointment was clearly for one year only, it was natural and proper that the local

(Continued on Page 15; Column 3)

Colleges Won't Renew Miss Lackey's Pact

(Continued from Page 13)

director should relatively early in the academic year ask that some decision be reached concerning the future

"These negotiations have been under way for some time.

"The important steps seem to be these: Early in the year, the local director stated definitely on several occasions that she was unhappy in her assignment and did not know whether she would remain for a full year. I advised her by all means to stay the year out.

"Among reasons for this unhappiness, she stated, was that she had never before worked away from a large university center and that she felt isolated and was very lonely in the Lynchburg environment.

"Later, she stated that she was more happily adjusted and express-

NCE, LYNCHBURG, VA., MONDAY EVENING, JULY 17, 1950

ed the hope that she would be given an opportunity to remain two additional years.

"In the meantime, officials of the cooperating colleges unanimously concluded that it was not advisable to enter into a contract with the present local director beyond the one-year period.

"Before a final decision was reached by the cooperating colleges, a representative from each had interviews with the director and discussed in considerable detail the reasons why we were doubtful about the wisdom of giving her an opportunity to continue in the post beyond the one year.

"At the time, the director assured the college representatives that, while she would like to remain, she would readily acquiese to any decision.

"However, she was informed that we would consult as many of the interested Lynchburg citizens as possible, including members of the advisory committee, and give serious consideration to their recommendations—although the cooperating colleges were given and had assumed the responsibility of employing center personnel.

"I know that a number of citizens were consulted and chairman of the advisory committee and the director were asked to invite all members of the committee to meet with the college representatives for consultation. The fact that all advisory committee members were not present is not the fault of the colleges.

"It should be emphasized that the center is an educational agency, As such it has no program to which it is committed and which it seeks to put over on the people of the Lynchburg area.

"It does not seek and will not undertake to tell people of the area what they should think, how they should act and the decisions they should make on important issues.

"This does not mean that the center is uninterested in or does not believe in education that comes to grips with current problems. It does mean that the center believes there is a sharp and important difference between relevancy and dogmatism.

"The center's position is that it does not know the answer to all of our common problems, but it does hold that it is its function to help throw light upon them and then leave the people—all of the people of the Lynchburg area—free to make their own choices."

News - July 18 (1950)

Katharine Lackey Requests Hearing Before Committee

Contract Of Lynchburg Area University Center Not To Be Renewed

Katharine Lackey has asked the steering committee of the Lynchburg area university center for a hearing on a charge she said has been made that the center has been used for "propaganda rather than educational purposes."

Miss Lackey announced she had requested the hearing after George B. Zehmer, head of the University of Virginia extension division, disclosed her contract as director of the area center would not be renewed. The extension division has operated the program in conjunction with Sweet Briar, Randolph-Macon and Lynchburg Colleges.

Miss Lackey made public two letters she sent to committee members several days ago. Sarah Daugherty of Rustburg, chairman of the committee, could not be reached to learn if the committee will grant Miss Lackey's request.

Expires September 1

Miss Lackey's contract expires September 1.

In the letter, dated July 10, mailed by Miss Lackey to the members of the steering committee, she alludes to what she said were charges made by a "small minority of the steering committee" that the center has been used for propaganda purposes. This charge she asserts is "a serious accusation, striking at the heart of the integrity of the program."

"As director of the center," the letter continues, "I cannot accept this charge. Nor can I accept the [illegible]er charges of a small minority of [illegible] steering committee . . ."

Charges referred to were made to the local director in a letter dated June 5 and signed by Zehmer, Miss Lackey said.

"Neither can I accept the procedures of my dismissal by the University of Virginia.

"In all justice to the university, let me make it clear that I am on a one-year contract and they are perfectly free not to reemploy me. . . . It is the procedures of dismissal to which I object, it is the alleged causes which I cannot condone."

In the second letter, dated June 30, but mailed July 10, Miss Lackey outlined events which she claimed led up to the conclusion not to renew her contract. She said, in the letter, that the director of the extension division came to Lynchburg for various conferences in an attempt to get a line-up on the center."

'The local director was not present at any of these conferences. The instructors in the program were not interviewed; neither were the students (with one or two possible exceptions in the case of the latter)." Nor, Miss Lackey's letter continues, was the secretary of the steering committee interviewed.

The secretary of the committee was Elizabeth Van Sant, former executive secretary of the YWCA. Miss Van Sant is in Florida and was not available for comment.

On the evening of June 1, according to the memo, a meeting of the steering committee was called on short notice.

". . . with five voting members present out of a total of 21, the director of the University of Virginia extension division was apparently advised not to continue the services of the local director. The local director was not present at the meeting. There were no minutes taken of the discussion."

The other 16 members of the steering committee were not told of the action, according to the memo.

On June 5, Miss Lackey continued in her letter, she was notified by Zehmer that it was unlikely that her contract would be renewed. The letter is quoted in part by Miss Lackey's to the effect that she had been criticised for identifying the center too closely and vigorously with her personal ideas on controversial subjects, and the center was "becoming in fact a propaganda rather than educational agency.

"Whether this was the fact or not is somewhat beside the point," Zehmer's letter was quoted as stating. "The fact is that the center was regarded by many as the focal point for reform movements with clearly fixed ideas as to the character of the reform."

Sent Protest

A note of protest was sent by the local director, the memo declared, suggesting that the full committee should take action on the matter. An interview June 20 between Miss Lackey and Zehmer in Charlottesville, gave the impression that her contract would not be renewed, but no definite statement was made, the letter said.

Zehmer's statement, issued Monday, made no mention of the trip to Lynchburg or of the meeting of the steering committee. He explains the organization of the center and outlines reasons for the decision of the institutions involved.

"It was explicitly stated," Zehmer said, "that before the end of this period (the one-year contract period) all interested parties would jointly determine what the future structure and program should be."

Mewhinney Says Meeting On Center Future Needless

News - July 20 (1950)

Meeting of a citizens group to discuss future plans of Lynchburg area university center was termed unnecessary at the present time by Donald Mewhinney, executive secretary of Central Virginia Industries, last night.

Mewhinney, a member of the original steering committee of the center, was named temporary chairman of the citizens committee at the final meeting of the steering committee. Citizens committee was to be called together in July.

Mewhinney, who returned to Lynchburg last night after being out of town during the earlier part of the week, made his statement in view of the announcement by Dr. George B. Zehmer, director of the University of Virginia extension division, that the contract of Miss Katharine Lackey, local center director, would not be renewed when it expires in September.

"I have at present no intention of calling a meeting to discuss future plans for the center," he added.

Questioned concerning the request by Miss Lackey for a hearing before the entire steering committee on the charges she says were made against her by a small minority of the committee, Mewhinney stated that as he understood the organization of the steering committee it had no executive powers when in existence and he questioned its power to grant a hearing as it was no longer an acting committee of any type.

Miss Lackey had requested a hearing in letters to members of the committee on charges that the center had been used for propaganda rather than educational purposes. No action has been taken on the request and none is anticipated by ex-steering committee members.

Lynchburg, Virginia
July 22, 1950

Mr. George D. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George-

It's good to hear from you, and I'm pleased though inadequate to fill in for Marg-

First, let me remind you that I was at the Woodrow Wilson Rehabilitation Center at Fishersville, near Staunton, from the first of July until sometime this last February. Since my return, I have gotten around and about almost not

at all, so my judgment is not that of a person in the thick of things.

I've never laid eyes on Miss Lackey. I had read with great interest of the organization of the University Center. When I came home, I asked Mary about it. At that time she had not seen Miss Lackey. I gathered from her the impression that the teachers who were taking advantage of the various courses thought her rather officious and domineering.

It seemed to me, from the papers, that she must be quite an energetic soul, and was continually organizing new classes.

The next thing I registered consciously was, first, the promotion given by the Center to the Institute of Public Affairs at the University and the amount of newspaper publicity given to it. Then, as time for the Institute approached, there was sudden and conspicuous silence. Lynchburgers have always attended the Institute pretty well, I should say, and not even the programs nor the daily topics for discussion were given in our papers.

Your letter came on Saturday, and until then I had not known

of Miss Lockey's release. Then it came out in the paper this past week. I enclose the clippings.

I called Nan Chaddock and talked to her about it, and talked to a friend of mine, a psychology Ph.D. who's been teaching at Sweet Briar this winter. She's a Lynchburger, her home is right across the street from me. Nan was much interested, because she is on the Y.W. board, which had requested the resignation of their secretary, who had been a friend of Miss Lockey's. Nan said the secretary came out to her house to explain her

side of the G.W. situation to her, and that she had worried for fear her friendship had caused Miss Locke's release. I think the G.W. secretary left in June, and now said she told her when she called, sometime before that, that Miss Locke's contact was not being renewed.

I've spoken to several other people about her. Not one of them has seemed sorry that she is not to remain here, not one has said, "I like her", not one has mentioned her being too liberal. I have

gotten the reaction several times that she is dogmatic. That instead of presenting facts, or both sides of a question and letting people think for themselves she tells them what they ought to think. She organized a class in creative writing, and announced after the organization that she would teach J. I hadn't heard about that, but my informant said that Miss Lockey was altogether inadequate.

My impression from the various reports I've dug out of people is that she is rather smug, and too

self assured to be attractive - She's bought a house here, against the advice of the committee - Apparently when she first came, she was dissatisfied. There when she settled down and decided she cried stand Lynchburg it never occurred to her that there could be a question of her welcome. Some people definitely felt that she thought she was conferring a favor on us by being willing to stay.

I'm glad to know from your letter that some people feel differently.

This is not a very kind impression to write about anyone - I wouldn't

dare send it to anyone else. But I'd trust myself to your charity sooner than anyone else I know. So I'll trust Miss Lackey to you, too. Have you ever met her?

A great many of the school people I know are out of town. I've talked to the people I know best who are interested in the University Center. Every one else I can think of to consult I feel pretty confident would be in the same pew.

Let me do something nice gracious for you next time.

Sincerely yours -
Mary E. Skinner

Lockey

ARTHUR W. NEWELL
Vice-President

U. G. WILSON
Vice-President

W. A. MANN
Treasurer

MRS. EARL BROWN
Vice-President

VIRGINIA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES, INC.

OFFICES AT RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, AND BRIDGEWATER, VIRGINIA

RT. REV. FREDERICK D. GOODWIN
President
ROLAND P. RIDDICK
Chairman, Commission on Finance

Department of Interracial Cooperation

C. EMERSON SMITH, *Director*
109 West Grace Street, Room 202
Richmond 20, Virginia

JOHN M. ELLISON, Chairman
Department of Interracial Cooperation
MINOR C. MILLER
Executive Secretary

July 22

Dear George:

Please excuse this hasty note, but I'm leaving town for a week and am rushing to get through here. I went to Lynchburg yesterday to see what I could find out about the Lackey case. All of the people on whom I usually rely for local information are out of town on vacations. I did talk at length with Miss Lackey. It is quite possible if not probable that vested interests in Lynchburg have forced her out.

She is preparing to demand a hearing on the charges against her. At present she is involved in making copies of files. This will take her some time since her secretary has been released. When she feels that she has all the necessary documentation in hand she hopes to call together a citizens committee in Lynchburg to hear the facts. She also plans to get the whole story published in some national publication.

(over)

I am afraid that it will not be possible for me to act until I get a chance to talk to our local people when they return during the later part of August. At that time I hope to discuss with them the possibility of doing something with this case to make more difficult for certain interests in Lynchburg to keep on running liberal people out of Lynchburg. As I see it we will have to be guided by the stand our people take locally.

Miss Jackey felt that if you wished to wire Darden for the facts of the case it would help. Darden has told her that the University has nothing to hide and she is free divulge anything she has.

The interview between Mr. Pugh, Ben Segal and Boyd Payton has been delayed until the 1st week in August.

Please excuse the form of all of this and the haste. I will be back in a week and will let you know as things develop. Will appreciate any suggestions from you as to what to do.

Sincerely, Emerson

July 14, 1950

Rev. Emerson Smith
109 West Grace Street, Rm. 202
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Emerson:

Boyd Payton at Lynchburg is concerned about the release of Miss Katherine Lackey as Director of the Lynchburg Area University Center. He tells me that the charges against her involve her social and economic views, her attitude towar labor, and her racial philosophy, and that she was dismissed in an autocratic manner without a hearing and apparently without much effort to arrive at the facts in the total situation.

I would like to know what occurred. I doubt that the Council can do much about it. Is there any body in Virginia that would feel an obligation to get the facts before the public?

Please do some phoning about if you need to and let me know pretty soon what you hear.

And many thanks.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

July 14, 1950

Miss Mary Skinner
16 Dumont Apartment
Norfolk Avenue or thereabouts
Lynchburg, Virginia

Dear Mary:

Some of my union friends in Lynchburg are much concerned over the release of Miss Katherine Lackey as Director of the Lynchburg Area University Center.

They say she is a good egg and no more liberal than Lynchburg ought to be able to take, and that she was dropped without a hearing and without much effort to find the facts.

Can you tell me what Lynchburg people say happened? I guess ordinarily I would ask Marg, but Marg is in Switzerland.

We query everyone we see from Lynchburg for news of you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

EMIL RIEVE
General President

GEORGE BALDANZI
Executive Vice-President

WILLIAM POLLOCK
General Sec'y-Treas.

Textile Workers Union of America

Affiliate of the C. I. O.

BOYD E. PAYTON
DIRECTOR

WM. M. DuCHESSI
ASS'T. DIRECTOR

UPPER SOUTH REGIONAL OFFICE
1100 CHURCH STREET
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

TELEPHONE
7-2789

RECEIVED
JUL 14 1950
Southern Regional Council

July 13, 1950

Mr. George Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
65 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

It has come to our attention through Dr. Ben Segal, a member of the Steering Committee of the Lynchburg Area University Center, that Miss Katherine Lackey has been dismissed as Director of the Center. Charges against her involve her social and economic views, her attitude toward labor, and her racial philosophy. Miss Lackey was dismissed in an autocratic manner without a hearing and apparently without much effort to arrive at the facts in the total situation.

Because of the implications of this sort of thing, not only in the Southern region but throughout the country, and in the international situation, we feel that it cannot go unchallenged. We are reporting it to you for your information. We are enclosing a copy of Miss Lackey's statement which we feel expresses an objective viewpoint. If you care to look into this further, no doubt Miss Lackey can furnish you with more detailed information. I will take the liberty to say this much; her dismissal is in line with community practices in Lynchburg of getting rid of people in community jobs who even remotely express a liberal viewpoint, much less try to put on a liberal program. We did not expect the University of Virginia to fall in line with these practices and we have made every effort to protest.

We hope that your organization will look into this matter and take any possible appropriate action.

Sincerely yours,

Boyd E. Payton

Boyd E. Payton,
Regional Director

EXERPT FROM A MEMO FROM MISS LACKEY TO MR. ZEHMER DATED JUNE 7, 1950

Specific Complaints:

As you well know, the racial policy of the Center was established while I was still at the University of California on the Carnegie Study sponsored by California, Penn State, and the University of Chicago. Three things in point are: (a) the minutes of the Steering Committee, (b) the fact that the Steering Committee was inter-racial from the beginning, (c) the recreation class, the only credit class or non-credit that has been inter-racial, was requested by the City Recreation Dept., and set up by the Extension division from Charlottesville. As you will recall, I had no jurisdiction over the policy regarding this class. In the light of these three instances, any director would have been obliged to think inter-racially regardless of personal philosophy. I am sure that you are too just a man to stand by and see anyone take the rap in any community for something in which he not only had no jurisdiction, but something in which his advice was not asked. As far as my own attitude or the Center's attitude toward labor, I would have to ask for the facts in this. The Center has done absolutely nothing for organized labor. There are reasons for this which I would be glad to discuss with you. In brief, I knew we could count on Labor and, I thought if we could get our foot in the door with industry first, it would put us in a stronger position. My files are full of letters, memos, publicity, etc., which represent abortive attempts on our part even to get a flicker of interest from industrial groups. The allegation regarding the "social and economic policies" is rather typical of the controlling forces in the community. I prefer not to have any dealing whatsoever with this type of accusation. Anyone who stoops to answer personally such smallness as this himself, loses stature. As for my own personal views, I will take full responsibility.

Community Implications:

In all the earnestness of spirit of which I am capable, I call your attention to one other thing which may or may not carry weight in your considerations. Surely you and President Darden both know that the forces that try to operate against the Center are the same forces that have left an increasing line of community resignations in their wake — resignations that include at least one college president, three protestant ministers, one Jewish Rabbi, and one director of community organization with national affiliations. All but one of these I have seen in my own brief sojourn in the community. It is of more than passing interest that in all cases the "charges" have rung with the same theme song. Race.

Labor. And Social and Economic Views. Some wag remarked somewhat facetiously that "They could save a lot of time by putting it on a record!"

All of these things have been inter-related in the way that such things are always inter-related at the community level. With all of these points of activity and personalities, the Center has been connected either directly or indirectly. If the Center retracts, by a change of policy which is indicated over the past few months, it is inevitable that its name will become connected with the chain of events. Whether or not the University wants to be put in this position is perhaps for higher authority than you or I to say. Such a situation involves the total philosophy of a University in its approach to the complex social and economic problems which beset the modern world.

Lynchburg is meeting problems which many communities faced seventy-five years ago. This is especially true of its attitude toward labor. If I understand labor history correctly, Lynchburg's concept especially in seats of control, is similar to the typical attitude of the late 19th Century. Racial attitudes, from the same seats of control, are far behind the rest of the State. The same thing is true of its social and economic attitudes, some of which smack of an era pre-dating the industrial revolution. In spite of all these things, there is a liveral spirit here which is striving to be born.

August 8, 1950

Mr. Henry Lesesne
2512 Glenwood Road
Columbia 4, S. C.

Dear Mr. Lesesne:

You are quite right about Mr. Comer. He is a member of SRC's Board of Directors, having been elected last November for a one-year term.

When notified of his election, he did say that he was not in full agreement with SRC's position, but that he would be willing to serve out the one-year term. It is my understanding that he has, at various times in the past, used his influence in behalf of better race relations.

I will look forward to that visit from you when you are in Atlanta.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming

RECEIVED
AUG 8 1950
Southern Regional Council

2512 Glenwood Road
Columbia 4, S.C.,
August 7, 1950

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thank you for sending me the NYHT reprint. I have always thought that SRC is doing a tremendously important work in the South and I am always glad to help wherever possible.

I wonder if you could tell me if the Alabama industrialist, Donald Comer (Avondale Mills) is a director in SRC or is connected with it in any way. It seems to me that I have read somewhere that he is, but I am not sure. I do recall, however, that he had an important part in the citizens' committee which did so much to quell the Klan outbreak in Alabama last summer.

The occasion has not arisen for me to come to Atlanta for sometime, but when I do come over there, I want to look you up.

Cordially,

Henry Lesesne

Levin

October 25, 1950

Mr. Art Levin
Anti-Defamation League
11 Pryor Street, S.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Art:

I talked yesterday with Donald Comer about the off-color academy proposed near Birmingham.

All he had heard was that it was to be a religious foundation. He expressed surprise at the news that it was to be jealously Anglo-Saxon. He of course knew in intimate detail the eccentricities of the Mr. Woodward whose will left the money and the efforts to break the will (for family purposes).

Mr. Comer undertook to talk with various friends about the matter.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

Lackey

Sent: Survey leaflet
Greenville's big idea

November 21, 1950

Miss Katharine Lackey
315 Warwick Lane
Lynchburg, Virginia

Dear Miss Lackey:

Your good report gave me the first clear account I had had of what happened. As a sometime Virginian, I am glad you gave the year in Lynchburg, and distressed that Lynchburg and Virginia did not take up the opportunities you and your work offered.

It is a good thing to get the facts set out rightly.

I wonder if Lynchburg could be persuaded to do a home town self-survey. The one at Greenville, though it was confined to the Negro community, has had remarkable good effects.

Best wishes to you. Let us know what work you go into.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er/Encls.

11/17/50 - letter saying GSM out of city.

315 Warwick Lane
Lynchburg, Virginia
November 14, 1950

RECEIVED
NOV 15 1950
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Exec. Dir.
The New South
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Since the Lynchburg situation has come to your attention, I am enclosing a statement, based upon my own records here. I regret very much to send out such a report myself, but I felt that the University left me no alternative. As you know, the control of the industrialists, exemplified in this case, has long been the bottleneck to liberal movements in the South. I feel also that this kind of thing is too important to the adult education movement to be overlooked. What I have at stake personally is a small matter compared to these things. Of course, the whole episode is a sign of the times, a part of the national scene and not apart from the Southern reaction concretized recently in Florida and North Carolina.

Mr. Zehmer knows that I am sending a report to you for your information. I suggested that he send you a documented report similar to mine from his own viewpoint. I have limited my statement to a correction of the press release and to a reply to the accusations. As you can imagine, there are a great many community implications which I have not gone into in my statement. There has been a long line of forced community resignations here on the same charges: Race. Labor. And social and economic views. Leadership in education and religion has borne the heaviest brunt. In my situation, there were two closely inter-related cases, that of the Jewish Rabbi and the Executive Secretary of the YWCA. You may recall the circumstances of President Montgomery's resignation (of Lynchburg College) about a year ago. What is needed in Lynchburg is a complete analysis by an expert in communityrelations. There is a real story here.

Mr. Emerson Smith was kind enough to come to Lynchburg several months ago to get information. I am taking the liberty to send him a copy of my letter to you. I am also sending a copy to Guy and Guion Johnson, our mutual friends in Chapel Hill.

Your visit to the Labor-Education-Religion-Management group last year is still pleasantly remembered. The group has been under constant community pressure, and has sustained heavy losses. We are still hoping that it can be continued in some way.

With best wishes in your own good work, I am

Sincerely yours,
Katharine Lackey
Katharine Lackey

Enc.

P. S. The situation has become too generally known to consider the enclosed report confidential. Please be free to refer it to anyone who has good reason to be interested and to know the facts.

LYNCHBURG AREA UNIVERSITY CENTER

Lynchburg, Virginia
November 1, 1950

To the Instructors and the Steering Committee of the former
Lynchburg Area University Center:

The Lynchburg Area University Center, Lynchburg, Virginia, an adult education project of the University of Virginia Extension Division, was closed September 15, 1950, apparently because of lack of funds.

From June 1 until September 15, there had been controversy in regard to the non-renewal of the director's one year contract. In addition to the budget crisis, reasons given by the Director of the Extension Division for the non-renewal of contract were the director's ideas on race relations, labor relations, and social and economic views. Repeated requests on the part of the Lynchburg director for substantiation of the accusations; for correction of the University's erroneous Press Release of July 17; and for an analysis of the Center's Records by an outside impartial committee did not bring results either from the Director of the Extension Division or from the President of the University. The Lynchburg director therefore made such analysis as was possible from the official Records of the Center in Lynchburg.

In brief this seems to be the situation: the University launched a program in a conservative community, which it could not maintain and still keep the financial support of the vested interests, especially some of its own alumni. Secondly, the expected appropriation of $50,000 for Extension did not come from the Legislature, and the Extension Division did not receive other financial support it anticipated.

The enclosed report is sent to you for your information. It contains the following:

1. Summary of the Annual Report of the director of the Lynchburg Area University Center, September 22, 1949 - August 22, 1950. Full Report sent to the President of the University and to the Director of the Extension Division.

2. A brief of the circumstances of the non-renewal of the director's contract. Referred to the President of the University and the Director of Extension on September 1 with a request for a correction of the Press Release and substantiation of the accusations.

3. The Lynchburg director's reply to the accusations. Based upon the Records.

4. The University's Press Release of July 17, 1950, and the Lynchburg director's correction of the statement, October 28, 1950. From The Daily Advance, Lynchburg, Virginia.

5. Personal statement of the former director.

If you need any further information, the former director will be glad to comply with your request.

Sincerely yours,

Katharine Lackey

Katharine Lackey

Lynchburg, Virginia
315 Warwick Lane
November 1, 1950

THE LYNCHBURG AREA UNIVERSITY CENTER
619 Church Street
Lynchburg, Virginia

SUMMARY OF REPORT September 22, 1949, to August 22, 1950

Administration and Organization

Administered by U. Va. Ext. Div. with advisory Steering Com. The Ext. Div. makes the policies; is responsible for the budget; approves instructors; appoints the staff. All salaries are received from the State of Va. Student fees are paid to the U. of Va. Ext. Div. STAFF: one professional worker. Part-time secretary; part-time janitor.

Classes

Centers: Lynchburg; Bedford; Altavista; Buchanan; Rustburg; Victoria. Main areas of interest in credit classes: Education; Fine Arts; Engineering. Non-Credit Classes: Creative Writing; Arts and Crafts; and Leadership Training in Group Discussion have been offered. Other areas of interest: Marriage and Family Relations; Speech and Diction; Remedial Reading; Languages; Literature; Current Affairs; Mental Hygiene; Child Psychology; Interior Decorating.

No. of Students in Credit Classes..... 279
No. in Non-Credit Classes..... 84
TOTAL IN CLASSES..... 303

Community Services

Purpose: To help community organizations plan meetings; to provide panel speakers, moderators, and group discussion leaders; to give leadership in methods and techniques in group discussion and forum meetings; to serve as a community consultant.

Public Affairs Meetings - Planned to integrate with U. Va. campus program

SUBJECT	SPONSORING AGENCY	PLACE	DATE
"Constitutional Amendment on the Right to Vote"	Jr. Chamber Com.	YWCA	Nov. 1, 1949
(Sponsored by Center before program of Community Service was instituted)			
"Can Mercy Killing Be Justified?"	B'nai Brith	Synagogue	Feb. 3, 1950
"The Peoples" Peace"	AAUW	RMWC	April 16, 1950
"A Christian Economy: The Concern of Church Women"	United Council of Church Women	St. John's	May 5, 1950

Approximate Total.....475

Fine Arts

"Appreciation-Preview" (of Baltimore Symphony Program)	Mr. Williamson	Pres. Church	Dec. 4, 1949
"The Great Carol Literature"	Mr. Williamson	Pres. Church	Dec. 12, 1949
"The Christmas Carol" (Solo Reading)	Mr. Jack Weldon	Lynch. Col.	

Approximate Total.....210

APPROXIMATE TOTAL REACHED THROUGH COMMUNITY SERVICES.....685

Promotion and Publicity
The Center used all normal avenues of promotion and publicity such as letters, radio, newspaper, interviews, etc. The director met with community organizations in an attempt to interpret the program, using the group discussion method in order to give the groups themselves an opportunity to analyze needs and evaluate resources in the community. Resources listed by practically all groups were the three colleges in the community. Factors tending to retard a community--centered adult education program were listed by various groups as follows: community apathy; sharp class cleavage; low wage scale; jobs given according to family prestige rather than according to ability; lack of a public library; lack of library facilities of any kind for Negroes (other than the Dunbar High School library); poor housing, sub-standard living conditions, and cultural and geographic isolation in some parts of the city.

APPROXIMATE TOTAL REACHED PERSONALLY THROUGH PROMOTIONAL WORK WITH COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS..... 1,025

Projected Programs. Not carried through because of lack of budget. "The Reusens Project." An attempt to analyze needs and institute a program of continuing education in a typical small industrial community in the city.

Speakers Bureau. Background work has been done on a Speakers Bureau. The needs and the resources are here. A Speakers Bureau would be a natural complement to the program of Community Services.

Evaluation. Any real evaluation must be based upon long-term experience and must be the result of the coordinated efforts of the director, the instructional staff, and the students.
Weaknesses: Failure to reach the following groups of people in any appreciable number: Negroes; organized labor; and other industrial groups; persons of limited educational opportunity. It was not possible because of lack of budget and staff to attack the serious literacy problem in the area. To meet this problem adequately would require concerted community effort, subsidy and long-range planning. In some of the concentrated industrial areas of the city, there are indications that the educational level of the adult population is between the third and fourth grade. There is urgent need for a broad program of basic education for these groups. There is great need in the area for civic education especially in view of the traditional low percentage Virginia-Vote. There is need for Institutes and short-courses for professional people to give them an opportunity to keep abreast of developments in their fields of specialty.

Strong Points: Ability to get both Credit and Non-Credit Classes underway the first year and to institute a program of Community Services. Demands for the Center's services constantly expanded. The program was beginning to take hold in Altavista and Bedford and in the outlying agricultural centers. The informal program was rapidly growing.

Katharine Lackey, director
Lynchburg Area University Center

Date: August 22, 1950

Note: A more detailed Report is available upon request.

The Lynchburg Area University Center
619 Church Street
Lynchburg, Virginia

Re: Non-renewal of contract of director

1 Employment and non-renewal of Contract

1. The director of the Center was employed by the U. Va. Ext. Div. Contractual letter dated August 17, 1949, signed by George B. Zehmer, Director.

2. The Lynchburg's director contract was not renewed. The director has never objected to this; she is clearly on a one-year contract. It is the procedures in connection with the non-renewal of contract which the director actively resists. It is the accusations which the director cannot accept as the executive of an educational program, the policies of which were made before she was employed.

11 Procedures: TOTAL LACK OF DUE PROCESS. There has never been any kind of a hearing before anyone. Allegedly, accusations against the Lynchburg director by the Dir. of the Ext. Div. of U. Va. are based upon two things:

1. A series of two-person conferences between Mr. Zehmer and other individuals in Lynchburg on June 1. The Lynchburg director was not present in any of these instances, either to hear the complaints or to answer them. Some of the persons interviewed had no first hand knowledge of the program. In fact, there seemed to be a tendency on the part of the Ext. Div. Dir. not to consult persons who could give information from first hand experience. Instructors were not consulted. The former Steering Com. Secty., the moving spirit of the program in its early months, was not interviewed.

2. A meeting of the Steering Com., advisory group for the Center, held on the evening of June 1. This meeting was held without a quorum; without the director's presence during the discussion; without factual data; and without a record of the discussion.

111 The accusations: Quoted from Mr. Zehmer's letter of June 5, 1950, to the Lynchburg director.

"In the early months especially you had identified so closely and vigorously with the Center your personal ideas on such important subjects as race relations, labor relations and social and economic policies that the Center was becoming in fact a propaganda rather than an educational agency. Whether this was the fact or not is somewhat beside the point."

1V Other circumstances

1. Press Statement of Director of Ext. Div. of U. Va.
On July 17, 1950, the Director of the U. Va. Ext. Div. issued an official press release from Charlottesville to the Lynchburg Press. The Statement is at variance with official Records of the Center in pertinent factual data, especially in regard to financial and administrative responsibility for the Center.

2. Dismissal of Center's Secretary on July 15 two months before the expiration of the director's contract.

3. Unpaid bills of the Center. Rent not paid. Utilities not paid. Telephone cut off on July 19 because of non-payment of service charges.

4. Lack of directive in regard to the future of the Center. All the director has been able to say to inquiries since early April is that she does not know whether or not the Center is to be continued. This lack of information worked a real hardship upon teachers, prospective students, school principals, and others participating in the program.

Date: August 22, 1950

The Director of the Extension Division made no effort to verify the accusations which allegedly came from people in the community and from the small minority of the Steering Com. attending the meeting on June 1; yet the accusations were given as the reason for the non-renewal of the Lynchburg director's contract. They have never been substantiated in any way.

THE FACTS IN REGARD TO THE ACCUSATIONS:
Based on the Center's Records

"....Race Relations..."

Policy: The policy in race relations was made before the local director was employed. Substantiating data for this statement:

1. All preliminary planning meetings were bi-racial, with Negroes participating freely in the discussion.
2. The Steering Committee itself was bi-racial.
3. The question of segregated classes came up several times in the preliminary sessions of the planning committee. As indicated in the minutes the decision reached in all instances was that the program was for "all groups."

> "Dr. Allen raised the question of segregation. Mr. Zehmer and others said they believed all present were interested in equal educational opportunities for all the people. And the attitude of those calling the meeting was apparent from the composition of the group wanting to explore the problem together."--Memo dated January 19, 1949

Moreover the bi-racial class in Community Recreation, offered by the Center in the fall of 1949, was approved by the Dir. of the U. Va. Ext. Div. The class was announced from Charlottesville, set up from Charlottesville and a member of the Ext. Div. staff was selected as an instructor.

Quoting from a joint letter dated July 12, 1950, of Mr. Payton and Dr. Segal (who was a member of the former Steering Com.):

"On the Racial issue, if you will recall, Dr. Zehmer during the earlier meetings of the Steering Committee, we thoroughly discussed this question and had in general set the policy that Miss Lackey followed."

The Center's Activities which included Negroes

Classes: There was one class out of a total of seventeen which was open to Negroes. Mr. Zehmer approved this class at the request of the City Recreation Dept. of Lynchburg, which partly subsidized tuition for some of its members. When some groups objected to this bi-racial class (especially some of the U. Va alumni) Mr. Zehmer had the Attorney General consult the law. He discovered that it was against the Virginia law for the Univ. to offer a class which admitted Negroes*. The local director was notified by the Dir. of Ext. Div. to this effect in a conversation on February 2, 1950. Shortly after this, the local director was obliged to deny admittance to a Negro applicant to an Arts and Crafts class and to Negro applicants for the summer Audio-Visual Education Workshop.

Promotional Work: Promotional work and publicity was done almost solely with Caucasian groups. Three out of eighteen meetings with community organizations were bi-racial. These were the Labor-Education-Religion-Management group; the Ministerial Assoc ; and the Children's Clinic group. One group was all Negro; this was the Hill City Teachers Association.

Community Services: On the basis of the policy on the part of the U. Va. Ext. Div. and the Steering Com.. the local director encouraged non-segregated public meetings; this was done by the simple device of placing public meetings where Negroes would be welcome.

* The Swanson Case (application of a Negro for admission to the U. Va. Law School) was pending.

In instances where co-sponsoring community organizations wished to meet where Negroes do not usually attend, the director made no objection. (Example: The AAUW meeting at Randolph-Macon Woman's College, April 16, 1950; subject: "The People's Peace.") One community agency, the United Council of Church Women, which co-sponsored a meeting with the Center, is itself bi-racial. Negroes attended all public meetings sponsored by the Center except the Forum co-sponsored by the AAUW, held at Randolph-Macon Woman's College. Such meetings were held in the following places: the YWCA; the Presbyterian Church; St. John's Episcopal Church; the Synagogue; and Lynchburg College.

Other activities in race relations,(some of which might be termed personal)
The director visited Dunbar High School several times at the invitation of the principal and individual teachers. As an individual, the director spoke once before an all Negro group, the Jackson Street Methodist Church. The occasion was Race Relations Sunday; the subject was "Faith and Brotherhood." As an individual, the director joined the Labor-Education--Religion-Management group, which is bi-racial. Three members of the Center's Steering Committee belonged, one of the instructors was an active member, and a fair number of students had membership in the organization. The director mentions this in some detail, as her membership in this group seemed to be one of the factors in the accusations. The director made a small contribution to the Negro College Fund, to the NAACP, and to other Negro community organizations. On several occasions, in the company of a member of the Center's Steering Committee, the director visited the Phyllis Wheatley Branch of the YWCA.

The above constitutes a complete record of the director's activities and the Center's activities with Negro groups or bi-racial groups.

"....Labor Relations..."
The director has likewise been criticized for connecting the work of the Center in an undesirable way with labor.
Actually, the Center was able to do nothing during its first year for organized labor. It was hoped both by organized labor and by the director that over a period of time this deficiency could be corrected. There were reasons for this, reasons which are rooted deeply in community mores. (Memo to Mr. Zehmer dated June 7, 1950.) There were two concrete instances of attempts on the part of the Center to cooperate with organized labor. One was in regard to an approach to the literacy problem in the community. (Letter of September 28, 1949, to Dr. Ben Segal of CIO, member of the Center's Steering Committee.) The other was in regard to a proposed Industry-Labor Forum. This was done largely by telephone. (See Center's Records, under Projected Programs. File on "Forums.") Organized labor was willing to cooperate in the presentation of such a Forum; Central Virginia Industries, however, did not supply speakers from the viewpoint of industry, as it is against their policy for management to appear on the same platform with labor.

The Center's Records clearly show that it was management--not organized labor--through which the Center tried to work in reaching industrial groups. There were reasons for this, which the director will be glad to go into with anyone especially interested. For one thing, the way was paved by Mr. Zehmer for immediate cooperation with CVI; Mr. Zehmer took the director to see the executive director of CVI the first day she was in Lynchburg. Also the community attitude toward labor made it wise to try to get the cooperation of management. Representatives of organized labor understood this viewpoint. Quoting from a joint letter of Mr. Payton and Dr. Segal, dated July 12, 1950,

"We would like to take issue with the statement that Miss Lackey had been in any way 'pro-labor'. We know for a fact that Miss Lackey had worked exclusively with the management groups and had very little contact with organized labor. We, of course, realizing that Lynchburg is a very conservative community understood that Miss Lackey was probably justified in this approach."

Furthermore, the Center's Records indicate that it was management, not organized labor, which tried to influence the policies of the Center. See whole file on Central Virginia Industries for substantiation of the above statement. The executive director of CVI tried to name the director of the Center and was very frank in saying who CVI and other industrial interests did not want. Criticism came from several vested interest sources regarding the Lynchburg director's former affiliation with someone thought to be sympathetic toward labor.

Noteworthy also is the fact that the director of Central Virginia Industries was elected "temporary chairman" of a committee to "reactivate the Center." This election took place at the meeting of the Steering Committee on June 1 which was held without a record of the discussion (some say this was done at the request of the Ext. Div. Dir.) and without a quorum. Since it appears that there were no University funds with which to operate the Center, the election of the executive director of CVI to serve as chairman of a meeting to "reactivate the Center" raised the question in the minds of a good many people as to where the money was coming from.

Substantiation of other attempts at control on the part of some of the large industrialists in the community (especially U. Va. alumni and others associated with the U. Va. Development Fund) can be cited from the Center's Records and from conversations. For example, the following conversation which took place on February 2, 1950, between the director of the U. Va. Ext. Div. and the Lynchburg director is very illuminating:

"Katharine, they're gunning for you! They say, 'We got rid of_____, we didn't have anything to do with getting rid of_____but we are mighty glad_____gone, and don't think we can't get rid of this one." (Names used here were those of former educators in the community.) The Extension Div. Dir. went on to say that "they had told the University that unless it controlled the Center, the University would never get another dime out of Lynchburg for anything." The Director of the Ext. Div. said he told them that he "did not react to pressure; that no one could pressure him into anything."

Soon after this conversation, there was noticeable decline of support on the part of the Ext. Div. for the Center. Dating from the first of the year, correspondence from Charlottesville had practically stopped. By spring there were indications of efforts to hold back the actual classes. By April 6, it was evident that the University was having crucial budget difficulties. From that time through September 15, the expiration of the director's contract, the director did not know whether or not the Center would continue to operate. The director completed her contract without a secretary or a telephone for two months. Throughout the last half of her year's contract, the director did not know whether or not the Center would be continued. She could give no information in answer to inquiries. She could do no planning for the Center.

Pertinent to the whole situation is the fact that a good many people in the community knew of the non-renewal of the director's contract before the director knew of it herself.

"....The Center...a 'propaganda agency'..."

The director scarcely knows how to reply to the accusation that the Center was becoming a propaganda agency. The factual data regarding the program belies this charge. As far as the director can ascertain, the instructors have unanimously said:

1. That there had been no attempt to use their classrooms as instruments of propaganda;
2. That they do not know what the director's "social and economic ideas" are. Quoting from a letter from an instructor, dated July 27, 1950:

> "I was startled last week to learn that an endeavor in which I had believed and worked was called a "propaganda agency" and said not to fulfill its function as an educational enterprise...The course which I conducted was strictly educational....I was aware that Miss Lackey is a liberal-minded citizen. She has never suggested in any way that I accept her ideas or that I promulgate them to my students. Furthermore, I feel that if she had been interested in using the local Center as a 'propaganda agency' she would have seen to it that her teaching staff were thoroughly briefed with regard to her position."

The subject matter of the public meetings which was in all instances*selected by the community organizations which co-sponsored the meeting with the Center does not in any way bear out the charge that the Center was used as a "propaganda agency." In the promotional work with community organizations, members of the audiences were left entirely free to express their needs in regard to a community centered adult education program.

> Quoting from a letter and a telegram from members of the Steering Com.: "I have never heard one statement against your organizational work, your personal life, or of your beliefs so no wonder I was shocked beyond means when there was such a turn-about-face of your work with us in Lynchburg." Letter dated July 17, 1949, to the Lynchburg director.
>
> "Conduct has followed lines recommended by Steering Committee." Telegram dated July 25, 1950.

The Lynchburg director has repeatedly asked the Dir. of the U. V a. Ext. Div. to be explicit about the kind of propaganda being distributed; the manner in which it was distributed and by whom; the subject of the propaganda, etc. Until this is concretized, there seems to be no adequate reply that can be made.

"...Social and economic policies..."

The accusation in regard to the director's "social and economic policies" is too vague to attempt to reply.

* The exception to this was the Forum on the Poll Tax, held on November 1, 1949. The subject matter for this meeting was worked out jointly by the Dir. of the U. Va. Ext. Div. and the Lynchburg Director.

THE DAILY ADVANCE

LYNCHBURG, VA. MONDAY EVENING, JULY 17, 1950

Colleges Won't Renew Miss Lackey's Pact As Center Directer

By MALLY ZIMMERMAN

The three colleges cooperating with extension division of University of Virginia in sponsoring Lynchburg area university center have "unanimously concluded" that it is not advisable to enter into a new contract with Miss Katherine Lackey, present director of the center, George B. Zehmer, head of extension division, announced today.

Zehmer said the cooperating schools—Lynchburg College, Randolph-Macon Woman's College and Sweet Briar College—assumed financial and administrative responsibility of the center and were, therefore, in charge of staffing it.

MISS KATHERINE LACKEY

Miss Lackey's contract expires in September.

Mr. Zehmer's statement follows:

"At the urgent request of Lynchburg newspapers and several members of the advisory committee of the recently organized Lynchburg Area University Center, I am making this public statement concerning the center.

"The fact should be emphasized that this statement is made by a representative of only one of the cooperating colleges, and representatives of none of the others have had an opportunity to see it.

"The center is an experimental and exploratory agency recently established through cooperative efforts of Lynchburg College, Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Sweet Briar College and the extension division of University of Virginia.

"In many ways it is based upon and grows out of several years of University of Virginia extension work in Lynchburg, in which faculty members of the local college participated.

"But the center also symbolizes the effort of the local colleges to work more closely with the individuals and agencies in Lynchburg in determining the educational needs of the community and in discovering the most effective ways for carrying on an adult educational program.

"The center emerged from a number of meetings between representatives of cooperating colleges and organizational representatives and interested individuals in the Lynchburg area."

"As the participating groups arrived at the point where some organization seemed necessary, it was agreed by all parties that, for a three-year experimental period, the cooperating colleges would be asked to assume financial and administrative responsibilities of the center. At the same time the citizens' group agreed to keep in force an advisory committee upon which the colleges could call for suggestions and advice.

"Periodically, the colleges would report to the advisory committee and to all others who identified themselves with the center.

"Duly constituted officials of the cooperating schools accepted the terms of the arrangements and took over operation of the center in the fall of 1949.

"Under these terms, the colleges were clearly and specifically given responsibility and authority to handle finances and to employ the necessary personnel for the three-year period.

"It was also explicitly stated that before the end of this period, all interested parties would jointly determine what the future structure and program should be.

"In accord with terms of the agreement, cooperating colleges proceeded to obtain a headquarters and to employ necessary personnel.

"Wide investigations were made to try to find the best qualified person as local director. It happened that the person who seemed to have the best qualifications for the post was residing in the State of California.

"The question of funds for traveling for an interview was raised, but the cooperating institutions hesitated to advance the relatively large sum required for this purpose.

"Instead, it was agreed that the directorship should be offered with the distinct understanding that the appointment would be for one year only—unless the contracting parties should mutually agree upon terms and conditions of an extended period.

"Since the appointment was clearly for one year only, it was natural and proper that the local

Colleges Won't Renew Miss Lackey's Pact

(Continued from Page 13)

director should relatively early in the academic year ask that some decision be reached concerning the future

"These negotiations have been under way for some time.

"The important steps seem to be these: Early in the year, the local director stated definitely on several occasions that she was unhappy in her assignment and did not know whether she would remain for a full year. I advised her by all means to stay the year out.

"Among reasons for this unhappiness, she stated, was that she had never before worked away from a large university center and that she felt isolated and was very lonely in the Lynchburg environment.

"Later, she stated that she was more happily adjusted and expressed the hope that she would be given an opportunity to remain two additional years.

"In the meantime, officials of the cooperating colleges unanimously concluded that it was not advisable to enter into a contract with the present local director beyond the one-year period.

"Before a final decision was reached by the cooperating colleges, a representative from each had interviews with the director and discussed in considerable detail the reasons why we were doubtful about the wisdom of giving her an opportunity to continue in the post beyond the one year.

"At the time, the director assured the college representatives that, while she would like to remain, she would readily acquiese to any decision.

"However, she was informed that we would consult as many of the interested Lynchburg citizens as possible, including members of the advisory committee, and give serious consideration to their recommendations—although the cooperating colleges were given and had assumed the responsibility of employing center personnel.

"I know that a number of citizens were consulted and chairman of the advisory committee and the director were asked to invite all members of the committee to meet with the college representatives for consultation. The fact that all advisory committee members were not present is not the fault of the colleges.

"It should be emphasized that the center is an educational agency. As such it has no program to which it is committed and which it seeks to put over on the people of the Lynchburg area.

"It does not seek and will not undertake to tell people of the area what they should think, how they should act and the decisions they should make on important issues.

"This does not mean that the center is uninterested in or does not believe in education that comes to grips with current problems. It does mean that the center believes there is a sharp and important difference between relevancy and dogmatism.

"The center's position is that it does not know the answer to all of our common problems, but it does hold that it is its function to help throw light upon them and then leave the people—all of the people of the Lynchburg area—free to make their own choices."

THE FORUM

CITY UNIVERSITY CENTER

The Lynchburg Area University Center was closed amid controversy. In view of this regrettable situation, as the executive in charge of the Center for which the U. Va. Ext. Div. and the steering committee made the policies, I requested that an analysis be made of the records of the center by an impartial outside committee. I also requested a correction of the official press release of July 17 made from Charlottesville by the director of the Extension Division. President Darden and Mr. Zehmer declined both of these requests.

To get the facts before the public, I am herewith correcting the erroneous statements made in the press release. These corrections are based upon the official records of the center.

Quoting from the press release: "Zehmer said the cooperating schools—Lynchburg College, Randolph-Macon Woman's College and Sweet Briar College—assumed financial and administrative responsibility of the center, and were, therefore, in charge of staffing it." This impression is in error. The statement that the colleges in the community were in any way responsible for the employment—or re-employment—of the director, or otherwise financially or administratively responsible, is directly opposed to the records and to the Lynchburg director's experience in the job.

The colleges have been generous with their staff and library resources. Judging from the center's records of preliminary planning meetings, the three colleges in the community were expected to make financial commitments to the center. With the exception of a $1,000 contribution from one of the colleges, this expectation did not materialize. Quoting from a letter from one of the college presidents addressed to Mr. Zehmer, dated August 26, 1949: "I am wondering whether it is understood that the Ext. Div. is going to take care of the expenses of this center at the inception of the project . . . I gather from what ——— has said that he finds himself in much the same position." This letter was written nine days after Mr. Zehmer's contractual letter to me stating that "each of the colleges has made small financial commitments."

The U. Va. Ext. Div. has been financially and administratively responsible for the former Lynchburg Area Univ. Center from its inception in September, 1949. In a community where 303 students made checks payable to the U. Va. Ext. Div.; where 18 instructors and assistants received checks from the State of Va.; where the lease for the office headquarters was signed by George B. Zehmer, director of the U. Va. Ext. Div.; and where utility bills were paid through the U. Va. Ext. Div., it does not seem necessary to belabor further the point of financial and administrative responsibility.

Quoting from the press release: " . . . the colleges were specifically given responsibility and authority to employ the necessary personnel . . ." The facts: I was employed by the Dir. of the U. Va., Ext. Div. in a contractual letter dated August 17, 1949, the first sentence of which reads, "I have President Darden's authority to offer you the position as director of our Lynchburg Extension Center for the coming year." I have been a member of the State retirement system, have attended staff meetings in Charlottesville, and have received my checks from the State. Moreover, I had correspondence with the U. Va. Ext. Div. as early as the summer of 1947 in regard to a position with the Ext. Div. As late as August 3, 1949, there had been no decision reached as to whether I would be placed in Lynchburg or in Arlington. Mr. Zehmer's letter of that date reads as follows: "I should say further that at this moment we would want you to take over the directorship of our Ext. Center either in Lynchburg or in Arlington. This fact does not bear out Mr. Zehmer's statement that the colleges in the community were responsible for my employment. The press statement says that "the question of funds for traveling for an interview was raised, but the cooperating colleges hesitated to advance the relatively large sum for this purpose." My contractual letter states that "President Darden cannot bring himself to approve of the expenditure just for an interview." Records indicate a projected plan for me to meet President Darden at Colorado Springs for an interview. This did not materialize.

All instructors and assistants in the credit program were approved by the heads of their respective departments in Charlottesville and appointed by the Ext. Div. Those in the non-credit program were approved by the Ext. Div.

The press release states that "duly constituted officials of the cooperating colleges took over operation of the center in the fall of 1949." The fact is that the U. Va. Ext. Dic., with me as local director, took over the operation of the center. The local director was responsible to the director of the Ext. Div. in all matters pertaining to the center. Pertinent at this point is the published statement of policy written by Mr. Zehmer and published in Charlottesville: "The director of extension has assumed a major responsibility in directing and supervising the activities of the center." From U. Va. Ext. Div., Vol XVIII, No. 4, September 15, 1949.

According to the press release ,the "cooperating colleges proceeded to obtain headquarters and to employ necessary personnel." The facts: With the help of the former Steering Com. Secy., I as director secured the headquarters for the center. The colleges had nothing to do with this. Only one of the college president visited the center throughout the year; this was quite late in the year's activities. Also, with the help of the former steering com. secy, I employed a secretary and a janitor. The secretary was approved by Mr. Zehmer; she received her checks from the State.

Quoting from the press release, "before a final decision was reached by the cooperating colleges, a representative from each had interviews with the director and discussed in considerable detail the reasons why we were doubtful about the wisdom of giving her an opportunity to continue in the post beyond the one year. At the time, the director assured the college representatives that, while she would like to remain, she would readily acquiesce to any decision." This is not the case. I did not see any representatives from any of the three colleges in regard to continuing as director or in regard to the continuance of the center. To quote again from the press release, "the director did not know whether she would remain for a full year." Not at any time did I suggest to Mr. Zehmer that I would not fulfill my one year contract. Neither did I "ask early in the academic year that some decision be reached."

I shall not attempt to reply to the personal references in the press release; they do not seem to be germane to a professional issue. Neither shall I try to answer Mr. Zehmer's nebulous statements about "relevancy and dogmatism" in relation to the center and what "it seeks to put over on the people of Lynchburg."

The foregoing statement is made to present the facts, based upon the center's official records. It does not seem fitting or proper to go further into the controversy at this time. An analysis has been made of the situation--based upon the official records of the center—which will be available upon request.

KATHERINE LACKEY.

To the Steering Committee, the Instructors, the Students, and other Friends of the Lynchburg Area University Center:

I have delayed correcting the University's Press Release of July 17, and sending the Report of the Center's program and other statements. I wanted to give the University every opportunity to do these things and to take such constructive action was was possible for our constituency under the unfortunate circumstances. Please accept this as my sincere effort to present the facts and to bring the situation to a harmonious conclusion for all concerned.

It is a source of deep regret to me that an educational venture such as the Lynchburg Area University Center, into which many people put much time, energy, and creative thought, has been terminated in a way that is disparaging to all of us. It is unfortunate that our critics have been those who did not sit in our classrooms or in our audiences. Students who worked delightedly with clay, colors or chords of music; those who struggled with problems of engineering; those who came seeking new skills and insights for their daily work, know that their classrooms were not used as instruments of propaganda for any given set of social ideas.

Members of our panels and our audiences who participated in our forum meetings whether they were on the Poll Tax, on the People's Peace, on Mercy Killing, or on a Christian Economy, know that all sides of the question were presented and that no effort was made to curb freedom of expression. Indeed, the very fact that we were often not able to get speakers on both sides of a question accounts for the paucity of our forum meetings. This was the case with a projected meeting with labor and management, a proposed meeting on a national health insurance plan, and on the Citizen's Responsibility in the Atomic Age. Groups with which we met in an effort to interpret the possibilities of the program know that they were left free to voice their needs, to express what they knew to be the resources of their community and the things in their city which would tend to retard a community-centered program of adult education.

It is my faith that a program of civic, cultural and vocational education for adults will take root here where the need is great and the resources are in abundance. I feel that the experiment in which several thousand people have participated has not been without significance. We have made more than our share of mistakes, but they were honest mistakes that might be expected in something as new as a program of informal education in a community generally characterized as conservative. If our mistakes serve to pave the way toward richer, freer educational opportunity for all the people in the area, or make them alert to the very forces that would try to hold back that opportunity, we will be deeply rewarded.

I wish especially to thank our distinguished instructional staff for their devoted service, and to express appreciation to our students for their faith in an experimental effort.

With appreciation and best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Katharine Lackey

Katharine Lackey

315 Warwick Lane
Lynchburg, Virginia
November 1, 1950

File
"L" gen. Corresp.
Cr. ref.
State Councils on H.R.
gen. corresp.
re: Introduction of Geo Lloyd to
Sec Atty Rev. Chas. Kelly.
at Dir. Houston Council
(see ltr. of 8/11/64
from J Kelly)

September 2, 1964

Mr. George Lloyd
Public Affairs and Community
Relations
Humble Oil and Refining Company
Houston, Texas

Dear Mr. Lloyd:

I was sorry that I was away on vacation when you were in Atlanta, but I am glad you had an opportunity to visit the offices and Paul Anthony.

I have an old, old friend working with your company in Houston. If you happen to know Lee Wagner I wish you would give him my regards.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
cc: Mr. Charles Kelly

File "La" - general

August 13, 1965

Mr. A. B. Lakeman
Box 10
McComb, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Lakeman:

We have your letter of August 11 in which you inquire about the persons who make up the "advisory committees" of the Southern Regional Council.

The Council does not have advisory committees per se. We do have a governing body of 100 persons who make up our Board of Directors, and from that body a panel of 15 persons makes up our Executive Committee. Represented on our Board are persons active in the fields of education, religion, labor, business, government, the sciences, as well as other well informed, civic-minded persons.

The Southern Regional Council works in close cooperation with state Councils on Human Relations in 11 southern states. These Councils are structured similarly to us.

I hope this information serves your purpose. If not, and you care to be a bit more specific, we'll be glad to furnish you whatever other information you seek.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Mildred M. Johnson
Secretary to the Director

MMJ

Rec'd 8/13/65 MJ - pls reply 8/11/65

Mr. Lester Humbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr Humbar

What persons make-up the "advisory committee" of SRC?

Yours truly

A. B. Lakeman
Box 10
McComb, Miss.

File "L" gen.

October 27, 1966

Mr. & Mrs. Hermon Atwood, Jr.
2365 Baywood Drive, S. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30315

Dear Mr. & Mrs. Atwood:

Regrettably, the Council's Annual Meeting is being held November 16 - 18. Therefore, I will be unable to attend the Lynchburg College Day Dinner.

Please express to Dr. and Mrs. Brewer my deep regret that I will be unable to see them on that occasion.

Should it be possible, our Annual Dinner will be held at the Biltmore Hotel at 7:00 p.m. on November 17, we would be pleased to have you and the Brewers as our guests at that occasion. Incidentally, Dr. Riley Montgomery, a member of the Council and former president at Lynchburg, will be in town for this occasion.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

file
"L" gen

November 22, 1966

Mr. Julian M. Longley
217 West Cuyler Street
Dalton, Georgia 30720

Dear Mr. Longley:

Thank you for your letter of October 27. I would have answered it much earlier but I did not want any statement of mine to be considered as a political endorsement from the staff head of an agency which, as you well understand, must remain completely out of politics.

However, I did agree with the opinions expressed in that letter and appreciate your taking the time to have shared them with me.

Come visit us sometime.

With every good wish.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

Rec'd 10/31/66

(C)

JULIAN M. LONGLEY

217 West Cuyler Street
Dalton, Georgia 30720
27 October 1966.

Mr. Paul Anthony,
Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Five Forsyth Street Building
Atlanta, Ga., 30303

Dear Paul:

In a sense, Georgia's present political enigma gives one a feeling of being astride a galloping paradox riding headlong toward a foreseeable collision with a dilemma. It is, to say the least, a matter which challenges the highest levels of responsible thinking and action, and is one in which I believe you share my concern.

The outcome of the currently lamented Democratic Primary is, without doubt, the most colossal political folly thus far during this century. But, folly though it be, we will have committed a far greater one if we permit its Nominee to become Governor.

This whole thing seems to most clearly define the political duty for each citizen concerned with Georgia's best interests and continuing progress.

The pathos of it all is the vicious and climactic confrontation with our great yet continuing deficiency as a state--namely, Georgia Democrats have thus far voted at the state's average, adult educational level, for a man typical of that level--EIGHTH GRADE. In so doing, we have permitted passion, prejudice, and emotional hysteria to be employed so as to almost completely short-circuit good sense and reason.

Mr. Arnall, by his practice of arrogance to the point of bigotry, largely defeated himself. It is my considered judgement that "All the king's horses and all the king's men can never write-in his name again." In fact, it now appears that present good intentions of those who do write in his name on a ballot will, in practical effect, be casting a reactive kind of vote for Lester Maddox. Our intelligent Negro leaders know this as well as you and I.

Having known and admired three generations of the Callaway family of which "Bo" is a member, I have every reason to believe that once the heat of campaigning has subsided, his great common sense will prevail in creative leadership.

Within recent weeks, I have asked myself often, "Can a lifelong Democrat afford to vote for a Republican to become Governor of Georgia?" Each time, the answer is clear. In our present situation, we simply cannot afford not to do so.

Convinced of the soundness of that belief, I am exerting my fullest effort and influence in behalf of "Bo" Callaway's election.

To that end I invite and urge you, your associates, and all your affiliates to do likewise.

With continuing regards for you and best wishes for the success of your efforts, I am,

Sincerely,

Julian M. Longley

Julian M. Longley

Encl:

JML/s.

September 30, 1953

Hon. Henderson Lanham
U. S. Capitol
Washington, D. C.

Dear Lanham:

Hope you will agree with us that this has value as a means of getting the South informed ahead of time, so as to avoid confusion when the decision comes out.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director

GSM/allo
enclosure

October 1, 1953

Miss Velma Linford
1503 Rainbow, Apartment 2
Laramie, Wyoming

Dear Miss Linford:

At the request of Mr. William G. Carr of NEA, I take pleasure in sending you a copy of a pamphlet we have just put out. It tries to be a temperate and balanced treatment of the current school issues before the Supreme Court.

We are in hopes that it will be widely used by local discussion groups, especially in the South, as a means of getting in as many counties as possible, at least a small body of people who understand the issues and can help the general public in avoiding confusion when the Court does finally make its ruling.

If you think well of the pamphlet and care to suggest ways in which its distribution can be furthered, we would be most grateful.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director

GSM/allo
enclosure

December 18, 1953

Father John LaFarge
70 East 45th Street
New York 17, N Y

Dear Father LaFarge:

How very kind that was of you to use the part from my Catholic Committee of the South talk in the excellent article in the December 12 issue of AMERICA. You are right all the way through and we are grateful for your kind notice.

We are having real success in getting the booklet QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS out to people and organizations all over the South. Father Shean at Rock Hill sent it to all the Southern Bishops and to all the diocesan papers.

Appreciatively

George S Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm-t

For incoming ltr of 5/17/54 re Parmental, see application file

May 25, 1954

Mr. Forrest La Violette
University of California
Los Angeles 24, California

Dear Forrest:

Many thanks for your very helpful letter re Parmental.

I have a good many other candidates and doubt that I will proceed further with this suggestion.

All happiness to you at the village.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

January 8, 1956

Mr. Walter C. Langsam, President
University of Cincinnati,
Cincinnati, Ohio

Dear Walter:

That was quite a lot I asked of you, and bloomin' nice of you to give the lady a chance at convincing the man.

We thrive, but the bad eggs threaten us.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:Mef

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI
CINCINNATI 21, OHIO

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

RECEIVED JAN 6 1956

January 3
1956

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, Northeast
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George,

Thank you for your letter of December 29, 1955. I am very sorry to have missed you when you visited my office, and I do hope that you will have time to say "hello" when next you come to Cincinnati.

In light of your request, I have given Mrs. Spitz' name and address to the head of our non-academic personnel department. He will ask her to come for an interview and, if she is qualified, he will seek to find an assignment for her.

Julie joins me in sending you and Alice our very best wishes for a blessed New Year.

Cordially yours,

Walter C. Langsam

L:RS

June 8, 1956

AIR

Dr. Myron Lieberman
School of Education
University of Oklahoma
Norman, Oklahoma

Dear Dr. Lieberman:

I will be arriving in Oklahoma City on Thursday, June 14, at 10:08 A.M. I will be coming from Dallas on Braniff Airlines' Flight 324.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:maf

P.S. The speech will be in written form for your use.

December 26, 1956

Mrs. Rosalind Lawson
Droskyn
Victoria Road
Sidmount
S. Devon, England

Dear Mrs. Lawson,

We all enjoyed and were grateful for your pretty card. A glimpse of a special world of beauty.

Here I come, sailing March 8, in the Saxonia, for Liverpool. Train thence to Inverness. Thereafter, casting about for a croft, perhaps near Applecross.

If the Lawsons get to Scotland, come to see us. And the Mitchells are unlikely in S. Devon, but it could happen.

Cordially,

George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director

GSM:fc

January 2, 1957

Mr. Forrest LaViolette
Tulane University
Department of Sociology
and Anthropology
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Forrest:

That's quite true. I will cease duty status for SRC January 15 and I draw a month's leave, and Alice and I sail for Scotland March 8th. I've been planning for a long time to knock off whatever I might be doing when I get to 55, and here I am, and I knock off. Main idea, to go read the books I've been buying and not reading.

Come over! We'll have a two-unit motel next to our croft, way into the Highlands (West Coast, opposite Skye, but on the mainland); and all LaViolettes should come and stay in the motel. Late in each year, when income would hit me with taxes, she'll be free!

I am sorry your mother will be gone; Galloway is a most tempting place, and I would have gone to see her.

Best,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

RECEIVED DEC 29 1956

TULANE UNIVERSITY
College of Arts and Sciences
NEW ORLEANS 18

Department of Sociology
and Anthropology

Dec. 16. 1956

Dear George:

What is the meaning of this? You are getting on "the high road" sooner than you lead us to believe?

My Mother, from Scotland near by Dumfries, passed away three weeks ago, aged 90. Salute the heather on the Hills for me. Some astute colleague here saw to it that she had some among her flowers.

Cordially
Forrest McV.

April 24, 1957

Dr. Forrest LaViolette
Tulane University
Department of Sociology
and Anthropology
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Dr. LaViolette:

It was good to have a chance to talk with you when you were here recently.

The paper prepared for the S.S.S. meeting by you and John Fenton was exceedingly well done. I trust it will get the distribution it deserves.

If we can assist in any way the further planning of your research project, do call on us.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/eab

February 6, 1958

Miss Elise Laurin
Religious Activities Office
Ohio Wesleyan University
Delaware, Ohio

Dear Miss Laurin:

Since our organization is entirely Southern in scope, I do not think we would have material which would be of interest to you. However, I am enclosing a copy of our Publication Listings and if we can be of help, please do not hesitate to write.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC:lec
Encl.

OHIO WESLEYAN
UNIVERSITY
DELAWARE, OHIO

Religious Activities Office
Ohio Wesleyan University
Delaware, Ohio
February 4, 1958

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, Northeast
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

The Ohio Methodist Student Movement is sponsoring a campus - centered study conference on the problems faced by students of minority groups on the college campuses of Ohio. This will be held February 21-23, 1958.

The following areas will be studied: the nature of the campus situation, the roots of the problem, and concrete proposals for action in the community.

We would appreciate any free literature which you could send us relevant to this area, and also would be interested in obtaining other reading matter on consignment.

Thank you for your interest.

Cordially,
Elise Laurin
MSM Member

Bradford P. Laws Associates

Public Relations
2432 N. Broad Street
Philadelphia 32, Pa.
BAldwin 5-8789

May 5, 1958

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Routh:

As Public Relations Consultants to business and industrial management on America's Negro Community, this Firm recently inaugurated a Speakers Bureau to make available from one central agency some of America's most outstanding Negro platform speakers. This practical service is the first of its kind anywhere.

The purpose is to offer many of America's most eminent and articulate Negro experts as lecturers to organizations interested in keeping abreast of events in our rapidly changing civilization. These speakers are prominent in their chosen profession and represent executive and professional attainment comparable to that found in any known area.

Aside from being leaders in their vocations, our list of speakers represent the thought-leaders of America's largest racial minority group. They are therefore uniquely equipped to give your organization an objective insight into subject matter best interpreted by a Negro, without using the host's platform as a propaganda medium or crusade opportunity.

Please investigate the enclosed partial listing of our speakers and at your earliest convenience inform us of your inquiries and comments.

We believe you will find this letter informative and important enough to place in the hands of the person or committee concerned with planning future occasions for your organization. Your next program can be the most forceful and informative presentation of the year.

Very truly yours

Bradford P. Laws

Bradford P. Laws

BPL/ec
encl.

Speakers Bureau
BRADFORD P. LAWS ASSOCIATES
2432 N. Broad Street
Philadelphia 32, Penna,
BAldwin 5 8789

PARTIAL LISTING OF AVAILABLE SPEAKERS

HORACE MANN BOND, Ph.D.

Renowned academician, educator and historian. Author on education, the Negro and the African Continent and its people.

ANDREW F. BRADLEY, C.P.A.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania's Secretary of Property and Supplies, gives an authoritative insight into the "hows" of successful state operations.

GWENDOLYN BROOKS

Pulitzer Prize winner, for her second book of poetry, "Annie Allen", brings poetry to life through her original interpretations.

ARCHIBALD CAREY, Jr., DD, LL.D.

Eminent attorney and clergyman, former alternate U.N. Delegate, Well versed on the inner workings of the international scene.

OPHELIA DeVORE

One of the nation's most proficient fashion coordinators and commentators, leading consultant to advertising agencies, fashion writer and head of one of the U.S. foremost modeling agencies: Miss DeVore lectures on all phases of beauty and fashion and will produce shows with special arrangements.

G. JAMES FLEMING Ph.D.

Phi Beta Kappa; Professor of Political Science; member, Academy of Political Science; and author. Expert on "Community Organizations and Federal Support" and the "Political Structure of the West Indies Federation.

WILLIAM H. GRAY, Jr., DD, Ph.D.

A Distinguished educator, theologian and leader in the field of "human relations", who gives a fresh and inspiring insight into the subject.

LANGSTON HUGHES

Renowned author, poet, lecturer and playwright, whose latest innovation is the reading of poetry to a background of jazz.

EUGENE WAYMAN JONES, Ph.D.

One of the most dynamically versatile personalities in America as an educator, musician, composer, director, socio-welfare and civic leader. Select your subject.

Colonel HUBERT JULIAN

The colorful "Black Eagle" of World War II, organizer of the Ethiopian Air Force during the Facist invasion and now dealer in arms and munitions to foreign governments, gives an exclusive insight into the military arm of foreign governments, etc.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, DD, Ph.D.

Pastor of historic Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, Montgomery, Alabama, who has won international acclaim for his leadership during racial crises.

GEORGE OLDEN

The internationally acclaimed Graphic Arts Director of CBS, whose celebrated works are displayed throughout the world.

ROI OTTLEY

Profound journalist, foreign correspondent and analyst. Lectures on Current World Affairs, International Race Relations, Social Problems and history.

JESSE OWENS

Voted most outstanding Track Athlete of the 20th Century with world records still unbeaten. World lecturer for the U.S. Department of State.

JAMES O. PLINTON, Jr.

Successful entrepreneur in foreign enterprises prior to becoming a Trans World Airlines executive. An expert on "Foreign Investments in Negro Republics", "Negroes in Aviation" and "Haiti".

Hon. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, Jr.

This member of Congress is one of the most colorful and informed persons in America, along with being a dynamic and eloquent lecturer.

JACK R. (Jackie) ROBINSON

Immortal baseball personality, now turned business executive ; unforgetable as an athlete and unforgetable as a dynamic speaker.

EDITH S. SAMPSON, LL.D.

Twice Alternate U.S. Delegate to U.N. and former Executive Committee Member for UNESCO. This distinguished criminal and corporate lawyer lectured in Middle East, Scandinavia and on the European Continent for the U.S. Department of State.

FRANK SILVERA

Actor's actor, dynamic audience spellbinder with his characterizations, dramatizations and poetic recitations.

ARTHUR THOMAS

Offers interesting insight into Prison Reform and Modern Peonage, in addition to his experience in modern mass transportation as an executive with the Philadelphia Transport Company.

JULIUS THOMAS, Ph.D.

Unquestionably, one of the foremost authorities on Industrial Race Relations, this National Urban League executive's distinguished work with business and industry is reflected in his comprehensive lectures.

ERA BELL THOMPSON

Managing Editor of EBONY magazine, author, world traveler and expert on Africa; naturally a fluent speaker on numerous topics.

MARY ELIZABETH VROMAN

Elementary school educator turned author and screenwriter by her award winning Ladies Home Journal articles and M.G.M. movie "Bright Road", lectures candidly on problems of elementary education, and sociological changes.

KATIE E. WHICKHAM

The "Practical Approach for Women in Competitive Enterprises" is the stimulating discourse offered by the President of the National Beauty Culturists League, Inc., trade representative of 40,000 of the most power ful and independent business people in America.

PLEASE NOTE: We will gladly send information on all speakers, at your request. If you are interested in any name not listed, please let us know.

Speakers Bureau

BRADFORD P. LAWS ASSOCIATES
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PLEASE NOTE: We will gladly send information on all speakers at your request. If you are interested in any name not listed, please let us know.

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2432 North Broad Street

Philadelphia 32, Penna.

May 20, 1958

Mr. Shepherd L. Witman
Director
Residential Seminars on World Affairs
LaFayette College
Easton, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Witman:

I am sorry I have not replied earlier to your invitation to participate in the Residential Seminars on World Affairs.

The pressing nature of domestic affairs in the South is such that I could not justify spending a week at a conference this summer.

However, I fully recognize the value of the Seminars and wish you every success.

Sincerely,

Frederick Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/mf

Residential Seminars on World Affairs

SHEPHERD L. WITMAN, *Director*

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE
EASTON, PENNSYLVANIA

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American Foundation for Political Education

**Member of Executive Committee*

May 15, 1958

TO: Recipient of Summer Seminar Invitation

SUBJECT: Reply to Invitation

FROM: Shepherd L. Witman

You have received an invitation to attend one of our summer seminars at the International Seminar Center at Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania. The subjects will be Indian-American Relations from June 14-21; US-USSR: An Evaluation from August 2-9; and Role of Force in Foreign Policy from August 23-30.

We realize that summer schedules often do not crystallize until now, and perhaps that is why we have not heard from you. But we do want you to know that the advance reading materials are ready to be mailed as soon as we know your plans.

Some of the consultants who will be with us for the first seminar on Indian-American Relations are listed on the enclosed page. The consultants for the August seminars will be announced shortly.

If you are hoping to attend, please drop us a note or card so that we will be sure to reserve a place for you around the table.

A limited number of full or partial scholarships are available for each seminar.

Enclosure

Residential Seminars on World Affairs

Some of the consultants to date who will attend the seminar on Indian-American Relations to be held at the Watson Hall of International Affairs, Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, from June 14-21, 1958.

K. L. Dalal, First Secretary, Embassy of India, Washington, D. C.; he was educated at the Sydenham College, Bombay and the London School of Economics where he obtained his degree in 1947; after serving as professor of economics at the Maharaja Pratapsingh College of Economics and Commerce, Baroda, in 1948, he joined the Indian Foreign Service in 1949; he served as Second Secretary in the Indian Embassy at Prague, Czechoslovakia from 1953-55; he was appointed First Secretary of the Indian Embassy in Stockholm in 1955 and took up his present post as First Secretary in April, 1957.

Selig S. Harrison, Associate Editor of The New Republic. He was Associated Press correspondent in India and Pakistan from 1951 to 1954 and Nieman Fellow at Harvard University in 1954 and 1955. He accompanied Walter Reuther as consultant on his trip to India in 1956, was consultant for the Modern India Project, Institute of International Studies, University of California, and is the author of many articles and studies relating to India. He did a comparative survey of language policy in multi-lingual states, prepared for the Language and Communication Research Center, Columbia University.

Wilfred Malenbaum, Director, India Project, Center for International Studies, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Ph. D., Harvard University, 1941-45; Chief, Agriculture and Standard of Living Section, OSS; 1945-46 Special Assistant to Director of Research and Intelligence OSS; 1946-48, Chief, Division of International Intelligence, Department of State, concerned with world economic and political development; 1948-52, Chief, Investment and Economic Development staff, Department of State.

Phillips Talbot, Executive Director of the American Universities Field Staff, began Indian studies in 1938 under the auspices of the Institute of Current World Affairs. A graduate of the University of Illinois, he took later training at the London School of Oriental and African Studies and holds a doctorate in international relations granted by the University of Chicago. He has taught courses on India and Pakistan at the University of Chicago and at Columbia University. He is the co-author with S. L. Poplai of India and America.

May 8, 1958

AMERICAN LABOR EDUCATION SERVICE, INC.

1776 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

Telephone: CIrcle 5-9065

Director: Eleanor G. Coit

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September 12, 1958

Mr. Emory F. Via
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Via:

The American Labor Education Service is announcing the Fifth Resident School on World Affairs. The enclosed sheets give the basic information.

We hope you will share the enclosed announcement with unions and with persons who you feel would be interested. This is an advanced school, geared to giving unionists who are interested in world affairs a chance to meet and discuss with political scientists, labor leaders carrying international responsibilities, and international specialists some of the fundamental problems facing the world today. As in the past, we will make use of personnel and facilities at the United Nations. We hope all who come will be prepared for a full week of study. Some preparatory reading will be sent to those who are accepted for the school.

We count on your help in getting word of the school to those for whom you feel it will have real value.

Very sincerely yours,

Brownie Lee Jones

Brownie Lee Jones,
Program Associate

Maybe you have a name or two of persons whom I should write. My best to you and Margaret and David.
Brownie

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N O T E We will appreciate your bringing this ANNOUNCEMENT to the ATTENTION of your UNION.

AMERICAN LABOR EDUCATION SERVICE

announces the

FIFTH RESIDENT WORLD AFFAIRS SCHOOL

on

ISSUES OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

November 16 - 23, 1958 New York City

A unique opportunity for study in this center of WORLD AFFAIRS!

A chance =To visit the United Nations and speak with delegations from other countries!

=To analyze the varying comcepts of freedom about the world!

=To discuss with our own labor representatives the progress being made through the work of the ILO and the ICFTU!

We'll use the Hotel Shelburne, Lexington Avenue at 37th Street - a few short blocks from the International Territory of the United Nations - as our center for living and working together.

This will be an advanced School for Trade Unionists who are interested in studying international affairs and who wish to play a part with their fellow unionists in building a free labor movement which will contribute to a world at peace.

Some scholarships have been made available for trade unionists in the U.S.A., covering tuition, board and room (at the Hotel Shelburne). The scholarships do not cover lost time or transportation costs. A Scholarship Committee will review the applications and award the scholarships. The application blank should be carefully filled out to indicate any previous interest in programs of international understanding, past participation in ALES conferences, institutes or schools, or schools conducted by your union where there has been definite study of world affairs.

For further information, please write to:

AMERICAN LABOR EDUCATION SERVICE
Attention: Brownie Lee Jones
1776 Broadway
New York 19, N. Y.

NOTE

If you are interested in the Fifth Resident World Affairs School, to be conducted by the American Labor Education Service, November 16 - 23, 1958, in New York City, please fill out the blank below and return to:

Brownie Lee Jones
American Labor Education Service
1776 Broadway
New York 19, N. Y.

APPLICATION FORM

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

Name and Number of Union _____

Your Position in Union _____

Have you participated in any educational programs on international affairs? Yes ___ No ___

If yes, please explain _____

_____

_____

Check: I wish to apply for a scholarship (covering room and board at hotel) ..... /__/

I wish to apply (my union can cover the costs) ..... /__/

I am interested and wish to have more information ..... /__/

I suggest you write to the following persons who may be interested:
(Give names and addresses)

_____

_____

_____

_____

(Please return application forms as soon as possible)

September 18, 1958

Mr. John Howland Lathrop
President
National Consumers League
for Fair Labor Standards
1025 Vermont Avenue, N. W.
Room 716
Washington 5, D. C.

Dear Mr. Lathrop:

Dr. Mitchell, to whom you wrote on September 17th, has retired and now lives in Scotland. His address is:

Glencoe, Argyll
SCOTLAND

We are forwarding your letter to Dr. Mitchell.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/mf

May 12, 1959

Reverend B. A. Lawton
Route 1, Box 83
Pineland, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Lawton:

Enclosed is the speech by Adlai Stevenson which I promised.

It was a pleasure meeting you at Penn Community Center and I trust our paths shall cross again soon.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/mf
Enclosure - 1.

LWD
Note info on
Proof attached
Ret to MF.

September 23, 1959

Mr. John R. Larkins
Consultant
State Board of Public Welfare
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Larkins:

It is good to hear from you after so long a time, and particularly good to learn of your forthcoming publication Patterns of Leadership Among Negroes (North Carolina). We will be looking forward to reading it. — ordered 9-28-59 mge -

A list of chairmen and executives of the state councils was mailed to you yesterday. Let us know if we can be of further service.

With best personal regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

September 22, 1959

Mr. John R. Larkins
State Board of Public Welfare
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Larkins:

In compliance with your request of recent date, I am enclosing a list of our cooperating organizations. You will note that the names of both the executive directors and state chairmen are listed and can be reached in care of the respective State Councils.

Mr. Fleming was quite pleased to hear from you and will be writing you shortly.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Mildred Flowers
Secretary to the Director

mf
encl. - 1.

NORTH CAROLINA

STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE

RALEIGH

ELLEN WINSTON
COMMISSIONER

September 16, 1959

RECEIVED SEP 17 1959

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

State Sect Sec'l
9/22/59
jrl

Dear Mr. Fleming:

I am interested in securing the names of the Chairman and Executive Secretary of all of the state Councils on Human Relations affiliated with the Southern Regional Council. If this information is available, I would appreciate your sending it to me at the earliest possible date.

Although our paths have not crossed since 1957, I continue to read and hear of the very commendable job that you and your associates are doing in the advancement of human relations. I trust that before too long the opportunity will present itself for us to compare notes.

Please convey my very best regards to any of the members of your staff with whom I am personally acquainted.

Sincerely,

J. R. Larkins

J. R. Larkins
Consultant

JRL:oj

ANNOUNCING

The Publication

of

PATTERNS OF LEADERSHIP AMONG NEGROES

(NORTH CAROLINA)

by

John R. Larkins

Date: Nov. 15, 1959 -- Price: $1.50

Printer: IRVING-SWAIN PRESS
Raleigh, N. C.

BOOK IS ABOUT

1- Who do the Negroes consider as their leaders?

2- Who do the whites' occupying positions of influence consider as leaders among Negroes?

3- What are the social characteristics of the leaders?

4- What do the leaders consider as the major problems confronting the members of their group?

5- What do they consider as the "next-step" to be taken by Negroes as they attempt to achieve equality of opportunity and first-class citizenship?

In this book, the author attempts to secure some of the answers to these questions.

Some reactions of readers amply confirm the soundness, interest, and importance of Dr. Larkin's study.

Dr. Floyd Hunter, Professor, School of Social Work, University of North Carolina:

"This study has been done in real dignity, excellent order of facts, and in the tradition of good scholarship."

Rev. W. W. Finlator, Pastor, Pullen Memorial Baptist Church, Raleigh:

"This is a well documented study by a man fully competent to make such a contribution. It is written not in exhortation but in the calm and dignified manner of a social scientist who wants first of all facts and then interpretation. The study will be of real value to both white and Negro leaders in North Carolina interested in civil rights and racial justice."

About The Author

John R. Larkins graduated from Shaw University, and received the master's degree from Atlanta University. He has done advance study at the universities of Chicago and Columbia in the areas of Sociology, Social Work, and Administration. For the past 17 years, he has been employed as consultant with the North Carolina State Department of Public Welfare. Problems in social, economic and human relationships have been his special fields of interest; also social planning and policy.

Dr. Larkins is the author of the following publications: "The Negro Population of North Carolina, Social and Economic" - 1944; "The Adjustment of Negro Boys Discharged From Morrison Training School" - 1947; "The Employment of Negroes in Public Welfare in Eleven Southern States" - 1951; "The Contributions of Sociology to Social Work" - 1951; "A Study of Negro Parolees" - 1954; and "The Negro in North Carolina" - 1945 to 1955.

He holds membership in a number of professional, inter-racial, and civic organizations. The author has been the recipient of fellowships for advanced study from the General Education Board and National Mental Health Program of the U. S. Department of Health.

December 24, 1959

Mr. Bernard Lande
Director
Research Projects, Inc.
404 Park Avenue, South
New York 16, New York

Dear Mr. Lande:

In reply to your memorandum dated December 16, I regret to say that we cannot be of help. The Southern Regional Council is not a general membership organization, and the mailing list for our own publication is, as a matter of policy, confidential.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

MARKET SURVEYS **Research Projects** *Incorporated* 404 PARK AVENUE SOUTH / NEW YORK 16, N. Y. / LEXINGTON 2-5312

DATE 16 December 59

SUBJECT Newsweek Magazine

FROM Bernard Lande, Director

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Is a copy of the roster of your membership available for this client?

If there is any cost --- or if the names have to be run off, please append your charges.

Your cooperation will be deeply appreciated.

Sincerely,

Bernard Lande

Dear Mr. Lande:

In reply to your memorandum dated December 16, I regret to say that we cannot be of help. The Southern Regional Council is not a general membership organization, and the mailing list for our own publication is, as a matter of policy, confidential.

Sincerely,

HCF

June 17, 1960

Mr. J. R. Larkins
Consultant
State Board of Public Welfare
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Larkins:

Thank you for your letter concerning the availability of Patterns of Leadership Among Negroes in North Carolina at the special price.

John Constable of our staff tells me that the publication is being reviewed in the next issue of New South. I hope this will result in some further orders. It is a most interesting and useful study.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

LWD ✓
JCV

For any action +/or acknowledgment you deem wise.

HCF

NORTH CAROLINA
STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE
RALEIGH

ELLEN WINSTON
COMMISSIONER

June 7, 1960

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

This is to advise you that we have between 25 and 35 copies of PATTERNS OF LEADERSHIP AMONG NEGROES IN NORTH CAROLINA that we will make available to members of the Southern Council or State Councils On Human Relations for $1.00 plus 10¢ for the mailing and handling of them. Enclosed you will find an announcement of the publication which you will note is $1.50.

Individuals who are interested may write directly to me for this publication.

Sincerely,

J. R. Larkins

J. R. Larkins
Consultant

JRL:oj

Enc.

we have 1 copy which I acknowledged some ago.

/ we are including it in the next Highlights in N.S. JC

Announcing the publication

of

Patterns of Leadership Among Negroes in North Carolina

by

John R. Larkins

Consultant
North Carolina State Department of Public Welfare
Raleigh, North Carolina

PRICE $1.50

IRVING-SWAIN PRESS, INC. — RALEIGH, N. C.

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FROM: Sidney Lawrence

DATE: July 26, 1960

With some minor exceptions this about sums up the story of the Bob Adams controversy in Kansas City. The Council has agreed to re-consider the amendment which reduced his salary to $1 a month and until they dispose of this legality, he will receive the minimum salary under the old salary provisions although he had been hired at the maximum salary provisions. This matter will require further negotiation.

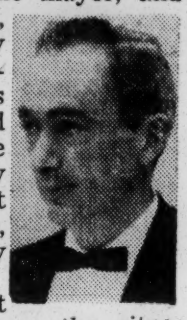
Remarks at random

Pacifism isn't the main issue

By Robert Hoyt

IN THE CONTROVERSY over the appointment of an executive secretary for the Kansas City Commission on Human Relations, it seems to me that the thing to worry about most is the damage which has been done and may yet be done to the commission itself.

I've met Robert Adams, the man recommended for the job by the commission, appointed by the mayor, and now rejected, in effect, by the City Council. He seems intelligent and personable and, in view of his present circumstances, admirably calm.



But I don't want to discuss the situation in terms of whether he is the applicant most qualified for the position—a question which could be debated till all parties to the controversy are dead and buried. It will be more useful to focus not on personalities but on the situation itself, which may aptly be described as a mess.

As for who is responsible for the mess, I rather suspect that if the blame were to be distributed with even-handed justice, everybody involved would collect a share.

By hindsight, for example, it is easy to see that the commission, having decided to recommend the appointment of Mr. Adams to the post, could have done a far better job of presenting him to the community and to the members of the City Council. The commissioners themselves, in reviewing his application, felt a need to find out whether his affiliations and beliefs would hurt his effectiveness; they should have realized that the Council and the public would experience a similar doubt.

Mayor Bartle, despite his promise to follow the commission's advice in the appointment of a secretary, should at least have investigated the appointee more thoroughly than he appears to have done. Had he done so, he would very probably have cleared the way for the appointment more skillfully.

Mr. Adams himself probably realizes now, better than he did previously, the significant difference between public and private employment. A city councilman is necessarily more sensitive to public opinion than a private employer need be. In this case, Mr. Adams might well have anticipated the possibility of an adverse reaction to certain elements of his background and provided a fuller explanation of them that would have placed his application in better perspective.

As for the Council, I think it acted hastily in overriding the commission's recommendation and the mayor's appointment by cutting the salary of the executive secretary to $1 a month—without ever granting the appointee a hearing, without fully investigating the meaning of those aspects of his background to which the council majority objected.

I'll have a word to say later about the main objection voiced by councilmen, their disturbance over Mr. Adams' pacifism. Here it is only fair to say there was some reason for the councilmen to be dubious about the appointment.

Mr. Adams has training for this type of work, but no actual experience in it. His past interests, as indicated in his application, do not seem to reflect a primary commitment to professional intergroup relations work. But—leaving the question of pacifism aside—I don't think these other factors gave sufficient grounds for the Council to render meaningless the mayor's Charter-granted power of appointment by the extraordinary (though perfectly legal) means it chose.

Finally, some of those who have jumped into the fray with criticisms of the Council have not in fact helped Mr. Adams or the commission, but have rather made it more difficult to achieve a compromise. One is led to suspect that some of these critics see in this affair not so much a just cause to support as a new weapon to use against their political enemies.

IN MAKING this assessment, I'm not trying to say everybody is *equally* to be blamed for the trouble. I have an opinion about it, but I don't think I'm close enough to the situation to put the opinion forward and defend it. Moreover—as I said at the start—the thing to worry about most is not what has happened but what will happen, not only to Mr. Adams but to the Human Relations Commission.

It's hard for the public to assess the importance and effectiveness of the Human Relations Commission. Much of the commission's work is done not only quietly, but with the specific aim of avoiding publicity. Its job (or an important part of it) is to prevent ugly situations from developing and ugly events from happening. Some of the commission's most important successes are described only in reports of the executive secretary to the commissioners and the mayor, prominently labeled "Not for publication nor quotation."

From limited contacts with the commission and more frequent ones with the previous executive secretary, my impression is that many of the commissioners have given its work much time and attention. For example, the commission was able to do its recent research on discrimination in public accommodations only through volunteer cooperation of members and friends of the commission; the professional staff (comprised of the executive secretary and his assistant) could never have attempted such a project.

Whatever else may be said about the commission's work, it has to be acknowledged that Kansas City has not had a major outbreak of violence stemming from intergroup tensions. No doubt many factors contribute to this, but certainly some share of the credit belongs with the agency.

It is probably because of this record that Mayor Bartle chose to pledge his assent to the commission's recommendation of an executive secretary. There is something fitting in such a promise: it gives the members of the commission recognition for their unpaid contribution to the city's welfare, it increases the commission's dignity and authority, and it helps keep the job from becoming a mere reward for campaign services.

I'M NOT in the business of attributing motives to people; I don't pretend to know whether the Council acted in this matter out of honest doubt about the appointee or because of a desire to pay back the mayor for his refusal, some months ago, to permit the Council any influence in this appointment. It would be naive to ignore the friction between the mayor and the Council majority, but unjust to assume that in this situation the Council is simply using Adams as a weapon against the mayor.

Whatever the motive, the effect has been to hurt the Human Relations Commission. If the present impasse is solved simply by the withdrawal of the commission's chosen appointee, the damage may well be permanent. No future applicant for the job will be able to take its status in the Charter at face value; no professional in the field of inter-group relations will feel that he can accept an appointment in Kansas City with confidence that he can act as a professional rather than as a political instrument.

The fact that Kansas City has a Human Relations Commission is an expression of the community's concern for promoting justice and harmony, for opposing bigotry, prejudice, intolerance. Like any other metropolis, Kansas City does have serious problems in human relations, and without direct action to meet such problems they can result in great economic, social and spiritual harm.

The present City Council, no matter how you read its total record, cannot justly be accused of indifference toward the cause of interracial justice. Though its action has now been judicially nullified, this Council should be given all due credit for its courage in passing legislation intended to ban discrimination in public accommodations. No other Council has gone as far.

In view of all this, the supporters of Mr. Adams and the commission would be better advised to work for a compromise solution rather than simply to call the Council bad names. One possibility would be to accept the appointment on a trial basis, to test in practice whether Mr. Adams can do an effective job despite his commitments and despite the unfortunate publicity that has attended his appointment.

I PROMISED a final word on pacifism. It will have to be a short word, because of the space I've used up arriving at this point.

Pacifism is neither a dishonorable nor a subversive belief. The sincere pacifist is not necessarily unpatriotic, nor is he a coward. There are men and women of great learning and deep religious conviction, including a Catholic Archbishop, who are pacifists of one variety or another.

As someone said in a letter appearing in the Kansas City *Star*, you don't appoint a pacifist to be Secretary of War; as Mr. Adams himself has pointed out, his belief in the techniques of non-violent resistance to evil, and in the possibility of reconciliation rather than force as an instrument for his work, should be an asset rather than a hindrance to the tasks of the commission.

In any case, the Council hardly needs to feel that its acceptance of the appointment would constitute an endorsement of Mr. Adams' beliefs. It does need to realize that its continued use of the legislative power over the municipal purse-strings to block his appointment would constitute something like a death blow to the Human Relations Commission.

The Catholic REPORTER

Published weekly except the final weeks of July and December by the Kansas City-St. Joseph Publishing Society, Inc.

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Second class postage paid at Kansas City, Missouri

July 22, 1960

September 8, 1960

Dr. John R. Larkins
133½ East Hargett Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Larkins:

I was delighted to receive a copy of the article from the News and Observer recounting the impressive contributions you have made over the years to the welfare of Negro North Carolians.

This was a fine and well deserved tribute.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

Bernice
Please note

June 26, 1962

Miss Elaine M. Tarmy
Voter Registration Project
Lane College
Jackson, Tennessee

Dear Miss Tarmy:

Under separate cover we are sending you some materials prepared by the Southern Regional Council. Enclosed is a list of all Council publications. If you will indicate which of them would be helpful we will send them to you without charge.

We will try to arrange to have a staff member come to Jackson. It would help us considerably, if you would suggest several possible dates since a combination of vacations and heavy summer travel has our staff somewhat reduced for the summer.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant

PA:nm
Enclosure

Voter Registration Project
Lane College
Jackson, Tenn.
June 19, 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Sirs:

We have not as yet set up a master schedule for speakers for this summer. When I spoke with Mr. Paul Rilling this morning, he said that you would be able to send a staff member up here at our convenience. However, we cannot as yet ask for a specific time.

In the meantime, we would appreciate it if you could send to us information on what the Southern Regional Council is and does. It will help us to know more than we do about your organization.

We shall be in touch with you later in regard to the speaker. Thank you vrry much.

Sincerely yours,

Elaine M. Tarmy

Elaine M. Tarmy
for the Project

August 2, 1962

Mr. James Laue
Assistant Professor
Hollins College
Hollins College, Virginia

Dear Jim:

Congratulations! Being in the process of getting married is the best excuse for not working on a dissertation I've heard in a long time.

We have had a letter from Dr. Berg, have sent him some materials, and will be of all possible help when the group is in Atlanta.

Best wishes for the new job and very best wishes to the new wife.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant

PA:nm

HOLLINS COLLEGE

HOLLINS COLLEGE, VIRGINIA

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

July 22, 1962

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Actually, I'm writing this to Dottie Miller as much as to you, so I hope she won't feel offended that it's addressed to you only... this way I hope to avoid a possible delay because of vacation, which I thought Dottie said she would take in August.

Anyway, after that incoherent start: I write to ask a favor of one of you, or someone else at SRC. A summer school class from my undergraduate alma mater (Wisconsin State College at River Falls) is touring the South, and will be in Atlanta sometime in the afternoon of August 20th. They are interested in Southern culture in general, and particularly in the new economic outlook and "the race problem." Therefore, I have suggested to Dr. Robert Berg that he may want to get in touch with you when they get to Atlanta -- in fact, I think he will write to you soon. The group will have only a short time there; it's too large for SRC headquarters, but Dr. Berg and I have talked in terms of a tour of A.U. or similar activities. So, I would appreciate it very much if you would be on the lookout for a letter from Dr. Berg...I suggested to him that he could get some good background material from your office, too.

So far this summer I have put in very little work on the dissertation on direct action -- mainly because I've been in the process of getting married. But we will be settled in Roanoke within a week, and then I hope for rapid progress before I begin teaching duties in the fall. I will keep your office posted, and will probably be calling on you for more advice.

You have a standing invitation to visit, board, and/or sleep at the Laue residence if you're ever in the Roanoke area. We're at 585 Crestland Drive.

Again, many thanks for any help you can give this study group. I hope to see you again soon.

Best wishes,

Jim

James H. Laue
Assistant Professor

PAT
SBK
Probably
Mt
MAY
Friday
MJ - file

HOLLINS COLLEGE

HOLLINS COLLEGE, VIRGINIA

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

March 2, 1963

RECEIVED
JAN 4 1963

Dr. Leslie Dunbar, Director
The Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Les:

Just a short note to let you know that wife Mariann and I plan to be in Atlanta this weekend to interview at Emory for a position in the Sociology Department. We are to arrive Thursday, spend most of the day there, then on Friday and Saturday I will try to show Mariann the town and have her meet the friends and agencies who make Atlanta a great potential home for me. So, I hope you will be in town Friday, for you can expect us to stop by at the office in hopes you'll have a few minutes to chat.

I enjoyed seeing you in Chicago, but regretted that I had to leave early and didn't have more time to talk with you. I, too, am anxious to talk more about the Muslims, and feel that I have a number of ideas on them (from recent research) in which you might be interested.

Best wishes to your wife and the friends in the office.

Sincerely yours,

Jim

James H. Laue
Assistant Professor

ML

Sounds promising please reply

Answered

HOLLINS COLLEGE

HOLLINS COLLEGE, VIRGINIA

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

May 27, 1963

Dr. Leslie Dunbar, Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Les:

Just a short note to tell you of an idea I've been mulling over for the past few months, and to see whether you're interested. I'm planning to do a semi-technical article from the dissertation material on the stages of community change as a result of direct action activity, and thought this might be an appropriate time for New South to publish something like this. I had thought of working it up for the American Journal of Sociology, but I would really much rather do it for New South so I can include some of the important anecdotal material which a hard-nosed sociological journal wouldn't take.

Briefly, the theory says communities pass through cycles of change after direct action takes place (or, because of such events as Birmingham, the community leaders become aware of the possible consequences of a direct action campaign), with each cycle containing seven steps with certain variants for Border and Deep South. The stages are:

challenge
conflict (or competition)
crisis
confrontation
communication
compromise
change.

The interesting thing, of course, is to see how communities in different areas with different problems get bogged down or accelerated in different phases of the cycle. There is plenty of documentary material I have from Atlanta, Birmingham, Albany, Nashville, Greensboro, etc, -- and most recently Roanoke, where we have had in miniature an exact verification of the theory's stages on the matter of closing a dump in the heart of the Negro district.

If you think you would be interested in my gearing the article for New South, let me know within the next few days (for I will need to finish it by June 5). Best wishes to the friends in the office, and I look forward to seeing more of you this fall when we get to Emory.

Sincerely yours,

Jim

James H. Laue
Ass't. Professor of Sociology

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT:

LAWTON, Walter (The American Ethical Union)

REGARDING:

Race and Equality----conducting projects in the South during the coming months, and would like for SRC assist them in this work.

DATES

3/26/64 - 4/7/64

(SEE)

NAME OR SUBJECT:

"A" General Corresp.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

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815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C. NATIONAL 8-3870

Department of Education
August 6, 1962

MI ✓
done 8/13 Send copy to Burdett + file

file - labor, gen.

RECEIVED
AUG 8 1962

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Leslie:

Thank you for your recent note. Don Slaiman had indicated that he wanted to involve the Council more in direct labor teaching. He and I discussed this before he went down to Atlanta.

The conference about which I talked to you will probably be rescheduled in November. We will be in touch with you about it.

Sincerely yours,

Larry Rogin

Lawrence Rogin
Director of Education

LR:ng
oeiu#2 afl-cio

Labor

December 19, 1962

Mr. Al Gross
I.L.G.W.U.
187½ Trinity, S. W.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Al:

I'll have Mr. Scheepers meet you and the others in the lobby of the Peachtree Manor Hotel on December 24th for breakfast. Keep him as long as you care to, but no longer. His plane, as I said, leaves at 2:45 p. m.

Many thanks.

Sincerely yours,

LWD:A

Leslie W. Dunbar

file Labor - gen corresp.

March 13, 1964

Mr. George L-P Weaver
Assistant Secretary
International Affairs
U. S. Department of Labor
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Weaver:

Mr. Dunbar asked that I respond to your letter of March 5, inviting him to a meeting in your office on March 19. Regrettably, he cannot attend due to a previous commitment.

Although I attended the January meeting, in Mr. Dunbar's stead, and desire very much to attend the meeting on March 19, I too, am unable to come.

Our absence however, is by no means indicative of our lack of interest in the program. We are intensely interested, and will continue to render whatever service we can to assist you in your efforts with the ILO.

We have not read the report of the Discriminating Committee in depth, but will do so and react at a very early date.

Sincerely yours,

Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Assistant to the
Executive Director

VEJJr:nm

√ I phoned

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

MAR 5 1964

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Secretary
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

At the 158th Session of the Governing Body of the International Labor Organization, which met in Geneva during February 1964, the Committee on Discrimination had before it a document prepared by the ILO Office entitled "Future Program of the ILO in the Field of Discrimination." I am enclosing a copy of this document for your information.

The Committee discussed this document item by item. There was a substantial unanimity of views. It was agreed in substance that the Office should proceed gradually with the limited staff available to carry out the proposed program. It was also agreed that the Committee shall concentrate its resources and fix priorities among the various items on its program, enlist the operational help of all ILO Divisions; seek aid from Workers, Employers and other private non-Governmental institutions, and seek the closest cooperation from the United Nations and other specialized agencies, particularly UNESCO; the program should be kept flexible to enable adaptation to changed circumstances and needs; the Office should seek to do original work with the resources available; and the emphasis must always be on action with due regard for the importance of sound research and information.

With respect to specific items in the Report, a consensus was reached on the following priorities:

Item 1. It was agreed that analysis of reports from member nations dealing with the application of Convention No. 111, Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) should have first priority.

Item 2. The preparation of a comprehensive study entitled "Discrimination and Labor - An International Survey" should have next priority. The limits of this subject should be defined to emphasize matters covered by Convention 111.

Item 3. The preparation of anti-discriminatory model statutes and administrative regulations for use by governments was determined to be a matter which the Office might deal with in the near future.

Item 4. "Apartheid" in the Republic of South Africa was not discussed in any detail in view of the pendency of this matter before the Conference.

Item 5. It was understood that the establishment of an international clearing house for information and documentation on employment discrimination would be developed as the necessary material was collected in connection with other items on the program.

Item 6. Strong emphasis should be placed on putting into effect a promotional and educational program as previously approved by the Governing Body.

Item 7. With respect to technical cooperation, it was felt by some members of the Committee that governments at this stage might be reluctant to seek technical assistance from the Office.

The Committee is expected unanimously to recommend that the Governing Body approve this program of the ILO in the field of discrimination as set forth in the enclosed document (G.B.158/C.D./D.1/1).

In order to keep you advised of progress and to get your reaction to the above program, I am having a meeting in my office, Room 3104, in the main building of the Labor Department, 14th and Constitution Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., at 10 a.m. on March 19th, which you are invited to attend.

Please let me know whether you will be able to be present at this meeting.

Sincerely yours,

George L-P Weaver

George L-P Weaver
Assistant Secretary
International Affairs

Enclosure

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE
BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DU TRAVAIL
OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DEL TRABAJO

GOVERNING BODY
CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION
CONSEJO DE ADMINISTRACION

G.B.158/C.D./D.1/1
158th Session

Geneva,
February 1964

DISCRIMINATION COMMITTEE

FUTURE PROGRAMME OF THE I.L.O. IN THE FIELD OF DISCRIMINATION

I. Introduction

A. Background

1. At its 44th Session (June 1960) the International Labour Conference requested the Governing Body to give special attention to the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111). Accordingly, the Governing Body at its 151st Session (March 1962) established this special Committee on Discrimination to consider the most effective manner in which to strengthen the action of the I.L.O. in this field. In accordance with this mandate, this Committee reported to the Governing Body at its 154th Session (March 1963) that it was unanimous in its desire "for vigorous international and national action to secure the full application" of the Convention and accompanying Recommendation.[1] To that end, the Committee unanimously recommended the creation of "special machinery for the implementation of a comprehensive programme of special measures", including the following: (a) an intensive promotional and educational programme; (b) a clearing-house for information along lines similar to those already

[1] Document G.B.154/4/29.

adopted in the case of vocational training; (c) a programme of research on the subject of discrimination in employment and occupation and of analysis of discriminatory and anti-discriminatory legislation and practice; and (d) a technical assistance programme. The Committee further stated the importance of the work being mutually complementary to that relating to discrimination undertaken by other organisations of the United Nations family.

2. The Governing Body approved the Committee's recommendations at its 154th Session (March 1963).[1]

3. The Director-General established the Discrimination Division on 1 July 1963 and defined its duties and responsibilities in accordance with the terms of the Governing Body's decision.

B. General Objective and Principles

4. The International Labour Conference, the Governing Body, the Discrimination Committee, the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations[2], and the Director-General have all emphasised the urgency and importance of developing a viable, practical programme to combat and eliminate discrimination in employment.[3]

---

[1] G.B.154/P.V.3, pp. 8-11.

[2] The Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations stated as its final conclusion on the reports relating to the Convention and Recommendation No. 111: "The Committee has noted with interest that the Governing Body of the International Labour Office has decided on the establishment by the I.L.O. of a research, educational and promotional programme in this field and expresses the hope that all member States will take a useful share in the help thus available to them through the development of the International Labour Organisation's future action for the realisation of one of the most fundamental objectives they have jointly set themselves: equality of opportunity and treatment in respect of employment and occupation". I.L.O.: Report of the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Part Three, International Labour Conference, 47th Session, 1963, p. 228.

[3] As noted under item 2 of the agenda, the pressing need for effective action with respect to discrimination has recently been underscored again by the United Nations Generaly Assembly in adopting on 20 November 1963 a Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

5. The attainment of this basic objective requires that the following considerations be taken into account. First, a work programme for the I.L.O. must be commensurate with the dimensions of the problem which the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommenations has found to exist in some form in every nation.[1] Secondly, it must be comprehensive and integrated, not limited and disjointed. Thirdly, it must rest upon a solid, objective, factual, foundation. Fourthly, it must be practically educational and helpful, with the accent upon positive action rather than upon criticism of specific situations. Fifthly, it must be a long-range, continuing programme, flexible enough in its contours and content to meet changing conditions and circumstances, but with sufficient short-range elements to be put rapidly into operation within existing staff and budget limitations. Sixthly, it must inventory and utilise all expertise and resources within and without the I.L.O. that are available for the purposes of this programme. Finally, it must be executed to the fullest extent possible in co-operation with other members of the United Nations family working in this field.

6. In order to achieve the objective and apply the principles discussed in the preceding paragraph, an integrated long-term programme has been framed within the four broad categories for action established by the Governing Body. The separate elements in the programme will be described seriatim with an explanation of their scope and the relationship of each item to the over-all plan.

II. Suggested Programme

A. Analysis of Reports under Articles 19 and 22 of the Constitution

7. Item No. 1: Technical analysis of reports on the application of Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention and Recommendation, 1958 (No. 111). The basic information on law and practice contained in the annual reports on the Convention furnished by ratifying States (Article 22 of the I.L.O. Constitution) and in the periodic reports on the Convention furnished by other member States, as requested by the Governing Body (Article 19 of the I.L.O. Constitution), provide a primary and continuing source of factual material on the application and impact of the Convention and Recommendation.

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[1] I.L.O.: Report of the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Part Three, International Labour Conference, 47th Session, 1963, p. 227.

B. Research

8. Item No. 2: Preparation of a comprehensive factual study entitled "Discrimination and Labour - An International Survey".[1] The comprehensive study contemplated will be the cornerstone of the programme. It is intended to be an exhaustive and factual study of the current status of discrimination in employment in its broadest reaches in each country. Its purpose will be, first to serve as a point of departure for the future work of the I.L.O. on the basis of an objective picture of the existing situation; secondly, to meet a need among government, employers' and workers' organisations and others for fuller information concerning the manner in which common problems are being met; and thirdly, to serve as a basic reference work for those who are dealing with the problem.[2] The survey will among other things, be concerned with:

(i) an analysis of the entire problem of discrimination in employment and occupation, including the closely related fields of education, housing and social relationships;

(ii) a statement and analysis of the facts, country by country, both as to law and practice; and

(iii) a statement and analysis of practical remedies developed to eliminate discrimination, country by country.

9. In view of the close interrelationship between discrimination in occupation and employment and discrimination in various other areas in which other international organisations, and particularly the United Nations and U.N.E.S.C.O., are active[3], the close collaboration of these organisations, as well as that of non-governmental organisations, with a special interest in problems of discrimination, will be sought in the preparation of the study referred to above.

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[1] See comparable basic surveys, "Indigenous Peoples" published by the I.L.O. in 1953 (Studies and Reports, New Series, No. 35) and "African Labour Survey" published by the I.L.O. in 1958 (Studies and Reports, New Series, No. 48).

[2] Cf. e.g. "African Labour Survey", pp. 2-3.

[3] See for example the special studies undertaken by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities with the authorisation of the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council, i.e. Study of Discrimination in Education, 1957 (United Nations publication, catalogue No. 57, Xiv.3); Study of Discrimination in the Matter of Religious

(footnote continued on p.5)

10. Parts of this study might be published independently, to cover such special subjects as:

(a) the contributions of trade unions and employers' organisations as well as of non-governmental organisations to governmental measures against racial discrimination;

(b) national complaint procedures, i.e. fair employment practice commissions, etc.; and

(c) how the enforcement of non-discriminatory policies through the inclusion of special clauses in public contracts might be developed.[1]

11. Item No. 3 The preparation of anti-discriminatory model statutes and administrative regulations for use by governments relating to: (a) public employment; (b) public contracts; (c) public vocational guidance, training and placement services. Under Article 3 of Convention No. 111 each member State ratifying the Convention undertakes, among other things, to pursue a policy against discrimination "in respect of employment under the direct control of a national authority"; and "to ensure observance of the policy in the activities of vocational guidance, vocational training and placement services in the direction of a national authority". The Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations in its general conclusions on the reports relating to Convention No. 111, has emphasised the importance of affirmative action by governments in these areas under their direct control.[2]

(footnote continued from p.4)

Rights and Practices, 1960 (United Nations publication, catalogue No. 60.Xiv.2); Study of Discrimination in the Matter of Political Rights, 1962 (United Nations publication, catalogue No. 63.Xiv.2); Study of Discrimination in Respect of the Right of Everyone to Leave any Country, Including his Own, and to Return to his Country, (United Nations document, E/CN.4/Sub.2/220). See also e.g. the following U.N.E.S.C.O. publications: The Fight Against Discrimination; Towards Equality in Education, by Pierre Juvigny, Paris, 1962; The Race Question in Modern Science; the Race Concept, Paris 1952; the series entitled "The Race Question and Modern Thought" and "Race and Society", Paris.

[1] Cf. The programme in this respect under Item No. 3 infra for the preparation of model legislation.

[2] Thus, the Committee stated: "Non-discrimination in public employment is of considerable importance as an instrument for promotion and integration, and may open the way to all other measures. It has an outstanding role to play in setting an

(footnote continued on p.6)

12. Some material is already available to prepare model statutes and administrative regulations to guide governments, where desired, in implementing a policy of non-discrimination in these important areas. The model would, of course, have to be adapted to meet the particular requirements of particular countries, and particular legal systems. The model materials could either be made available in published form or held available for use, upon request, under the assistance programme to be discussed as Item 7.

13. Item No. 4: Special work on the discriminatory policy of "apartheid" in the Republic of South Africa in relation to employment and occupation. The Governing Body has before it the proposed declaration by the International Labour Conference concerning the policy of apartheid for the Republic of South Africa suggested by the Committee on Questions concerning South Africa, and the I.L.O. Programme for the Elimination of Apartheid in Labour Matters in the Republic of South Africa which that Committee has recommended should be transmitted to the Conference. While the nature of further work in the matter will have to be determined on the basis of decisions taken by the Conference, it may be assumed that there will be a continuing need for work on the subject.[1]

C. Clearing House

14. Item No. 5: International clearing-house for information and documentation on discrimination in employment. The Discrimination Division will progressively develop international clearing-house functions in the field of discrimination in employment on the basis of the documentation and other material

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(footnote continued from p.5)

example; moreover, through the contacts that it is possible to develop both in the services and in the relations with the public, it may provide a powerful impetus towards eliminating prejudice". (I.L.O.: Report of the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Part Three, International Labour Conference, 47th Session, 1963, p. 219).

The Committee stressed that: "The question of vocational training and guidance is of basic importance to the realisation of equality of opportunity and treatment in employment and occupation; the development of the methods of training without discrimination constitutes, to a very large extent, the key to equality in all labour fields." (Ibid., p. 222).

[1] See Report of the Committee on Questions concerning South Africa, document G.B.158/2/5, pp. 7-13.

collected in its work. In this respect the facilities of the Central Documentation Unit of the I.L.O. will be utilised to the fullest extent. The regular reports by the ratifying countries and the periodic reports by the non-ratifying countries will afford a continuing source of material on governmental action under the Convention and Recommendation. A request was sent in December 1963 to employers' and workers' organisations asking for summary reports by the spring of 1964, if possible, on practical steps, educational, promotional or otherwise, taken to combat discrimination in national life in all matters touching employment and occupation.[1]

15. In this way it is anticipated that the Office will obtain sources of material on practical, non-governmental action taken to carry out the objectives of the Convention and Recommendation. Such material will also disclose indirectly the areas requiring remedial action in which, in practice, there is something less than full conformity with the international standards established by Convention No. 111.

16. Since the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on the Status of Women, and the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities of the United Nations and U.N.E.S.C.O. are all actively working on various important interrelated aspects of the problem of discrimination, efforts will be made to reinforce co-ordination and co-operation with those agencies.

D. Promotional and Educational Programme

17. Item No. 6: The outline of a promotional and educational programme was submitted to and approved by the Governing Body at its 150th Session (November 1961).[2] The programme approved entails an examination of arrangements made by governments to bring together employers', workers', and all other interested organisations to formulate national policy and to establish machinery to eliminate discrimination in public and private employment including

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[1] A somewhat similar effort will be undertaken to arrange for co-operation with international non-governmental organisations on the Special List.

[2] I.L.O.: Minutes of the 150th Session of the Governing Body, p. 31 and Appendix, pp. 93 and 94.

vocational guidance, training, recruitment and placement services and to foster public acceptance of the principles of non-discrimination in employment. The research side of the programme would fall into two main categories: (a) analysis of the forms of discrimination in employment and (b) case studies of "good practice" showing the efficacy of specific measures to combat discrimination. One way of pooling knowledge, experience and ideas on these various activities would be to bring together persons from the different countries already engaged in this field having direct practical experience in operating programmes of this kind and persons from countries about to embark on programmes of non-discrimination. The former would include experienced administrators from government anti-discrimination bodies, employers' and workers' organisations, and from non-governmental organisations where these have been particularly active in this work. This could take the form of a round-table convened by the I.L.O. or of a seminar organised under the operational programme of the I.L.O. or, after appropriate consultation, of a seminar jointly organised with interested international organisations. The objective would be to bring to light all the different types of activities being undertaken and to compare their efficacy. Such discussions could lead to the recommendation of specific types of programmes adapted to the varying needs of the countries concerned. In this process, full use will of course be made of the past and current experience of the operational work of the I.L.O. affecting this programme. Recommendations resulting from such discussions could form the basis for any technical assistance which the Office might be requested to provide to individual countries in the organisation of programmes for the elimination of discrimination in employment.

18. To disseminate the information and ideas thus gathered, a special series of publications might be envisaged, similar to the labour-management relations series, which would be designed to be put into the hands of interested organisations. These publications might also be useful in the regular educational programmes of the I.L.O. (workers' education, management development, labour-management relations and the International Institute for Labour Studies). The use of case studies might be particularly valuable in educational work, since they would lend themselves to discussion as to the applicability of different types of measures successful in one country to the conditions of another, possible adaptations, etc. The active participation of non-governmental organisations would be enlisted in the execution of the programme. Since the attitudes which lead to discrimination in employment are identical to those which lead to discrimination in other fields the active co-operation of the United Nations and other international organisations concerned would also be sought.

19. It is intended to proceed along these lines already approved by the Governing Body. A start will be made on the programme within the limits of the 1964 budget. However, the

Director-General feels that he cannot at this stage make specific, detailed proposals for the implementation of this phase of the educational programme until there is a firmer factual foundation on which to base sound judgment on need, priority and content. This will be done after the comprehensive study, described in Item 2, has been further advanced, and the necessary consultations with the United Nations, U.N.E.S.C.O. and other interested organisations have taken place.

20. Item No. 7: Technical co-operation. Under the existing programmes of technical co-operation, governments are free to request assistance for the elimination of discrimination in employment. As a step toward the establishment of a specific technical assistance programme, the Director-General proposes to advise the governments of member States of the establishment of the Discrimination Division and inform them that the Office will be at their disposal for consultation, advice or other assistance on any problems arising in the application of the Convention or Recommendation No. 111.

21. The programme outlined in the preceding paragraphs has been conceived in practical terms as the indispensable minimum required for meeting the objectives laid down by the Governing Body at its 154th Session. The activities envisaged imply that the programme will be of a long-term character extending over several years. The implementation of this programme will therefore necessitate a gradual reinforcement of the very modest staff and other resources with which it is being started. In that connection the Director-General has already suggested in his budget proposals for 1965, the need for additional staff[1] to reinforce the existing nucleus of staff.

22. The Committee may wish to recommend to the Governing Body that it authorise the Director-General to proceed with the above outlined programme.

Geneva, 27 January 1964

POINT FOR DECISION:

Paragraph 22.

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[1] G.B.158/F.A./D.20/1, paragraph 319.

April 18, 1963

Mrs. Lyell Ritchie
3207 Macomb Street
Washington 8, D.C.

Dear Mrs, Ritchie:

By now you may have completed your slide lecture on TVA for the USIA, but if not, I thought you might be interested in an article appearing in the April issue of The American Federationist, official magazine of the AFL-CIO. The article is titled, "TVA - A Controversial Success." I think it is a pretty well done piece and might well be useful to you. You can easily get a copy at the AFL-CIO headquarters, 815 Sixteenth Street,NW, Washington 6, D.C.

Best regards.

Yours sincerely,

SDB:bp

Staige D. Blackford
Director of Research

DINNER RESERVATION CARD

I plan to attend the Dinner on Farm Labor at the Statler-Hilton Hotel, Washington, D.C., on Monday, May 18, 1964, at 7:00 p.m. (Reception at 6:15 p.m.)

I enclose a check for $_____ for _____ tickets at $8.50 each, which includes gratuities. Tables seat ten.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

Please make check payable to National Advisory Committee on Farm Labor and mail in enclosed envelope to 2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 by May 12. Tickets will be mailed to you.

☐ Check here if you also plan to attend all or part of the two-day hearings.

THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

ON FARM LABOR

cordially invites you to attend

A DINNER

on Monday evening, May 18, 1964

given on the occasion of its two-day
PUBLIC HEARINGS ON FARM LABOR
AND POVERTY IN RURAL AMERICA

at the

Statler-Hilton Hotel
16th and "K" Streets
Washington, D. C.

PUBLIC HEARINGS ON FARM LABOR AND A PROGRAM TO END POVERTY IN RURAL AMERICA

MONDAY and TUESDAY, MAY 18 and 19, 1964

Morning Sessions:
9:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.

Afternoon Sessions:
2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

South American Room
Statler-Hilton Hotel
Washington, D.C.

Public interest and concern over the problem of poverty in America has indeed been aroused, but it is still primarily focused on the urban poor; it must be directed back to a major source — those who are unemployed, underemployed, and underpaid on the land and who are being thrust penniless and unskilled out of the rural areas.

Few, in or out of government, realize how absolutely desperate the situation really is. More than 15 million rural Americans live under conditions of poverty. One and a half million of them as hired farm workers averaged $540 income in 1962; another 2 million of them averaged less than $1,200 from combined farm and non-farm earnings. 350,000 full-time small farmers had sales that averaged only $438 for the year.

These hearings will go beyond the documentation of these conditions. They will evaluate programs that have failed and those that have succeeded, both governmental and private; they will consider what more can be done under existing legislative and administrative authority, and what new legislation and other action is needed.

Migrants and other farm workers, sharecroppers and small farmers, grower and union representatives, government and private agency officials, church and civic leaders will testify out of their experiences and needs. Hopefully, there will come an understanding of what must be done to end poverty on the land.

DINNER PROGRAM

Monday, May 18, 1964

6:15 p.m. Reception in the Congressional Room to meet the members of the National Advisory Committee on Farm Labor

7:00 p.m. Dinner in the Presidential Ballroom

"POVERTY ON THE LAND—
IN A LAND OF PLENTY"

Introduction

A. Philip Randolph

President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and Vice-President, AFL-CIO

Address

Sargent Shriver

Special Assistant to the President and Director of the Peace Corps

Closing Remarks

Frank P. Graham

Former United States Senator and former President, University of North Carolina

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON FARM LABOR

112 East 19th Street, New York, N. Y. 10003

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Field Secretary: STANLEY HAMILTON

•

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
Telephone: NOrth 7-3979

file
Labor Educ. Dept: M T - fb

MEMORANDUM

TO: PAUL ANTHONY
VIVIAN HENDERSON

FROM: EMORY VIA
DATE: APRIL 19, 1966

I talked with Mike Piore, the doctoral candidate at Harvard, about our proposal for sharing his time next year. Unfortunately he has already committed himself to a three-year stint at M.I.T. However, any time after his first year he would be eligible for a year's leave and at this point feels that he might be quite interested in a joint appointment with SRC and Clark.

Attached is some biographical data on Piore.

See Labor, Gen.

PA

PHILIP WEIGHTMAN RETIREMENT TRIBUTE

from WEJ

mw file

July 21, 1967

PROGRAM

Invocation

Greetings ..... Robert E. Powell, *Vice President*
Laborers International Union of North America

Toastmaster ..... Donald Hollowell, *Director*
Atlanta Region, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

Presentations

Music ..... Joe Glazer
Labor and Equal Opportunity Advisor
United States Information Agency

Toastmaster ..... J. C. Turner, *Director*
Fair Practices Department
United Rubberworkers of America, AFL-CIO

Remarks ..... Wiley Branton
Special Assistant to the Attorney General

Charles Weltner, *Deputy Chairman*
Democratic National Committee

A. Philip Randolph, *President*
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL-CIO

Music ..... Joe Glazer

Remarks ..... Philip M. Weightman

Benediction

Autobiography

Philip M. Weightman, a native of Vicksburg, Mississippi, has devoted more than 40 years to organized labor and community service, particularly in the area of political education.

Phil began his career as a butcher with his father in Mississippi, moving on from there to jobs with meat packing companies in St. Louis and Chicago. An active union member with a keen ability to administer union affairs, he was soon elected secretary of the Packinghouse Workers Joint Council. When that organization became the United Packinghouse Workers of America, Phil was chosen Executive Vice President, an office he held for five years.

He joined the staff of President Philip Murray and Vice President and Director of Organization Alan Haywood of the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) in 1948. Two years later President Murray sent Phil on a special assignment to help reorganize the administrative structure of the Government Employees Union in Panama.

His talents as a political education leader were recognized by Jack Kroll who was instrumental in persuading him to join the CIO Political Action Committee staff.

When the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations merged in 1955, Phil became a field director of the newly-created Committee on Political Education. In 1960, he was named Assistant National Director of COPE.

Phil has long felt that a combination of Negro, organized labor and the liberal-wing votes can win major elections. His theory has been proven correct. Where the three work together, victory comes often. Where they are divided, defeat is the price they pay.

His work carried him over most of the 50 states. He had a part in the elections of a long list of distinguished office-holders including Presidents Truman, Kennedy and Johnson and many liberal members of Congress. He counts among his friends and admirers people of all races, creeds and colors from all regions of the country.

Married to the former Eulalia Mays, Phil has two children: a son, Leonard; a daughter, Mrs. Eulalia Luke. He also has six grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

To Phil, then, who has dedicated his life to a better life for all of us—we honor you!

Make folder
U.S. Dept. of Labor.

Materials sent under separate cover:

"Integregation North and South"
Chronology
"Pro-Segregation Groups"
"South of Promise"
May and June issues of New South

mailed 7/15/57

July 15, 1957

Miss Roberta Church
Minority Groups Consultant
U. S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Employment Security
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Miss Church:

We shall be glad to have your office receive our publications and reports. Your name has been added to our complimentary mailing list, and I am sending you separately some of our current materials.

Any time you have need of information of a specific nature that we may supply, feel free to call on us.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

free copy to Library 7/16/57 Web folder!

RECEIVED JUL 3 1957

IN REPLY REFER TO EMC

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SERVICE

July 1, 1957

Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

The Minority Groups Program of the U. S. Department of Labor promotes and publicizes the principle of employment on merit without regard to race, religion, color, or national origin.

To assist us in carrying out this program, we should like to keep an up-to-date file of brochures, leaflets, and pamphlets which your Committee prepares and distributes.

Would you be good enough to place this office on your mailing list so that we may receive reports and other publications as well as notices of any books or pamphlets which you may publish that are for sale.

Sincerely yours,

Roberta Church

(Miss) Roberta Church
Minority Groups Consultant

Letter sent to attached list.

February 1, 1957

Mr. Charles Gillman
AFL-CIO Regional Office
Hurt Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Charlie:

I have submitted your name as a person who might be interested in receiving copies of the Petal Paper published in Petal, Mississippi. This subscription will be made available to you without charge; my own role was just to suggest your name. I've read various copies of the paper. It is always interesting, as you will discover. The editor is a man who jumps into the Mississippi political scene with all fours and makes heavy use of satire in dealing with political matters and matters relative to desegregation.

I think that it is remarkable enough that such a paper is published in Mississippi. I hope that you will enjoy this subscription and perhaps find it useful.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm

W. T. ARCHER Brother Archer
Laundry Workers International Union
345 Washington St., S.W.
Atlanta, Ga.

John Bateman Johnny
U.A.W.
95 Merritts Ave, N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Brother
Jarvis Baughman ?
International Wood Workers of America
95 Merritts Ave, N.E.
Atlanta.

Edward Dumas Brother Dumas
United Packinghouse Workers of America
353 1/2 Luckie St., N.W.
Atlanta

Bernard S. Via
New Market
Virginia ✓

Margaret Via
Warm Springs Foundation
Warm Springs
Georgia ✓

Paul R. Christopher Paul
AFL-CIO Region 8
216 Flatiron Bldg.
705 Broadway, N.E.
Knoxville 17, Tenn. ✓

Carey E. Haigler Carey Haigler
AFL-CIO Region 5
1106-10 Independence Bldg.
Charlotte 2, N.C. ✓

Boyd Payton Boyd Payton
Textile Workers Union of America
100 West 6th St.
Charlotte, N.C. ✓

Charles Gillman, Charlie
AFL-CIO Regional Office
Kent Building
Atlanta

~~At~~ Lee White Lee
Communication Workers of America
40 Pryor St. S.W.
Atlanta.

Joe Jacobs Joe
United Textile Workers of America
160 Central Ave, S.W.
Atlanta

Al Kehrer Al
ILGWU Regional Office
1489 Gordon St., S.W.
Atlanta

Lorne Nelles

Lorne H. Neller — Mr. Neller
United Steelworkers of America
95 Merritts Ave, N.E.
Atlanta

Roy

Roy check — Brother Nixon
Roy Nixon
United Rubber Workers of America
95 Merritts Ave, N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Eric

ERIC Polisar
1975 Willow Dr.
Atlanta, Ga.

St. Smith

Staton Smith
Tenn. State Labor Council
939 Church St.
Nashville, Tenn.

Wilbur Hobby, Editor
Durham Labor Journal
210 May Street
Durham, N. C.

Wilbur Hobby

Labor Conference

March 13, 1957

Harold C. Fleming (x to John Constable)

MEMO TO: ~~Harold C. Fleming~~

FROM: Emory Via

RE: S.R.C. Labor Conference, March 13th, 14th.

You may wish to keep the following points in mind for your participation in tonight's session at the SRC labor conference. First of all, Ben will introduce you and chair the session. We feel that a substantial amount of time can be given to the over-all picture, as well as to the details of what's happening in desegregation in the South. Most of the Southern guys have a highly segmented view, and most of the Northern ones lack detailed information.

Some specifics in almost all of the areas of interest to SRC would be in order, for example: schools, transportation, voting. You should not hesitate to fatten up this section.

Ben feels that some handling of recent and other attacks on SRC would be appropriate to show what the situation that we operate in is, the kind of organization we are, and even to go so far as to indicate that this makes fund raising extra tight.

On the positive aspects of the picture, it would be good to emphasize SRC's coordinating role including, at your discretion, some report on Charlottesville or other areas. You may wish to indicate in a general way either the need for opportunity, or ways and means for labor participation in these endeavors. Also on the positive side should be some mention of the other resources in human relations work in states and localities.

Success stories would certainly be useful. Pick the ones you like; perhaps the Henderson Ministers would have some special interest to a group interested in hate groups.

A closing section on what you think is in store in the next few years would be of interest.

Although we want and expect discussion, you should not hesitate to load this session with information. Below is a list of the materials which we will have on hand in case you wish to make specific reference to them. Some passing reference to the labor consultant's role may be in order, but Ben and I did not come to agreement as to what specifically should be said in this regard. He had originally thought that some mention of the coordinating possibilities of race relations problems and information relative to unions through the labor consultants office could be made at the time you were talking about SRC as a coordinating agency.

New South Mailing List
Only those marked in red were found in card file-

All Envelopes - this month's New South

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL LABOR CONFERENCE
March 13, 14, 1957
Atlanta University

Not For Publication

No
Nick Bonanno
Special Assistant
Southeastern Regional Office
ILGWU
1489 Gordon Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

No
Julius R. Fry
Representative
TWUA
509½ S. Main Street
High Point, North Carolina

No
James P. Harden
Education Department
UAW
95 Merritts Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

No
Earl H. Henderson
Field Representative
UAW
526 St. Paul Place
Baltimore, Maryland

Yes
Charles Jones
Minister
Community Church
Chapel Hill, North Carolina
(Charles Jones 610 N. Raleigh St. Rocky Mt. N.C.)

No
E. T. Kehrer
Southeast Regional Director
ILGWU
1489 Gordon Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

No
Ned Kocher
Representative
USA
95 Merritts Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

No
J. C. McFarlin
Secretary-Treasurer, Atlanta Division
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
117 Chestnut Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

No
Lorne H. Nelles
Director, District 35
USA
95 Merritts Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Office Yes
William H. Oliver (Not to Oliver individually)
Co-Director, Fair Practices Department
United Auto Workers
8000 East Jefferson
Detroit 14, Michigan

No
Ken Peterson
Civil Rights Coordinator
IUE
1126 - 16th Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

No
John M. Powderly
Department of Education
USA
1500 Commonwealth Building
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Yes
Ben Segal
Trade Union Consultant
Fund for the Republic
1820 Jefferson Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

No
R. E. Starnes
Field Representative
USA
95 Merritts Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Correct this address
Yes to Smallwood

No
James E. Turner
Asst. Director, Fair Practices Dept.
URWA
URWA Building
Mill and High Street
Akron, Ohio

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Room 432
Atlanta, Georgia

No
Paul D. Ward
Director of Special Services
American Federation of Teachers
28 E. Jackson
Chicago, Illinois

No
George Weaver
Executive Secretary
AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee
815 - 16th Street
Washington, D. C.

Lee White
CWA
40 Pryor Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

No
E. R. Williamson
Area Director
COPE Area No. 3
P. O. Box 231
Durham, North Carolina

No
Henry T. Wilson
Legal Assistant
American Federation of State, County, and
Municipal Employees
448 W. Washington
Madison 1, Wisconsin

No
James E. Wolfe
Director, Research and Education
United Brewery Workers
2347 Vine Street
Cincinnati, Ohio

yes - old address

Attn: HCF

Confidential: Not for Publication

Summary of Southern Regional Council's Labor Conference

The conference was called to provide an opportunity for selected Southern labor leadership and representatives of national unions with specific interests in civil rights and race relations to meet and to discuss the problems that unions face in the field of race relations, to receive basic information on the current Southern scene, and to exchange information which would be helpful in meeting the problems discussed. This was not a policy-making or official union conference. The conference was called by the Southern Regional Council in close cooperation with Ben Segal, Trade Union Consultant for the Fund for the Republic.

Harold Fleming, Director of the Council, described the interests, organization, and general approach of the Southern Regional Council in working toward a desegregated and democratic society in the South. The Council is composed of Southerners, is not doctrinaire, and is not a litigating body. It recognizes the validity of the use of the courts in securing the rights of all people. The Council uses the methods of education, research, consultation, and public information.

The advances made in the rights of Negroes since War II were detailed; these included the expansion of the right to vote, ending segregation on interstate transportation, and desegregation of the armed forces. These and other steps were made prior to the Supreme Court's Decision on school desegregation. That decision was a momentous one and the nature of the problem faced by Southerners was changed. However, Fleming does not accept the view that racial relations have been set back. On the contrary, the legal rights of Negroes are more clearly understood and the framework has been set wherein people of good will can work for increased understanding and democratic practice in all areas of life.

The relationship between historical forces, economic conditions, and political facts of life was discussed. Often those who favor maintaining segregation in all its forms are supporting a way of life which benefits a favored few rather than the whole population. One of the results of this way of life is outdated political systems, and it largely explains die-hard opposition to union organization.

Too often our attention has been captured by bad relations and violence; the press, and others, have tended to underplay the solid gains that have been achieved peacefully in many Southern and border-state communities. For instance, numerous counties and school districts have desegregated schools in Texas, Arkansas, Maryland, Kentucky, Delaware, and West Virginia. Bus desegregation has taken place in some twenty-four cities in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Texas. The myth that desegregation will not work is being disproved by the facts, and social change has proved not to be as drastic as the myth-makers would have it.

The discussion explored what unions could do with community groups and the Council toward building fresh attitudes in the current situation. The problem of coordinating the interest and efforts of unions with the efforts of the Council was raised. Such specific problems were raised as those unions and staff persons who say that there is no problem regarding race relations (especially in locals that have few or no Negro members), the fear of speaking out even moderately on the rights of others, the fact that race relations and the possibilities of action differ from community to community, union to union, and industry to industry (but usually no generality about an industry, a union, or a community will hold true), and the difficulty in getting like-minded persons in unions and in the community together.

In the Thursday morning session Paul Anthony of the Southern Regional Council's staff opened a discussion on the role of pro-segregation groups. These groups are quite active, and have substantial financial resources. It is estimated that they have about 300,000 members. The literature of the hate groups is widespread and far exceeds, in volume, that of the groups working toward desegregation. Much of this literature furnishes us with examples of the basic anti-union position of these groups. Although some of the current dissensions among the hate group leadership was viewed as a hopeful sign, it was pointed out that most of the White Citizen Councils were conducting real membership drives and attempting to get new chapter organizations. Anthony stated that few things pleased the hate groups more than to know that Southern unions remained quiet on matters regarding racial relations, since this was proof of hate group success, and confirmation of the effectiveness of the divide and conquer technique in separating locals from nationals on matters of major policy.

Emory Via reported statements by White Citizen Council leaders indicating the closeness of their position to that of fanatical action, which tends to puncture the myth that these movements are respectable. The efforts of such groups to infiltrate unions were discussed, with specific attention being given to those attempting to organize competing labor unions. The activities and anti-union position of the United Southern Employees Association in North and South Carolina were mentioned. The strongly pro-segregationist political organization, the Durham United Political Education Committee, was cited as a group which had worked actively to divide labor and raise racial questions in political campaigns as well as within unions. The activities in Alabama and Tennessee toward a Southern labor movement were considered ineffective in splitting off membership or local unions from the main stream of organized labor. However, such moves have caused racial issues to be debated heatedly in some areas. Ben Segal introduced

copies of letters and news clips to show that some North and South Carolina employers have used the race issue in the attempt to defeat organizing campaigns. Of particular interest here was the fact that in five or six different campaigns in the textile and hosiery industries, the same wording was used.

Frank discussions revealed that there is no uniformity of approach in handling racial questions, that some staff men attempt to dodge the issue at almost any cost, that there is a lack of firmness in accepting the policies of international unions regarding discrimination, and that there is a major lack of information on the part of many staff men regarding the following points: (a) how to meet racial propaganda when it is raised in the union; (b) the status of desegregation moves in the South today; (c) the historical, political, and economic background of segregation and their relevance to the present situation; (d) the relation of hate groups to anti-union forces in the South; (e) the basic arguments and techniques that are useful in meeting questions and dissensions within locals and from members regarding racial questions.

The importance of the rapid industrialization of the South and the factors that would lead employers to hire increasing numbers of Negroes and in new job classifications was discussed. In the short run, the government contracts provisions and the work of organizations interested in job opportunities for Negroes will lead to the change in many patterns; in the long run, an increasing number of the needed skills will be spread broadly throughout the whole population and the supply of all-white labor will be exhausted so that there will be an even greater economic necessity for making fuller use of the pool of Negro labor. Also, instances were cited where new industry hesitated to move into areas of racial unrest.

It was recognized that the survival and success of the labor movement in the South was intimately tied to a proper handling of racial issues. It is impossible to separate at all times racial issues in the community from those that affect

unions most directly. This may mean that locals and other union bodies will have to decide how to relate themselves to organizations at work on the problems of desegregation, and what position they will take on such community matters. Other interested groups and individuals could be of help when the union is faced with a racial problem.

Repeated emphasis was placed on the importance of the service representative in these matters. It was agreed that more training was needed in human relations, that clearer policy lines should be established, not just in the form of national pronouncements, but especially in terms of operational policy. Understanding how these issues affect the whole effort of labor now, and in the future, is imperative. Staff men need a chance to learn how to operate in this field and to know where they stand in regard to policy, and support from regional and national offices.

In the closing session of the conference, the following points were brought out in summaries by Emory Via and Ben Segal:

1. A first key in handling racial issues is the staff man; he needs a more fundamental orientation to the total Southern picture, facts about desegregation and the law, training in handling members and locals when racial issues arise, information and assistance in developing a "core group" of unionists who understand the issues and know that they must be handled well if the union is to succeed. Certainly, most staff men are already burdened with duties, but racial questions are a fundamental part of unionism in the South and cannot be avoided. Conferences, institutes, and special staff meetings were urged as ways to begin to meet these problems.

2. A "core group" must be developed within locals which has information and skills in meeting the problems raised by membership.

3. There is a continuing need for information and publications. More facts on the operation of hate groups is needed. Information on the successful handling of racial problems in other locals would be useful -- in some instances care must be exercised to protect the group which made the "success story." Facts are needed on industrial development and what it means to employment patterns, etc. More information is needed regarding current patterns of race relations and discrimination in unions and in industry; clearly there is a great variety of patterns in most localities and many of them demonstrate successful integration on the job and in the union.

Needed on this information front: (a) channeling reports of trouble spots, hate group activity, success stories, and general racial patterns through a central agency which can then see that interested unions are informed as to what is happening (Southern Regional Council was mentioned as such a central agency); (b) publicity pieces useful in the South, perhaps being issued jointly by the unions in the area.

4. A series of conferences and institutes should be held on a regional and/or sub-regional basis to give more intensive training to those who can make best use of it. A continuation of the regional conference such as this one.

5. Sessions on human relations, general Southern conditions, and the role of hate groups should be included in summer institutes and other educational programs. Charlie Jones, Ben Segal, and Emory Via are available for such sessions. There are resource people who can handle any level of membership, or any approach to the racial problems - such as legal, moral, economic necessity, historical implications, and the straight union arguments for unity and non-discrimination.

6. Unions should increase their contact with community resources interested in desegregation and the handling of human relations problems. This would include professional agencies in the field, church groups, and competent individuals. A list of the Southern Regional Council's state affiliates was made available, and the SRC's labor consultant will aid unions in making contacts with other Southern groups with similar concerns.

7. Approaches to management are possible. In many instances these approaches will not be made by the union itself. Management's cooperation in reducing racial tensions or in making advances in desegregation can be instrumental in making these changes with a minimum of trouble for union and community. Where the provisions of the government contracts act are invoked, management can be required to desegregate the work force. Management may be responsive to arguments based on economic realities, on moral grounds, and to an appeal not to take actions that would increase racial feeling to the long-run detriment of the community.

8. An interest was expressed in the establishment of a channel of communication and coordination for unions in the South in the handling of problems that bear on race relations. Information exchange, strategy, publicity, and the necessity for developing an overall approach all pointed toward some form of coordination among the various regional offices. On an informal level some of these functions could be aided by use of the Labor Consultant of the Council; the Civil Rights Department of the AFL-CIO was viewed as a possible agency for this work once the machinery is developed.

9. Unions must face the fact that racial issues cannot be dodged; even if our first concern is to organize, and to maintain organizations, there is no escape from facing the responsibility of unions in ending discrimination and finding reasonable answers to the racial problems that face them in the South.

Literature available
Name list attached separately

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

April 1, 1957

I am very glad that you were able to attend the labor conference called by the Southern Regional Council on March 13th and 14th. Enclosed is a summary of some of the things that were said during the course of this meeting and a list of the participants.

You will recall that this was an off-the-record meeting and the reports of the sessions are being treated as confidential. In the summary, we have consciously refrained from attributing comments by name to any persons other than members of our staff and Ben Segal.

Informal committees were named at the close of the conference which could meet with Ben Segal in Washington and with me in Atlanta to discuss follow-up activities.

I hope that you will begin to send me clips and available reports regarding race relations, hate group activity, trouble spots, and success stories as an aid in continuing to develop an overall picture of what is happening in race relations that affect unions in the South.

In the near future we will send you a copy of a special report which will detail the treatment given to unions in the publications of the pro-segregation groups.

You are welcome to call upon me and the facilities of the Southern Regional Council if there is any way in which we can be of service to you. I look forward to seeing you personally again soon and to having an opportunity to work further with you.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm
Enclosures

Letter forwarded to all participants, SRC Labor Conference, with copy of April, 1957 New South endlosed.

April 23, 1957

Mr. Nick Bonanno
Special Assistant
Southeastern Regional Office
ILGWU
1489 Gordon Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Nick:

Enclosed is a copy of the most recent issue of the Council's publication, New South.

I thought several articles in it would be of interest to you; the ministers' statement from Richmond was mentioned at our labor conference as one positive step taken by churchmen.

Though I will send you special material from time to time, I would suggest that you use the form on the back of New South to enter your regular subscription.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm

Enclosure

Letter forwarded to all participants, SRC Labor Conference, with copy of April, 1957 New South endlosed.

Copy also to Segel.

April 23, 1957

Mr. Nick Bonanno
Special Assistant
Southeastern Regional Office
ILGWU
1489 Gordon Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Nick:

Enclosed is a copy of the most recent issue of the Council's publication, New South.

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Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm

Enclosure

April 26, 1957

Mr. Saul Miller
Managing Editor
AFL-CIO News
815 - 16th Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Miller:

I would like to receive the AFL-CIO News in exchange for our monthly publication, New South. The most recent issue of the New South is enclosed.

Thanks for giving this matter your attention, and I look forward to receiving the AFL-CIO News.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm
Enclosure

Letter forwarded to 21 editors of labor publications, checked in red on List of Publications of AFL-CIO.

April 26, 1957

The Editor
The United Auto Worker
UAW - AFL-CIO
8000 East Jefferson Avenue
Detroit 14, Michigan

Dear Sir:

I would like to start receiving the United Auto Worker in exchange for our own monthly publication, the New South. The most recent issue of the New South is enclosed.

Thanks for giving this matter your attention. I look forward to receiving your paper.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm
Enclosure

May 1, 1957

Mr. Paul D. Ward
Director of Special Services
American Federation of Teachers
28 East Jackson Blvd.
Chicago 4, Illinois

Dear Paul:

Thanks for your letter and the subscription order for New South. Although we will soon have had $2.00 worth of correspondence on the matter, your check for the $2.00 subscription was not enclosed. Sorry.

I look forward to hearing from Mary Herrick; I would be happy to meet with her on future trips South either here in Atlanta or possibly elsewhere.

There will be some follow up conferences to the March meeting. For one we will work out a special arrangement for labor participation and coverage at the annual Fisk University Summer Institute. You'll hear more on this soon. I hope also to set up a few sub-regional conferences to reach a wider cross-section of staff and to handle problems on as basic a level as may be necessary. AFT will be welcome to any of these events, and I hope that you and Mary Herrick will have suggestions of teachers to be invited. One or both of you may wish to consider the Fisk Institute along with someone from the South.

Best personal wishes.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm

May 1, 1957

Editor
The Labor Citizen
Florida State Federation of Labor
2500 N.W. 26th Street
Miami, Florida

Dear Sir:

I would like to start receiving The Labor Citizen in exchange for our own monthly publication, the New South. The most recent issue of the New South is enclosed.

Thanks for giving this matter your attention. I look forward to receiving your paper.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm
Enclosure

List of attendants at SRC Labor Conference attached - forwarded to Segal 5/7/57

Eric Polisar
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America
95 Merritts Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Jackson Curry
District Manager
American Federation of Hosiery Workers
119 Jefferson Standard Building
Greensboro, North Carolina

Paul R. Christopher
Director, AFL-CIO Region 8
216 Flat Iron Building
705 Broadway, N.E.
Knoxville 17, Tennessee

Earl W. Davis
AFL-CIO Representative
419 West Clay Street
Richmond, Virginia

Charles H. Gillman
Director, AFL-CIO Region 6
1026 Hurt Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Lester Graham
Director, AFL-CIO Region 17
1318 Continental National Bank Building
Fort Worth, Texas

E.
Carey/Haigler
Director, AFL-CIO Region 5
1106 Independence Building
Charlotte 2, North Carolina

Woodrow G. Pendergrass
Director, AFL-CIO Region 16
705 Enterprise Building
522 South Boston
Tulsa 3, Oklahoma

E. C. Pippin
Legislative Representative
Alabama Labor Council
Lew Building
Montgomery, Alabama

Oliver Singleton
AFL-CIO Region 4
1216 East Baltimore Street
Baltimore 2, Maryland

E. H. Williams
Director, AFL-CIO Region 7
1919 St. Claude Avenue
New Orleans 16, Louisiana

Thomas W. Culpepper
President, Atlanta Division
Sleeping Car Porters
942 Parsons Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

George Gill
Director, District 3
CWA
40 Pryor Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Norbert Blume
Dairy Workers
Louisville, Kentucky

W. Millard Barbee
President, North Carolina Labor Council
705 North Mangum Street
Durham, North Carolina

Sam Ezelle
Kentucky State Federation of Labor
312 Armory Place
Louisville 2, Kentucky

Frank Parker
International Representative
Furniture Workers
509½ South Main
High Point, North Carolina

David Herman
President, Local Number 6
Hotel and Resturant Workers Employees Union
305 West 44th Street
New York, New York

Mr. Bob Sharpe
Business Agent
ILGWU
187½ Trinity Avenue, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Howard D. Walton
President, Florida State IUC
43 N.E. Second Street
Miami 32, Florida

Jarvis Baughman
International Wood Workers of America
95 Merritts Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

E. L. Abercrombie
Vice President
Laundry Workers International Union
1119 West Flagler Street, Room 3
Miami, Florida

W. T. Archer
Laundry Workers International Union
345 Washington Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dial Murphy
Director, District Number 9
Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers
220 Flatiron Building
705 Broadway, N.E.
Knoxville 17, Tennessee

Irving Lebold
International Representative
Retail-Wholesale-Department Store Union
655 East Bay Street
Charleston, S. C.

Ray Berthiume
International Representative
Textile Workers Union of America
North Wilson Street
Rock Hill, S. C.

Scott Hoyman
International Representative
TWUA
Greensboro, North Carolina

Boyd Payton
Regional Director, TWUA
100 West 6th Street
Charlotte, N. C.

John Bateman
Assistant Regional Director
UAW
95 Merritts Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Michael Volk
International Representative
UAW
Box 128
Waxhaw, N. C.

Ray Nixon
United Rubber Workers of America
95 Merritts Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Estes Riffe
United Steel Workers
Kentucky

Wilbur Hobby
Editor, Durham Labor Journal
Durham, N. C.

"Tubb" Holmes
IAM
Atlanta, Georgia

Matthew Lynch
Legislative Representative
Tennessee State Labor Council
939 Church Street
Nashville, Tennessee

Stanton Smith
President
Tennessee State Labor Council
939 Church Street
Nashville, Tennessee

June 27, 1957

Mr. Harry Fleischman
National Labor Service
386 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, New York

Dear Harry:

Could you supply me with about twenty-five copies of "Assault Upon Freedom of Association" for use at our Union Staff Training Seminar to be held at Fisk in July?

Bill me if required.

Best personal wishes to you.

Fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm

Telephone ALgonquin 5-7800

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF *America*

15 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

132

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

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FRANK ROSENBLUM
General Sec'y Treas.
HYMAN BLUMBERG
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DAVID J. MONAS
JOSEPH SALERNO
LOUIS SIMON
CHARLES WEINSTEIN
MURRAY WEINSTEIN

RECEIVED
SEP 28
Southern Regional Council

September 24, 1953

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Howard Samuel has referred your letter and the pamphlet "The Schools and the Courts" to this department. We are very much interested in the pamphlet and wonder if there is a price on it. If it is available without charge, would you send us 400 copies. However, if there is a chargeI would appreciate knowing ahead of time what it is.

I think it is a very good piece of work with a lot of basic information in it in a clear cut unflowered form.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Barbara Wertheimer

Barbara Wertheimer
Acting National Education Director

BW/nrs

9/26/56

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers union would like GSM to meet with them at 6:00 p.m. Wednesday, October 3rd -- to be taken out to dinner later. [got on the 5th. I will try to arrange that]

Labor - ACWA

May 29, 1957

Mr. Emil Starr
Education Director
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America
15 Union Square
New York 3, New York

Dear Emil:

Some time ago you asked me when the film on George Mitchell's map talk would be available. The film, "The Face of the South," was produced by the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A. The department of that church responsible for this undertaking has written us concerning the film as follows: "The George Mitchell film is completed. We have one copy in our hands. I am authorizing Motion Picture Laboratories (1672 Union Avenue, Memphis 4, Tennessee) to sell prints direct to legitimate purchasers upon order. Our office is not set up to perform any merchandising or order taking. My understanding is that the cost of the film will be something in the neighborhood of $115.00 to $125.00 per copy. Have not been informed as to the precise cost. Your procedure, therefore, would be to order direct from Motion Picture Laboratories in Memphis."

At this point we know nothing about any rental arrangement. When such information is available we will be happy to let you know about it. Of course, it is entirely possible that one of the unions or some other agency might include this film in their own audio-visual library.

If you find your way into these Southern parts, I hope that you will be sure to look us up. I will soon send you some information on a special union staff training institute, which we are holding in conjunction with the Fisk Race Relations Institute. It may be that you have already received some such information from Ben Segal. In any case, you could be of real service to us by making suggestions of staff persons or knowledgeable local leaders who might participate in this undertaking.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm

September 11, 1958

Mr. Emil Starr, Director of Education
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America
15 Union Square
New York, New York

Dear Emil Starr:

Enclosed are copies of a special Council report, "State vs Federal Authority in Virginia", and of our midsummer report. I thought you might also wish to see the enclosed Congressional reprint as well as a list of our Board members.

We would like to supply materials from time to time to appropriate ACWA staffers working in the South. I find that I don't even have the addresses of Bill Elkus and Ray Brown. If you could send me these and any others which you feel should see our materials, I would be most happy to see that they hear from us from time to time.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls
Encls.

JACOB S. POTOFSKY
General President

FRANK ROSENBLUM
General Sec'y-Treas.

HYMAN BLUMBERG
Executive Vice-Pres.

VICE-PRESIDENTS
AUGUST BELLANCA
REUBEN BLOCK
RICHARD BRAZIER
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ULISSE DE DOMINICIS
GLADYS DICKASON
SANDER GENIS
BESSIE HILLMAN
LOUIS HOLLANDER
JACK KROLL
VINCENT LA CAPRIA
ABRAHAM MILLER
DAVID J. MONAS
JOSEPH SALERNO
LOUIS SIMON
CHARLES WEINSTEIN
MURRAY WEINSTEIN

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS

OF AMERICA — AFL-CIO

15 UNION SQUARE • NEW YORK 3, N. Y. • TELEPHONE: ALGONQUIN 5-7800

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

October 9, 1958

Arthur Goldberg

Mr. Emory F. Via, Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Via:

Emil Starr has asked me to thank you for the materials you have been sending.

You can send them to Ray Brown at the ACWA North Georgia Joint Board, 1151 Regent Street, Atlanta and to Bill Elkuss at 27 West Rocket Circle, Park Forest, Illinois.

Fraternally yours,

Connie Kopelov

Connie Kopelov
Assistant to the Director
Education Department

Put on mailing list for EFV

Send to each with "Things you would be interested"

1) Negro Voter
2) Industrialization
3) Public Ethics & Neg.
4) Dabb TV interview

Jane 10/16/58 L.O.

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT

Clothing Worker's Union

REGARDING

1962 financial Contribution to SRC;
($200.00)

DATE

July 31, 1962

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT

File Marked: "Labor, Fund-raising, 1962"

CIO

CYPRESS 5065

Organizing Committee

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

ATLANTA 3, GA.

DATE September 25, 1951

TO George S. Mitchell

For your information.

Philip J. Clowes

CYPRESS 5065

RECEIVED
SEP 28 1951
Southern Regional Council

CIO

Organizing Committee

~~NEW YORK, N.Y.~~
ATLANTA 3, GA.
September 25, 1951

P.J.Clowes
~~ACTING~~
Act. NATIONAL DIRECTOR

O.L.Garrison
~~ACTING~~
SECRETARY-TREASURER

Clinton S. Golden, Labor Counselor
Economic Cooperation Administration
Washington, D. C.

Dear Clint:

This is written to enlist your good influence for a very good cause, and to prepare you to hear the case for an organization which can do a great deal of good for the ills of the South and, consequently, for the nation as a whole.

You may be familiar with the Southern Regional Council, whose headquarters are in Atlanta, an organization of liberal, progressive Southerners devoted to the over-all development of the South - with special emphasis on race discrimination and its elimination through education and community action.

The Southern Regional Council operated for several years with backing from the Rosenwald Fund, which as you know was liquidated two or three years ago. Since that time the SRC has managed to keep going on various small contributions from philanthropic and religious organizations, and from some labor unions - the United Steelworkers has contributed $1,000 a year. But these are not sufficient to operate the Council on a truly effective basis.

At present, the Council is seeking a grant from the Ford Foundation, through various channels of influence, for a broad five-year program.

COPY

I know that you are a friend of Paul Hoffman, who with Robert M. Hutchins is a director of the Ford Foundation, and it occurred to me that you could help forward the SRC's case through Mr. Hoffman. The Council has prepared a complete presentation of its program for the Ford Foundation and has the good officers of several influential organizations contacting the Foundation.

The director of the Southern Regional Council is Dr. George S. Mitchell, a Rhodes scholar, former professor of political economy at Columbia University, for several years a regional director of the Farm Security Administration, and a long-time friend of organized labor. Dr. Mitchell would be pleased to pay you a visit when he is up your way and tell you all about the Council and its aims. I know you will be interested in the organization and its program - which is interracial and interdenominational, and has on its board of directors leaders in religion, education, labor and business.

All of us in CIO in the South are convinced of the value and need of the Southern Regional Council. Its work can be of real help in bringing reasonable solutions to the problems of the South.

Kindest personal regards to yourself and your family.

Sincerely,

P. J. C.

Philip J. Clowes
Acting National Director

CC: George S. Mitchell

COPY

GEORGIA STATE INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL

Affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations

95 Merritts Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

DAVID S. BURGESS
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

ELGIN 8931
EMERSON 5351

W. H. CRAWFORD
PRESIDENT

L. A. GOSSETT
TREASURER

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CWA

T. A. WALSTON
RWDSEA

TRUSTEES

JOHN HENRY HALL
G. L. THORNTON
ERNEST R. WADE

RECEIVED
AUG 7 1952
Southern Regional Council

August 6, 1952

George S. Mitchell, Editor
New South
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Enclosed you will find an article on a recent incident in Hazelhurst, Georgia. It happened to John Scott, native of Savannah, graduate of the University of Wisconsin, member of the Baptist Church in Savannah, and now on the staff of the C.I.O. Organizing Committee in Georgia. Bill Strength is a C.I.O. singer of songs, who received his training in Sunday School, and is now a C.I.O. organizer. The third victim was John Ramsay, official representative of the C.I.O. to the Churches of America; Director of Community Relations for the C.I.O. Organizing Committee; Presbyterian layman and member of the Covenant Presbyterian Church of Atlanta; member of the National Commission of Evangelism of the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A. John Ramsay is now serving in four positions within the National Council of Churches: Member of the Executive Committee of the United Church Men; member of the Department of Church and Economic Life; member of the Department of Christian Social Service and a member of the Business and Finance committee of the National Council. He is also director of the Laymen's Movement for a Christian World, and co-chairman of the National Religion and Labor Foundation.

These three gentlemen were attacked at Hazelhurst as the story relates. It is my sincere hope that you will run this story in full for it contains a message to all of the churches.

Yours sincerely,

David S. Burgess

David S. Burgess
Executive Secretary

DSB:c
Enc.

P.S. For your information, I am a graduate of Oberlin College and Union Theological Seminary. After serving as missionary to agricultural migrants under the Board of Home Missions of the Congregational Church, I joined the C.I.O. in 1947 first as an organizer of textile workers and then as a representative of the National C.I.O. Political Action Committee. For the past year, I have been the Executive Secretary of the Georgia C.I.O. Council. As to my church activities, I am an Executive Board member of the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen, a member of the Advisory Board of the Congregational Council for Social Action, and an Executive Board member of the N.R.L.F.

Educ
Coop-Ag.

October 1, '53

Dear Mr. Stewart,

Mighty nice of you. If you will really be free to drive me from the airport at Oklahoma City down to Norman on this coming Sunday afternoon I will be extremely grateful, and the run will give us a chance to be acquainted.

I arrive at the airport at Oklahoma City on American's flight 478, reaching the airport at 4.32 PM. Central Standard Time., Sunday, October 4.

The first meeting of the A F of L school will be at 8.00 that evening, at the North Campus. It isn't my meeting, and I don't know of a certainty that it is generally open, but I am sure you would be welcome. Though I doubt that the proceedings, mostly about setting up the classes, would be of much interest!

Dinner with your group for Tuesday night sounds most inviting. We can talk about that on Sunday.

If you don't show at the airport I'll suppose that something else came up, and will call you on Monday.

Appreciatively,

George S. Mitchell

50, whitish hair, six feet, brown topcoat, leather briefcase, glasses!

Fla - State Fed of Labor

November twenty, 1953

Mr Bert Nuckols
Central Labor Union
American Federation of Labor
Miami, Florida

Dear Brother Nuckols:

Very nice of you and your friends to show up the other evening at the dinner the Dade County Council on Community Relations gave.

I had been back but a day or two when we had the cheerful news that the American Federation of Labor had sent the Southern Regional Council a contribution of one thousand dollars.

I am sure you are continuing to do helpful things in your area.

Sincerely yours

George S Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm-t

AFFILIATED WITH CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS ORGANIZED MAY 25, 1940

TENNESSEE STATE
INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL
400 EXCHANGE BLDG. ★ PHONE 6-7371
NASHVILLE (3) TENNESSEE

RECEIVED
MAR 11 1954
Southern Regional Council

March 10, 1954

Mr. Harold Fleming
Wesley Building
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Please send us some typical pamphlets and brochures of yours as we are anxious to order some material on social questions and would like to use these for samples in order to know what to order.

Thanking you in advance for your cooperation, I am

Very truly yours,

Matthew Lynch

MATTHEW LYNCH
Executive Secretary-Treasurer

ML:sk

Sent
3-11-54

RECEIVED
MAR 15 1954
Southern Regional Council

Congress of Industrial Organizations

CIO

Office of
ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG
General Counsel
1001 CONNECTICUT AVE., N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

REpublic 7-5353

March 12, 1954

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

I shall certainly be very glad to talk with Walter about your letter to him requesting assistance.

Cordially,

Arthur J. Goldberg

Arthur J. Goldberg
General Counsel

AJG:lk

March 24, '54

Dear Mr. McFarlin,

I'll be right there, April 10, for the grand occasion. All praise to the Brotherhood for honoring so good a man.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
International President

MILTON P. WEBSTER
1st International Vice-President
3456-58 South State Street, 5th Floor
Chicago, Illinois

BENNIE SMITH
2nd International Vice-President
1308 Broadway, Room 305
Detroit, Michigan

Train, Chair Car, Coach Porters and Attendants

AN INTERNATIONAL UNION

Affiliated With the A. F. of L.

ATLANTA DIVISION
J. C. McFARLIN, Secretary-Treasurer
117 CHESTNUT ST., S. W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
WA 9395

440

ASHLEY L. TOTTEN
International Secretary-Treasurer

E. J. BRADLEY
3rd International Vice-President
11 North Jefferson Street
St. Louis, Missouri

C. L. DELLUMS
4th International Vice-President
1716 Seventh Street
Oakland, California

THOMAS W. CULPEPPER, President
Atlanta Division
942 PARSONS ST., S. W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
RA 8233

March 17, 1954

Mr. G. S. Mitchell
906 Lullwater Road, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

The Atlanta Division of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and its Ladies' Auxiliary cordially invite you to join us in sponsoring a testimonial dinner honoring Brother Thomas W. Culpepper, local President of the Atlanta Division, for his long, consistent and devoted services to the Organization and to the community.

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters just recently celebrated its twenty-eighth anniversary. During these 28 years, many fine contributions have been made to the Pullman porters and their families as well as to the community at large. Our fight for a Fair Employment Practice Commission during World War II is an outstanding achievement of the porters to the nation. This effort alone has put millions of dollars into the pockets of Negro workers and improved the employment status of our group. Certainly, we cannot forget the heroic efforts of our organization to abolish discrimination in the armed forces and the forthright stand taken by our International President, A. Philip Randolph, cautioning young men not to join a jim crow army to fight for a democracy abroad denied them at home. These efforts were national in character and the bulk of our fight for Georgia depended on the courage, interest and determination of Brother Culpepper. His consistent effort to understand the Negro, in his desire for progress, his daily contact with the Pullman Company, in policing and promoting the welfare of the railroad worker, gives testimony to his character and his worthiness of this effort.

In honoring Brother Culpepper, we honor ourselves and we are deeply honored to invite you as a sponsor for the occasion. A. Philip Randolph, our International President, and B. F. McLaurin, our International Field Organizer, will be present for the occasion. A delightful program is being arranged and

a delightful dinner will take place on April 10, at 6:30 P.M., at the Y. W. C. A., 599 Tatnall Street, S. W.

Will you, therefore, accept this invitation as our guest and let us know immediately if we can depend on using your good name and having you give us a few minutes testimony for the occasion?

Thanks again and again for your excellent interest in the welfare of our community. I am,

Fraternally yours,

J. C. McFarlin

J. C. McFarlin,
Banquet Chairman

JCMcF/b

Cancelled meeting
telegram 12/14/54

December 13, 1954

Mr. Leo Perlis
National CIO Community Services Committee
1776 Broadway
New York 19, New York

Dear Mr. Perlis:

I am mighty sorry that I cannot get all the way up to New York for the meeting Monday, December 20. Wish I could.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

NATIONAL CIO
COMMUNITY
SERVICES
COMMITTEE

1776 BROADWAY • NEW YORK 19, N. Y. • COLUMBUS 5-2372

(?)

RECEIVED
11/23/54
Southern Regional Council

WALTER P. REUTHER, Honorary Chairman • JOSEPH A. BEIRNE, Chairman • JOHN BROPHY, Treasurer
IRVING ABRAMSON • HARRY BOYER • JOSEPH W. CHILDS • FRANK GRASSO
JOHN J. GROGAN • WILLIAM J. HART • AL HARTNETT • BESSIE HILLMAN
LOUIS HOLLANDER • JOE JOY • EMIL MAZEY • THOMAS RUSCH • AUGUST SCHOLLE
SOL STETIN • M. HEDLEY STONE • LEO PERLIS, National Director

October 19, 1954

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

This is the first opportunity I have to write to you as a member of Section III of the 1955 National Conference of Social Work. Please forgive me for not writing earlier.

I am enclosing, for your information and consideration, the following materials:

1. Program Suggestions A
2. Suggested Speakers
3. Suggested Treatment
4. Program Suggestions B
5. Suggestions for Lindeman Speakers
6. Abstracts
7. Section III in 1954 and 1955

It would be helpful if we could all meet to discuss these and other related matters such as a) how many meetings should we hold, b) what topics should be discussed, c) speakers, d) chairmen and moderators e) Lindeman lecturer, etc., etc.

It is important that Section III be prepared to report to the Program Committee at its meeting in New York on January 7 - 8.

Could we meet, therefore, at the Park Sheraton Hotel in New York, Monday, December 20, beginning at 10:00 AM., running through lunch, and ending at 5:00 PM, if necessary? Please let me know by filling in and returning the enclosed card whether or not you can make it. I hope very much you can.

Sincerely,

Leo Perlis

Leo Perlis, Chairman
Section III, NCSW

Program Suggestions A

(As mailed to me by Miss Williams - Leo Perlis)

	Subject	Source
1.	The impact of migrations to California	Mrs. Ruth I. Kaiser, Executive Secretary California Conference of Social Work
2.	The development of welfare planning councils. The relationships and community organization patterns of welfare planning councils, coordinating councils and neighborhood councils	
3.	Are too many statewide groups developing with consequent competing conferences?	Mrs. Ruth I. Kaiser
4.	Problems relating to operation of youth centers and councils	Mrs. Ruth I. Kaiser
5.	What problems do suburban living and city working pose?	Mrs. Ruth I. Kaiser
6.	Residence laws re. eligibility for general assistance. How to meet the economic needs of the migratory worker in winter	Mrs. Ruth I. Kaiser
7.	Where is public housing today?	Mrs. Ruth I. Kaiser
8.	An exposition on the mutual goals of housing and social welfare (1)	Mrs. Dorothy Gazzolo, Assistant Director, National Association of Housing and Redevelopment official
9.	Report of the nationwide survey of public housing and its community service programs being conducted by the National Federation of Settlements (2)	Mrs. Dorothy Gazzolo
10.	What a really coordinated housing program is (1) (2)	Mrs. Dorothy Gazzolo
11.	Urban renewal programs (2)	Mrs. Dorothy Gazzolo
12.	Interpreting the urban renewal concept to the community	Mrs. Dorothy Gazzolo
13.	Community organization aspects of services for the aging	George W. Rabinoff, Assistant Director, National Social Welfare Assembly
14.	An evaluation of the gains and losses made in the whole public housing movement in the past 20 years (1) (14)	Mrs. Dorothy Gazzolo

(more)

15.	Standard setting and accountability in social welfare planning and operation	Mrs. Evelyn F. Cummins, Executive Director, Community Council of Oklahoma City
16.	A scientific definition of the problem confronting the American Negro community (1)	Sidney Williams, Executive Secretary, Chicago Urban League
17.	The future role of the Urban League (1)	Sidney Williams
18.	How a community organization can help residents plan for and get services (1) (2)	Ralph Pumphrey, United Community Defense Services
19.	The American Indian migration from Canada and proposed changes in Federal legislation regarding it.	Miss Norma J. Sims, Executive Director, Seattle YWCA
20.	Extension of services due to population changes	Miss Norma J. Sims
21.	Problem of chest financing and participation of givers in planning and services	Miss Norma J. Sims
22.	Problem of employment of migratory workers, and the problem of the unemployable among migrants (2)	Miss Norma J. Sims
23.	Plans for the most effective use of public and private health and welfare funds (1)	Conference of business and community service leaders, Cleveland
24.	Recent trends in community organization or the work of community councils and youth participation (1) (2)	Roy C. Votaw, Deputy Director, Field Services Division, California Youth
25.	The social factors in national defense (2)	Mrs. Cathryn S. Guyler, Secretary, National Committee on Social Work in Defense Mobilization

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(1) Please see "Suggested Speakers"

(2) Please see "Suggested Treatment"

(Miss Williams submitted also a number of program suggestions that were made in 1951-53)

(1) Suggested Speakers

Program Suggestions A:

8. Joseph Ross, Vice President, Neiman-Marcus Company, Dallas, Texas. (also heads the Council of Social Agencies and has an excellent housing background")

10. Bleecker Marquette, executive secretary, Better Housing League of Cincinnati, Daniel J. Ranschoff

14. Lee Johnson, executive vice president, National Housing Conference

16. Sidney Williams, executive secretary, Chicago Urban League

17. Sidney Williams

18. Miss Julia Minor, formerly with United Community Defense Services

22. Laurin Hyde, General Director, National Travelers Aid Association

24. Heman G. Stark, Director, California Youth Authority,

Kenyon Scudder, Superintendent, California Institution for Men

Miss Eva Hance, Social Planning Council, Community Chest of San Francisco

Mrs. W. B. Petersen, President of California Community Councils

Tom Rowe, Director, San Francisco Youth Association

Alan Fite, Consultant for the neighborhood council program in Sacramento

(2) Suggested Treatment

Program Suggestions A:

9. "It is quite possible that the findings of this survey may be of enough importance to warrant presentation to a General Session.

10. "A demonstration ... It has been proposed that such a presentation could be done with slides and commentary, to achieve a really effective session. Mr. Marquette and Mr. Ransohoff have made such slide presentations in Cincinnati...."

11. "A meeting to consider ways and means of drawing local social welfare agency people into the local urban renewal program at the early planning stage."

14. "With an explanation of the problems the program has faced in getting Congressional approval."

18. "The South Alameda (Calif.) community development project, which had its start in local concern over juvenile delinquency and the absence of recreation and other facilities, was initiated by UCDS two years ago and has now been taken over by the local community...."

23. "What are the most important needs to be met? What can be done to keep services attuned to needs? What can we do to prevent long-time dependency and disability? What can we provide from taxation and from contributions? How important is citizen participation to the preservation and strengthening of the American Way of Life?"

24. Panel discussion

25. "...We believe that time should be given for presentation of material on this topic at a General Session or at a Combined Associate Group Meeting..."

Program Suggestions B

Here are a few suggestions that were made for Section III by the Program Committee at its meeting in New York on October 8 - 9:

1. Coordinating council movements
2. Planning for defense
3. Services to agencies and communities
4. Local and national relationships
5. Field services, Federal and voluntary
6. How do national agencies work with communities:
   a) in housing
   b) on aging
   c) on urban development

7. Social agencies - prevention vs. treatment
8. Are there too many national agencies?
9. Relationship of a council to a chest or fund
10. Relationship of a family agency to a church
11. Relationships between governmental and voluntary agencies
12. Can national agencies work with each other? How?
13. How to help rural areas organize service
14. Is there a vested interest in national agencies?
    Is there a problem of jealousy or jurisdiction?
15. Extension of national and urban program to rural areas
16. Is there a need for a new agency to combat juvenile delinquency?
17. Can youth agencies work together?
    Should there be a central youth center?
    Should there be a separate welfare department for children?
18. Coordination among national health agencies
19. Chest and Fund influences upon services. Where do they stop?
20. Federal-State relationships
21. Civil Defense
22. Do national voluntary agencies assume too much authority. Are they more democratic than Federal agencies?
23. What are good Foundations?
    What is their relationship to social services? Foundations' contributions to social work.
24. How to make medical care available to all
25. Leadership of U. S. in developing international social structures such as FAO, WHO, UNESCO, etc.
26. Should there be a specialized health and welfare agency in UN?

May I call your attention to the subject matter proposed for the general sessions and to the need, perhaps, for keeping our meetings in tune with the general sessions:

1. Impact of international tensions in people
2. Segregation, desegration, integration
3. The guaranteed annual wage in a free economy
4. How to make medical care available
5. Juvenile delinquency

The theme: Social Welfare 1955 - Progress, Problems and Prophets

(more)

Suggestions for Lindeman Speakers

*Angell, Robert Cooley, Professor of Sociology, Chairman of the Department of Sociology, University of Michigan

*Barrabee, Paul, Research Associate, Department of Psychiatry, Harvard University School of Medicine

Benne, Kenneth, D., Director, Human Relations Center, Boston, Massachusetts

Blaisdell, Thomas C., Professor of Political Science, Director of the Bureau of International Relations, University of California, Berkeley

Bowers, Msgr. Swithun, OMI, St. Patrick's College, Ottawa, Canada

Brown, Douglas J., Ph.D., Professor of Economics and Dean of Faculty, Princeton University

Burgess, Ernest Watson, Professor of Sociology, University of Chicago

Chase, Stuart, Somersworth, New Hampshire (author - "Roads to Agreement")

*Commager, Henry Steele, Professor of History, Columbia University

Cottrell, Leonard S. Jr., Social Psychologist, Dean, College of Arts and Sciences, Cornell University

Finer, Herman, Professor, University of Chicago

Foote, Nelson, Sociologist, Director, Family Study Center, University of Chicago

Frazier, Franklin E., Head, Department of Sociology, Howard University

Haber, William, Professor of Economics, University of Michigan

Hillman, Arthur, Professor of Sociology, Chairman of the Department of Sociology, Roosevelt College, Chicago

Hoover, Calvin Bryce, Dean, Graduate School, Professor of Economics, Duke University

Jennings, Helen H., Center for Human Relations Studies, New York University

Jones, Harold Ellis, Professor of Psychology, University of California

Kelly, Lowell, Department of Psychology, University of Michigan

Klineberg, Otto, Professor of Psychology, Columbia University (now with UNESCO)

Leighton, Alexander, Professor of Anthropology, Cornell University (for Section II or Section III)

---

* Delivered Lindeman Lectures at 1954 Annual Forum

Lindeman, Eric, Psychiatrist in Charge, Psychiatric Out-Patient Department, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Mass.; and Instructor in Psychiatry, Harvard University Medical School

Lohman, Joseph D., Professor of Sociology, University of Chicago

Mead, Margaret, Associate Curator of Ethnology, American Museum of Natural History, New York, N. Y.

Meyer, Henry J., Professor of Sociology, University of Chicago

Murphy, Gardner, Professor of Psychology, College of the City of New York

Opler, Morris, Professor of Anthropology, Cornell University

Reid, Ira DeA., Professor of Sociology, Haverford College, Haverford, Penna.

Sears, Robert Richardson, Professor of Education and Child Psychology, Graduate School of Education, Harvard University

Sellin, Johan Thorsten, Chairman, Department of Sociology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Penna.

Spicer, Edwood, Professor of Anthropology, University of Arizona

Stouffer, Samuel Andrew, Professor of Sociology, Harvard University, Director of the Harvard Laboratory of Social Relations

Warren, Roland L., Professor of Sociology, Alfred University

Williams, Robin M. Jr., Professor of Sociology, Cornell University

Witte, Edwin, Professor of Economics, University of Wisconsin (to speak at Section I on "What Is Happening to Income Security and Its Impact on Services to Individuals and Families")

Young, Robert A., Psychologist, Judge Baker Guidance Center, Boston, Massachusett

A political scientist (to speak at Section III on "The Relatedness of the Science of Government and the Field of Social Work")

Abstracts

May I refer you to --

1. The role of history in social work practice submitted by Mrs. Celia S. Deschin, 202 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, 1, N. Y. (Miss Williams' memo of November 4).

2. A community program for handicapped children submitted by Robert M. Webb, director, Queens Rehabilitation Program, 88-22 161 Street, Jamaica 32, N. Y. (Miss Williams' memo of October 9).

3. Some concepts and techniques in a socio-geographic approach to urban community services submitted by Audrey J. Maetzold, M.S., and Mary Holmes Gilmore, M.S., Philadelphia. (Miss Williams' Memo of October 9).

4. A study in effective public relations submitted by Father James M. Murray, director, Catholic Social Service of San Francisco and one of the originators of JACKIE; and Ralph M. Kramer, chairman of JACKIE (Miss Williams' memo of October 21).

Comments

From Dr. Edward D. Greenwood, October 26:

"I have looked over the two abstracts you sent and believe that the community program for handicapped children would have greater appeal. The other abstract on socio-geographic approach would be interesting I believe to a small group. I hope that both of these will be included in our annual meeting."

* * *

From Dr. Dean A. Clark, August 19:

"In reply to your memorandum of August 5 enclosing the abstract paper entitled, "The Problem of the American Indian", I should be very much interested in having this paper on the program of Section III. It seems to me that Miss Lund has a good knowledge of the situation and it is indeed one of the most puzzling social problems of the time."

* * *

From Dr. Edward D. Greenwood, November 12:

"The paper on study in effective public relations seems to me to be a suitable one for our committee. I do hope it will be accepted.

"The paper on the role of history in social work practice would be more desirable in one of the other sections. It appears to me at least that it would be stretching the concept of public relations.

* * *

(more)

From Dr. Dean A. Clark, October 18:

"As to the paper "A Community Program for Handicapped Children", there seems no doubt that this project is a very interesting one and if the Program Committee wishes to have a paper on rehabilitation this perhaps would be a good one. On the other hand, the only unusual feature, as I understand it, of the Queen's project is that it is a community-wide program. This in itself is, of course, important, but the services offered and the types of skills employed are not very different from those in other rehabilitation programs.

"With regard to the paper, "Some Concepts and Techniques in a Socio-Geographic Approach to Urban Community Service", I find that the approach is a most interesting one. My only question here would be whether the authors are qualified to discuss the quantitative methods which they propose to present. If they are, then the paper should be most interesting. On the other hand, if they are not thoroughly grounded in quantitative methods the paper might be rather weak. Perhaps some members of the Committee are acquainted with the authors and their qualifications, which I am not."

Section III in 1954

Section III sponsored the following meeting at the 1954 Annual Forum in Atlantic City

Monday, May 10

Time	Attendance
11:15 AM (1)	500
2:00 PM (1)	125
" (2)	50
" (3)	50

Wednesday, May 12

11:15 AM (1)	100
" (2)	42
" (3)	100

Friday, May 14

9:15 AM (1)	150
8	1,117

Section III in 1955 (tentative)

Monday -- 11:15 AM - 2

Monday -- 2:00 PM - 2

Wednesday - 11:15 AM - 2

Friday -- 9:15 AM - 2

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

RECEIVED 12/14/54

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

FX-1201

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LT=Int'l Letter Telegram

VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

AA080 OB276

1954 DEC 14 PM 10 43

O.NNY422 NNZ49 NL PD=NEW YORK NY 14=

GEORGE S MITCHELL. 432-63 Auburn

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR=SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL 63

AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST RM 432 ATLA=.

DECEMBER 20 MEETING CANCELLED SINCE SECTION III NCSW CANNOT ATTEND. WILL ATTEMPT TO GET AGREEMENT ON SESSIONS VIA CORRESPONDENCE. REGARDS=

LEO PERLIS NATIONAL DIRECTOR NATIONAL CIO COMMUNITY SERVICES COMMITTEE=

III NCSW..

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

C10

December 23, 1954

Mr. David Burgess
95 Merritts Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dave:

The service for Bill, and especially your part of it, was a deeply satisfying job.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

a. f. of L.
Okla
or State Bodies
Mail.

December 31, 1954

AIR MAIL

Cancelled

Mr. Johnny G. Hicks
524 South Lewis
Tulsa, Oklahoma

Dear Mr. Hicks:

Mighty kind of you to remember. I am free for the 5th and 6th of February, and would be glad to come to Tulsa for the Institute. I figure, with travel expenses and a modest honorarium to the Southern Regional Council, the whole bill would be about $200.

I will hold the days on the calendar and you write me whether that is all right.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Cancelled.

542 South Lewis

Tulsa, Okla.

December 30, 1954

RECEIVED
12/31/54
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Exec. Dir.
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I spoke to you at the Southern A. F. of L. Labor School at Mineral Wells, Texas, about coming to Tulsa for one of our weekend institutes.

We have established our Institute for February 5 and 6. We would like to secure your services for these dates and have you to speak on "Southern Problems".

Please advise us if you will be available on the above dates, and also what expenses will be incurred.

Your prompt reply to this letter will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Johnny G. Hicks

Johnny G. Hicks,
Educational Director
C.L.U.

JGH/cp

January 11, 1955

(Dictated January 7)

Mr. Johnny G. Hicks
Educational Director
International Brotherhood of
Electrical, Workers
542 South Lewis
Tulsa, Oklahoma

Dear Brother Hicks:

I thought $200 a good round sum myself, but if you will look up the plane fare, you will find out that a round trip comes out at not a whole lot less than that, and make allowances for hotel and meals, and there you are. It's just a pity that Atlanta is so far from Tulsa.

I want to meet with your group, and sometime later when there is a chance, let me know.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Labor

TULSA TRADES COUNCIL

January 5, 1955

JAN 7 1955

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Exec. Dir.
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

We should like very much to have you speak at our Institute on February 5 and 6, but due to financial difficulties at the present time, we are unable to stand the expense of $200.00.

We may be able to contact you at a later date when we get our educational program underway and well established. Since we are just starting our program it will take a little time for our treasury to build up.

Thanking you for your interest and cooperation, and with best personal regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Johnny G. Hicks

Johnny G. Hicks
Educational Director, C.L.U.

JGH/cp

February 3, 1955

Mr. Arthur Goldberg, General Counsel
Congress of Industrial Organizations
718 Jackson Place, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Arthur:

You will remember that well back in 1953 our Council applied to the Philip Murray Foundation for a grant of a thousand dollars or thereabouts. While I don't believe there has been any formal action one way or the other on our request, word has reached me that there seemed little prospect of the Philip Murray Foundation helping us itself.

I am still hopeful that the CIO can find us, in 1954, something like that sum. We are helpful to quite a number of the unions and, I believe, would be spoken well of by UAW and USA and URPLW and the Amalgamated and various others.

Ought I now to make formal application; and if so, to whom?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive-Director

GSM:hh

April 21, 1955

Mr. Milton Plumb
Congress of Industrial Organizations
718 Jackson Place, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Plumb:

I thank you greatly for the testimony and statement you sent me.

I shall be talking at the Arizona A. F. of L. Workers Education School this August for a week, and they told me to bone up on this particular problem. I will gnaw your bone.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Congress of Industrial Organizations

718 Jackson Place, N. W. Washington 6, D. C.

EXECUTIVE 3-5581

Cable Address "CIOLABOR"

May 5, 1955

George S. Mitchell, Editor
NEW SOUTH
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Editor Mitchell:

I am drawing your personal attention to the CIO News Release of May 3rd pertaining to reports widely circulated through the press regarding damage to Telephone Company property during the present strike of the CWA-CIO against the Southern Bell Telephone Company.

During my years in the southeast, I learned to know the Southern Telephone workers and their leaders. They are fine American people and members of the churches. I have been deeply concerned about this malicious attempt to put the blame on, and bring discredit to the CWA and the CIO in the eyes of their fellow Americans.

The National President of CWA-CIO, Joseph A. Bierne, is a very consecrated Christian labor leader. He is a conscientious member of the National Religion and Labor Foundation, and is the very able Chairman of the Community Services Committee of the National CIO.

Sincerely yours,

John G. Ramsay

John G. Ramsay, Secretary
CIO Committee on Religion and Labor

JGR/cbl
liu1695cio
Enclosure

Congress of Industrial Organizations

718 Jackson Place, N. W. Washington 6, D. C.

EXECUTIVE 3-5581

Cable Address "CIOLABOR"

May 10, 1955

MAY 14 1955

George S. Mitchell, Editor
New South
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Editor Mitchell:

I am drawing to your personal attention, two statements as news releases from the CIO. The first is a statement on the Disclosure of Facts on the Welfare Plan which deals with the CIO Ethical Practices Committee. The second is a statement by James B. Carey, Chairman of the CIO Civil Rights Committee, in which he hails the proposed constitution of the Merged Organization of the CIO and AFL unions, which gives civil rights guarantees to the members of these unions.

Mr. Carey, besides being chairman of this important Committee, is the Secretary-Treasurer of the National CIO, President of the International Union of Electrical Workers, CIO, and a member of the Board of Directors of the National Religion and Labor Foundation. Mr. Carey himself, is a practicing Christian layman.

With all good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

John G. Ramsay

John G. Ramsay, Secretary
CIO Committee on Religion and Labor

JGR/cbl
liu1695cio

P. S. If you so desire, we would be happy to send you a complete text of the proposed "Employee Welfare Plan Disclosure Act", as submitted by the CIO Standing Committee on Ethical Practices.

June 21, 1955

KS:

The expense of my trip to Blue Ridge and back for the CIO amounted to $31.09, and I have billed that amount entirely to the CIO. In addition, they are to provide $100 honorarium.

So when the check comes from the CIO you can distribute it accordingly.

In addition to the trip to Blue Ridge, I had a run over to Linville Falls for which I had to hire somebody else's car at a fee of $5.00, and that sum is chargeable to SRC and an expense account for it is submitted herewith.

Encl.
GSM/eab

Carpenters
& Unions - Misc

July 29, 1955

Mr. Edward H. Weyler
International Brotherhood of
Carpenters and Joiners
Carpenters Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Ed:

I am freshly back from a week with the Southwestern A. F. of L. Labor School at Fayetteville, Arkansas, and the last week at Charlottesville, Virginia, with the Southeastern School.

I want you to know that in discussions and conversations with the students, (who this time came pretty largely from local unions), I saw a good many evidences of your handiwork. In particular, I was impressed by what some of the carpenters from Miami had to say about their experiences in absorbing into the general local the former separate Negro local. Well and wisely done it was clear!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Va State AFL-CIO

July 29, 1955

Mr. Jack Smith
c/o Virginia State Federation
of Labor
101 West Grace Street
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Jack:

I feel a duty to tell you how good an occasion the Southeastern Labor School at Charlottesville was. Maybe a third of those who were present were unpersuaded but they kept their tempers and took aboard at least a light freighting of new ideas. And a good sampling of the whole crowd let me know at the end of the course that they "saw things differently."

I recognize the bravery, and in my judgement the wisdom, of the School in making room for my topics this summer, and I want you to know that I thought the whole business went helpfully.

I do hope that your appraisal of it will agree.

Warmest wishes for you in your new job.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

August 3, 1955

Mr. C. M. Shaw
Secretary-Treasurer
Shreveport Trades & Labor Council
3427 Jackson Street
Shreveport, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Shaw:

I would never have made it without your help and King's.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

August 3, 1955

Mr. Clifton E. King
Representative
Int. Bro. of Paper Makers
P. O. Box 386
Bogalusa, Louisiana

Dear Brother King:

Sweetest ride I ever took.

Very many thanks.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Tennessee State

October 24, 1955

Mr. S. M. Lynch
Executive Secretary-Treasurer
Tennessee Industrial Union Council - CIO
821 Second Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Lynch:

Good news to get from Paul Christopher your $2.00 contribution to the Southern Regional Council. We will send you our small magazine, New South, for a year, and will hope you will like it.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl. - SRC Official Receipt $2.00
cc: Mr. Paul Christopher

WALTER P. REUTHER
PRESIDENT

JOHN V. RIFFE
EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT

JAMES B. CAREY
SECRETARY-TREASURER

Congress of Industrial Organizations

CIO

REGION 4
PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER
DIRECTOR

TENNESSEE, KENTUCKY
NORTH CAROLINA, VIRGINIA

TELEPHONE: 2-6780
TELETYPEWRITER KX 89
216 FLATIRON BUILDING
705 BROADWAY, N. E.
KNOXVILLE 17, TENNESSEE

ERNEST B. PUGH
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
102 N. BELVIDERE STREET
RICHMOND 20, VIRGINIA

PHONE: 3-4770

October 21, 1955

OCT 24 1955

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Room 432
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear George:

OK for New South

Here is another two dollars ($2.00), representing a contribution to SRC from S. M. Lynch, Executive Secretary Treasurer, Tennessee State Industrial Union Council, 821 Second Avenue, S., Nashville, Tennessee.

Please acknowledge receipt of this $2.00 to Brother Lynch direct. Thanks.

Sincerely,

Paul

Paul R. Christopher

PRC:lsr
liu 1695 cio

Congress of Industrial Organizations

718 Jackson Place, N. W. • Washington 6, D. C.

Cable Address "CIOLABOR"

EXecutive 3-5581

October 26, 1955

OCT 31 1955

Dear Friend:

Knowing your interest in Mexico and its problems, I am writing this personal letter in support of an appeal for help for Mexico's flood victims which has been addressed to me by the distinguished Mexican newspaperman, Amado Ramirez M.

As you know, Hurricane Hilda and the heavy rains which followed it inflicted grave damage upon our neighbor to the south. Literally hundreds of thousands of Mexicans were made homeless and destitute, not only in Tampico and the Yucatan area, which received most attention in the U. S. press, but across a large stretch of the country. In addition, Mexico's economy has suffered a severe setback, due to the destruction of a major portion of its crops.

Sr. Ramirez, with the help of the Spanish language newspaper La Prensa of San Antonio, Texas, is seeking to obtain food, clothing and other articles of help in rehabilitating the victims of this disaster. He is assured that food and clothing addressed to him at La Prensa, 120 N. Santa Rosa Avenue, San Antonio, Texas, will be placed in the hands of Mexico's Chief Executive and the Governors of the States that need help for distribution to the needy. The Fourth Army, 14th U. S. Air Force is flying ten planes a day from San Antonio to Mexico City to deliver relief articles. La Prensa is publishing a list of all persons contributing to this drive.

Although you may have already depleted your clothing stock for relief of the victims of hurricanes and floods that have recently hit northeastern parts of the United States, I commend Sr. Ramirez's request to you as an appeal that warrants an additional search for unused articles of apparel that can be used to meet real emergency needs among our brothers to the south.

Sincerely,

Milton Plumb

Milton Plumb
Director of Legislative Information

MP/gg
liu 1695 cio

October 31, 1955

Mr. Lew Rhodes
Regional Director
American Federation of Labor
Hurt Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Lew:

You will remember that week before last the Attorney General of Georgia in a long speech, mostly accusing the NAACP of all sorts of bad things, took some sideswipes at the Southern Regional Council and its affiliated Georgia Interracial Committee. Our replies in the press are enclosed. I send, also, a longer manuscript giving the true history of the Council and some refutation of Mr. Cook's charges. I wanted to be sure that you are informed of the whole controversy.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encls.

October 31, 1955

Mr. Charlie Gillman
95 Merritts Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Charlie:

We did a longish manuscript on the Cook business to send around to various people. Do please read it.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

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A. J. HAYES
JOSEPH D. KEENAN

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR BUILDING
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.
NATIONAL 8-3870

NOV 18 1955

Dear Friend:

Enclosed you will find a copy of an address delivered at the recent convention of the American Hospital Association by Mr. Al Hayes, President of the International Association of Machinists.

We are sending you this because we feel it is one of the most significant statements on the subject of health and health insurance that has been made by an outstanding leader in the American Labor Movement in recent years.

Mr. Hayes is President of one of the largest labor organizations in the country, a Vice President of the American Federation of Labor and has long been a student of health problems, particularly as they affect working people and their families. In 1952 he was a member of the President's Commission on the Health Needs of the Nation. He has recently been appointed by the President of the American Federation of Labor to membership on the A. F. of L. Social Security Committee.

Sincerely yours,

Nelson H. Cruikshank

Nelson H. Cruikshank
Director
Social Insurance Activities

Congress & O

FILE COPY

December 14 1955

Mr. Neil P. Hickey
Brewery Workers Representative
P. O. Box 214
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Hickey:

I talked some with Paul Christopher a few weeks ago, and he told me that you had been kind enough to say that you would ask a few of the Locals in the territory you serve to make some contribution to the Southern Regional Council. I write to ask you to be good enough to follow through on that.

The Council runs back to the early efforts at better racial understanding in the South, when in 1919 the old Commission on Interracial Cooperation was set up. That was merged in 1944 with the Southern Regional Council. We have carried along soberly, responsibly, never noisily; getting out to people all over the South the facts on health and housing and employment and farm ownership and educational opportunity. In the last couple of years, we have taken on seriously the task of bringing Southern opinion around to conformity with the U. S. Supreme Court decision on desegregation in the schools.

We have had a good deal of church help. The major church denominations have helped us greatly each year, and have given us about $5,000 a year. Steel has given us $1,000 a year for a good many years, and so has the Auto Workers and so has the CIO itself. The ILGWU has helped us for a good long while. And more recently the A. F. of L. has given us $1,000 a year. We have got additional help from small foundations, and in 1954 and again in 1955 a quite generous backlog grant from the Fund for the Republic. The people who give backlogs always insist that good big chunks of kindling wood be got together otherwise. On that arrangement the Southern Regional Council has to fetch together a minimum of $55,000, and (bless us!) just to carry the job we are doing will make us have to raise more than that. That is a lot more than we have ever been able to put together before, and we will need some extra help.

The backlog money goes into setting up and bringing along twelve state-wide private organizations in each of twelve Southern states. They concern themselves with economic and interracial conditions.

Most of them are called Human Relations Councils; for instance, the Alabama Council on Human Relations, etc. They have paid staff, white and Negro, and slivers of money for printing and telephoning and travelling about and for getting things done. They are new, but they are promising; and I think in two or three years' time they will be deeply appreciated as bringing reason and impartiality to a difficult situation.

Our Council has liked organized labor from the beginning, and organized labor has been a good friend to us. I, myself, served last Summer as a teacher in week-long runs at Labor Schools for the C. I. O., and others, scattered all over the South. It took more than six weeks out of the Summer. We help make a Southern climate in which the trade unions can flourish.

I send you along an audit to show how we are financed, and some pamphlets. We are not mainly pamphlet peddlers, but we do get out some, and these will show you the trend of our work.

If various of your Locals will put up $20.00 or so, we will be exceedingly grateful. It is just such gifts from our own people which help us the most.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encls.

Audit (10/1/54 - 9/30/55)
Changing Patterns
Answers for Action
SRC Promotion Leaflet
SRC Publications List
New South, May-August, 1955

cc: Mr. Paul Christopher
RA

September 7, 1955

Mr. Neil P. Hickey
Brewery Workers Representative
P. O. Box 214
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Hickey:

Paul Christopher sent us on your most welcome $2.00 for SRC. We have put it in as subscription to New South, and the little magazine will be coming to you for the next year.

We are deeply appreciative of your interest and help.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

WALTER P. REUTHER
PRESIDENT

JOHN V. RIFFE
EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT

JAMES B. CAREY
SECRETARY-TREASURER

Congress of Industrial Organizations

REGION 4
PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER
DIRECTOR

TENNESSEE, KENTUCKY
NORTH CAROLINA, VIRGINIA

TELEPHONE: 2-6780
TELETYPEWRITER KX 89
216 FLATIRON BUILDING
705 BROADWAY, N. E.
KNOXVILLE 17, TENNESSEE

ERNEST B. PUGH
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
102 N. BELVIDERE STREET
RICHMOND 20, VIRGINIA

PHONE: 3-4770

August 9, 1955

Mr. Neil P. Hickey
Brewery Workers Representative
P. O. Box 214
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Neil:

Thank you very much for your prompt response to my recent request for a contribution of $2.00 to the Southern Regional Council.

This is being transmitted to the Council Headquarters in Atlanta, and will be acknowledged by the Southern Regional Council, along with a receipt.

With best regards and every good wish, I am

Fraternally yours,

Paul R. Christopher
Regional Director, Region IV

PRC:llr
liu 1695 cio

COPY

cc: Mr. Paul Christopher
RA

FILE COPY

December 14th, 1955.

Mr. John Riffe
Vice President and Director of Organizations
Congress of Industrial Organizations
718 Jackson Place, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear John:

A year or two before Allan Haywood died, Paul Christopher got Allan to write out to state and local Industrial Union Councils in the Southern states and ask them to make a contribution to the Southern Regional Council. Quite a good numeber of them did, and the sum realized was a big help in lean times. Would you be willing to do that?

We are going to be hard pushed to raise the $55,000 that we have to put together to fetch in our backlog grant from the Fund for the Republic. And I simply must find some new friends who will help. In these times of strain some of the people whom we though were our supporters have been shaved off. Surprising how hard it is to carry along what is reasonable and lawful and manageable in a time of mounting tempers.

I send an audit for our fiscal year that closed September 30th. I put in, also, three or four recent publications. We are not mainly pamphlet pushers at all, but we do put out some, and they give the tenor of our thinking and action.

Donations to the Southern Regional Council, by the way, are entirely tax-exempt. You would know that the CIO has given us money for years, and Steel and Rubber help out with $1,000 a year, and so do one or two A. F. of L. unions. I think I can find in the files the earlier letter that Allan Haywood sent out. I put in a copy (if findable).

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encls: Audit(10/1/54-9/30/55)
Changing Patterns
Answers for Action
SRC Promotion Leaflet
SRC. Publications List
New South, May-August, 1955
Copy of Allan Haywood's ltr dtd 11/21/51

cc: Mr. Paul Christopher
RA

FILE COPY

December 14th, 1955.

Mr. Daniel A. Powell
CIO-PAC Representative
1041 Colonial Road
Memphis, Tennessee

Dear Dan:

Paul and I sat down on the front porch at Junaluska about a month ago and talked about ways to fit together some small additional sums for the Southern Regional Council. One thing Paul said was that in your travel all over this part of the world, you could, if you wanted to, get quite a number of people to be members of the Southern Regional Council at $10.00 or $25.00 a year.

Now I have got a problem about members. I haven't really got any members. I only have the approximately eighty people who are on the Board of Directors. And each of our twelve state organizations is doing its proper darndest to build up membership for itself. And I help them do that. Still, this central office has to live too. Do you think you could find us from time to time some contributors who would fetch in $10.00 or $15.00 or $25.00 a year? If they would want to give half their contribution each year to the state organization and half to us, well and good. And we would so arrange it. In any case, the contributor would receive New South and he ought to sleep well at night.

What do you say?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encls: Audit (10/1/54 - 9/30/55)
Changing Patterns
Answers for Action
SRC Promotion Leaflet
SRC Publications List
New South, May-August, 1955

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
. . . . RUBY HAMILTON . . . .

4-17-56.
P.M.

4:05

To: Dr. Mitchell

Mrs. Cay of the A.F.L.-C.I.O. called. She is sorry but cannot supply your with the list of the regional directors as it is not permissible.

If there are any question please call Mrs. Cay at - ~~La~~ Lamar 5002
Ja 4-5002
Thank You

Mailed

AFL-CIO
or Contributors?

July 30, 1956

Mr. William F. Schnitzler
Secretary-Treasurer
AFL-CIO
815 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Schnitzler:

We are as grateful as we can be for the AFL-CIO's kind donation of $2,000, which came today.

We need the money and value it; we value even more the support of the organized labor movement.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl. SRC official receipt $2,000

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

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WM. F. SCHNITZLER

815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C. NATIONAL 8-3870

July 25, 1956

RECEIVED JUL 30 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

CR
rha

We are pleased to enclose a check in the amount of $2,000.00 as a donation from the AFL-CIO to the Southern Regional Council.

We know of the work that your Council has done and we extend every best wish that the good work will continue.

Sincerely yours,

W. F. Schnitzler

Secretary-Treasurer
AFL-CIO

WFS:BRP
ENCL.

Fla Fed of Labor

August 25, 1956

Mr. Wm. F. Allen
Secretary-Treasurer, Florida Federation of Labor
P. O. Box 7165
Tampa, Florida

Dear Mr. Allen,

I run into hard luck! Nothing I had rather do than have a part in the Lakeland school. And I am truly appreciative of the invitation.

Trouble is I long ago undertook to use the days from Sept. 5 through the 14th to haul one daughter to New York to get on a boat for going off to college, and to go on to Lake George and haul the other daughter to Ohio for her College. So I am sunk.

Ben Segal, who is trade union consultant to the Fund for the Republic, has had an informal job of organizing the staffing of labor institutes in the South. He could maybe go, and he would be good. Or maybe he could send you Emory Via, from Virginia, Georgia, and Roosevelt College in Chicago. Segal's address is 1820 Jefferson Pl, Washington 6, D.C., where his telephone is Sterling 3-2194. Emory Via is for a few days at Decatur, Georgia, where his street address is 262 Maxwell Street, and the telephone there is Crescent ~~6xxx~~ 6139. I vouch for either guy; but Via understands the South the best. Son of a Methodist preacher in Virginia. Boy is now a Quaker, wife from Macon, Georgia. Taught in the old Georgia Workers Education School a few years ago (in Atlanta), where the A. F. of L. people were warm supporters.

Or Fred Routh, of SRC (as above) and formerly at the Univ. of Miami, would do you a good job.

Sincerely,

Florida Federation of Labor

Affiliated with American Federation of Labor

EXECUTIVE BOARD

PRESIDENT, FRANK G. ROCHE
2500 NW 26TH ST., MIAMI, FLA.

SECRETARY-TREASURER, WM. E. ALLEN
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P. O. BOX 1765, WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

VICE-PRESIDENT DIST. NO. 6, HENRY L. STEPHENS
ROUTE 2, BOX 212, GAINESVILLE, FLA.

VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE, FRED HUTCHINS
212 WALNUT STREET, APT. 2, DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.

CHARTERED FIFTY-FOUR YEARS
IN FLORIDA

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO SECRETARY-TREASURER

August 24, 1956

Tampa. 2-2269

Dr. George Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Enclosed you will find a copy of the Program for the Florida Labor School, AFL-CIO, which will be held in Lakeland, Fla., September 9-13, 1956. You will also note that we have taken the liberty of placing you on the Program both Monday and Tuesday to discuss Social Problems.

Many of us remember you from some of our Southern Labor Schools and we have had many requests for you to participate in the above school. If you cannot spare the time for the two days mentioned we might be able to handle your subject in some other period.

If it is possible for you to teach the above subject at our school we will reimburse you your expenses if required.

Hoping that we may be honored with your attendance and would like your answer as soon as convenient to you.

With best wishes, I remain

Very truly yours,

Wm. E. Allen

Wm. E. Allen,
Secretary-Treasurer.

WEA:ma
oeiu 46.

Florida Federation of Labor

Affiliated with American Federation of Labor

EXECUTIVE BOARD

PRESIDENT, FRANK G. ROCHE
2500 NW 26TH ST., MIAMI, FLA.

SECRETARY-TREASURER, WM. E. ALLEN
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VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE, FRED HUTCHINS
212 WALNUT STREET, APT. 2, DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.

CHARTERED FIFTY-FOUR YEARS IN FLORIDA

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO SECRETARY-TREASURER

TO ALL AFFILIATED LOCALS OF THE FLORIDA FEDERATION OF LABOR, AFL-CIO

SUBJECT: FLORIDA LABOR SCHOOL, AFL-CIO HOTEL RATES

NEW FLORIDA HOTEL - LAKELAND, FLA.

Single Rooms.....$5.00
Doublebed - Two in Room.....$7.00
Twin Beds.....$7.00
THE ABOVE AIR CONDITIONED

LAKELAND TERRACE HOTEL - LAKELAND, FLA.

Single Rooms.....$5.00
Doublebed - Two in Room.....$7.00
Twin Beds.....$7.00
THE ABOVE AIR CONDITIONED

THELMA HOTEL - LAKELAND, FLA.

Single Rooms.....$4.00 and $5.00
Double Rooms.....$7.00 and $8.00
THE ABOVE AIR CONDITIONED

"The Thelma Hotel has been protested by Painters Local #1153 of Lakeland, Fla."

The New Florida Hotel will be Headquarters, although all hotels and the Civic Center Building are only two or three blocks away from each other. Please make your own reservations direct to the hotel of your choice.

If you haven't elected delegates yet please do so at once. Let's make this an outstanding Labor School. Any member of AFL-CIO is eligible to attend.

Copy of Program enclosed.

Fraternally yours,

Frank G. Roche

Frank G. Roche,
President.

Wm. E. Allen

Wm. E. Allen,
Secretary-Treasurer

FGR-WEA:ma
seiu 46.

"DEMAND THE UNION LABEL"

Florida Federation of Labor

Affiliated with American Federation of Labor

CHARTERED FIFTY-FOUR YEARS IN FLORIDA

EXECUTIVE BOARD

PRESIDENT, FRANK G. ROCHE
2500 NW 26TH ST., MIAMI, FLA.

SECRETARY-TREASURER, WM. E. ALLEN
P. O. BOX 7063, TAMPA 3, FLA.

VICE-PRESIDENT DIST. NO. 1, EDGAR B. SMITH, SR.
401 WALLACE STREET, TALLAHASSEE, FLA.

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VICE-PRESIDENT DIST. NO. 4, J. H. THOMAS
P. O. BOX 411, BARTOW, FLA.

VICE-PRESIDENT DIST. NO. 5, C. J. SIMONIN
P. O. BOX 1765, WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

VICE-PRESIDENT DIST. NO. 6, HENRY L. STEPHENS
ROUTE 2, BOX 212, GAINESVILLE, FLA.

VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE, FRED HUTCHINS
212 WALNUT STREET, APT. 2, DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO SECRETARY-TREASURER

August 24, 1956

PROGRAM

FLORIDA LABOR SCHOOL, AFL-CIO

LAKELAND, FLORIDA - SEPTEMBER 9-13, 1956

CIVIC CENTER BUILDING

Sunday, September 9, 1956

2:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M.	Registration - NEW FLORIDA HOTEL
7:00 P.M.	EVENING SESSION - IMPORTANT LABOR AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS By: George Brown, AFL-CIO

Monday, September 10, 1956

9:15 A.M. to 10:15 A.M.	POLK COUNTY CENTRAL LABOR UNION Invocation and Pledge Allegiance to the Flag. Introductions.
10:15 A.M. to 10:30 A.M.	Coffee Break
10:30 A.M. to 11:30 A.M.	WORKERS EDUCATION By: John Cosgrove Assistant Director Department of Education, AFL-CIO
11:30 A.M. to 12:30 P.M.	C.O.P.E. "POLITICAL EDUCATION" By: E. R. Williamson Area Director AFL-CIO
12:30 P.M. to 2:00 P.M.	LUNCH
2:00 P.M. to 3:15 P.M.	SOCIAL PROBLEMS By: Dr. George Mitchell Executive Director Southern Regional Council
3:15 P.M. to 3:30 P.M.	COFFEE BREAK

3:30 to 4:30 P.M.	SOCIAL SECURITY By: Representative of Social Security Administration
7:00 P.M.	EVENING SESSION FILMS PERTAINING TO WORKERS EDUCATION

Tuesday, September 11, 1956

9:00 to 10:15 A.M.	SOCIAL PROBLEMS By: Dr. George Mitchell Executive Director Southern Regional Council
10:15 to 10:30 A.M.	COFFEE BREAK
10:30 to 11:30 A.M.	WORKERS EDUCATION By: John Cosgrove, Assistant Director Department of Education, AFL-CIO
11:30 to 12:30 P.M.	C.O.P.E. "POLITICAL EDUCATION" By: E. R. Williamson Area Director AFL-CIO
12:30 to 2:00 P.M.	LUNCH
2:00 to 3:15 P.M.	WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION By: Rodney Durrance Director Florida Industrial Commission
3:15 to 3:30 P.M.	COFFEE BREAK
3:30 to 4:30 P.M.	SAFETY EDUCATION By: Safety Department Florida Industrial Commission
7:30 P.M.	POLK COUNTY CENTRAL LABOR UNION MEETING "ALL DELEGATES INVITED TO ATTEND"

Wednesday, September 12, 1956

9:00 to 10:15 A.M.	LABOR LAWS By: Florida Bar Association
10:15 to 10:30 A.M.	COFFEE BREAK
10:30 to 11:30 A.M.	WORKERS EDUCATION By: John Cosgrove Assistant Director Department of Education, AFL-CIO
11:30 to 12:30 P.M.	C.O.P.E. "POLITICAL EDUCATION" By: E. R. Williamson Area Director AFL-CIO

12:30 to 2:00 P.M.	LUNCH
2:00 to 3:15 P.M.	FLORIDA PREVAILING WAGE LAW ON PUBLIC CONTRACTS By: James T. Vocelle Chairman Florida Industrial Commission
3:15 to 3:30 P.M.	COFFEE BREAK
3:30 to 4:30 P.M.	CHILD LABOR LAW By: J. Douglas Hopkins, Jr. Chief of Field Services Florida Industrial Commission
9:00 P.M. Till ?	DANCE - "Y'ALL COME"

Thursday, September 13, 1956

9:00 to 10:15 A.M.	LABOR LAWS By: Florida Bar Association
10:15 to 10:30 A.M.	COFFEE BREAK
10:30 to 11:30 A.M.	WORKERS EDUCATION By: John Cosgrove Assistant Director Department of Education, AFL-CIO
11:30 to 12:30 P.M.	C.O.P.E. "POLITICAL EDUCATION" By: E. R. Williamson Area Director, AFL-CIO
12:30 to 2:00 P.M.	LUNCH
2:00 to 3:15 P.M.	FLORIDA LABOR LEGISLATION By: Frank G. Roche, President Florida Federation of Labor, AFL-CIO and William Mayo, Representative, AFL-CIO
3:15 P.M.	SUMMARY OF SCHOOL By: Wm. E. Allen, Secretary-Treasurer Florida Federation of Labor, AFL-CIO

The above program subject to minor changes.

Fraternally yours,

Frank G. Roche

Frank G. Roche,
President,

Wm. E. Allen

Wm. E. Allen,
Secretary-Treasurer

FGR-WEA:ma
oeiu 46.

Texas AFL-CIO

September 5, 1956

Mr. David Keeler
c/o Mr. H. S. Brown
Texas State Federation of Labor
412 Littlefield Building
Austin, Texas

Dear Mr. Keeler:

You are a mighty kind person to haul me all the way up to Dallas! Enjoyed the ride and the company.

The plane people were stuffed full and wouldn't take me until the next morning. Comfortable night in the Southland Hotel and out to the plane on the 20¢ bus next morning. All in all you saved the Texas Federation of Labor $7.00, which is going back to them.

Let me know if you ever come to Atlanta or to Scotland.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

UNITED STATES SECTION,
JOINT UNITED STATES—MEXICO
TRADE UNION COMMITTEE
ROOM 504, 815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

RECEIVED NOV 27 1956

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PAUL K. REED, TREASURER
MILTON PLUMB
DIRECTOR OF PUBLICITY

PRESS RELEASE NO. 10

For Immediate Release - October 30, 1956

U.S. SECTION OF THE JOINT U.S.-MEXICO TRADE UNION COMMITTEE ASKS SECRETARY OF LABOR FOR TRI-PARTITE INVESTIGATION OF FOREIGN LABOR PROGRAMS AND THEIR EFFECT UPON THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

Washington-- The U.S. Section of the Joint United States-Mexico Trade Union Committee has urged Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell to appoint a tri-partite committee, consisting of representatives of the public, employers and organized labor, to investigate programs for the importation of foreign agricultural labor.

The request was made in a letter signed by Secretary-Treasurer Frank L. Noakes of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes, who is chairman of the U.S. Section. Noakes said the communication transmitted recommendations formulated at the recent meeting of the group in Washington.

"As you know, the importation of foreign contract labor, predominantly from Mexico, has grown from an emergency program designed to meet wartime shortages on farms in the United States into a fixed, permanent system of foreign labor recruitment involving more than a half million people each year under a so-called temporary law," Noakes wrote.

Pointing out that "the tremendous social and economic difficulties which have followed in the wake of these vast numbers of migratory workers" had led to the establishment of the Joint Committee, Noakes said that the group has regularly made its findings known to appropriate employer groups, government agencies and the public.

"This continuous exposure has resulted in some improvements but, nevertheless, large scale abuses and exploitation of the workers continue to exist," he said.

Noakes suggested that the tri-partite committee to be appointed by Mitchell should look into at least five phases of the Mexican contract labor program, including:

1. The non-occupational insurance system now in effect.
2. The administration of commissary services in all camps.
3. The method of preparation of wage findings by state employment agencies when these findings are used as the basis of determinations issued by the Secretary of Labor.

-more-

THE JOINT UNITED STATES-MEXICO TRADE UNION COMMITTEE IS AN OFFICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE INTER-AMERICAN REGIONAL ORGANIZATION OF WORKERS (ORIT), WHICH IS AFFILIATED WITH THE INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS. THE MEXICAN SECTION IS COMPOSED OF ORGANIZATIONS REPRESENTING APPROXIMATELY 80 PERCENT OF ORGANIZED LABOR IN MEXICO. THE UNITED STATES SECTION REPRESENTS THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS, THE UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA AND THE RAILWAY BROTHERHOODS AFFILIATED WITH THE RAILWAY LABOR EXECUTIVES ASSOCIATION.

4. The trend of wages in agricultural areas which have used Mexican nationals since the beginning of the program.
5. Deficiencies in the present compliance service and how these may be corrected.

Urging that the proposed investigation should not be limited to Mexican contract labor but should deal with all programs for importing foreign agricultural labor into the U.S., Noakes said that the problem "goes even beyond the welfare of the immediate individuals who come under its jurisdiction and has ramifications affecting the American economy, and more particularly, millions of domestic workers."

He suggested that this phase of the investigation should consider the availability of native U. S. workers for such employment, the wages and working conditions required to attract domestic workers, the validity of the need for foreign labor, and abuses arising from the increasing use of foreign labor.

He also asked that the committee look into "the effect of such a labor supply, not only on American labor standards, but also on the competitive positions of large scale corporation farming in comparison to family farm operation in this country."

For further information telephone:
Milton Plumb, Director of Publicity, U.S. Section
Joint U.S.-Mexico Trade Union Committee National 8-3870

December 4, 1956

Mr. Lincoln Fairley
Research Director
International Longshoremen's &
Warehousemen's Union
150 Golden Gate Avenue
San Francisco 2, California

Dear Mr. Fairley:

I didn't mean to sit on your letter, but by the accident of travel I did; and now it must be too late for any info to be helpful.

But the necessary reply is that we are a tax-exempt and non-political organization, and we are at pains not to collect the kind of information which on this occasion you require. But we keep hearing that various Federal agencies are actively interested in restraints upon Negro voting.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S & WAREHOUSEMEN'S UNION

150 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE, SAN FRANCISCO 2, CALIFORNIA, PROSPECT 5-0533

HARRY BRIDGES, President
J. R. ROBERTSON, First Vice-President
GERMAIN BULCKE, Second Vice-President
LOUIS GOLDBLATT, Secretary-Treasurer

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

November 13, 1956

RECEIVED NOV 15 1956

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

You may have seen that Senator Eastland is taking his Committee to the Hawaiian Islands for hearings opening November 27th. He announces these as an investigation into "Communism" in the Territory of Hawaii. Our Union is interpreting the hearings as an attack on the Union.

Palmer Weber suggested that you might be able to help us to secure material describing the mechanics of Senator Eastland's machine in the State of Mississippi. We would like to know as precisely as possible how this operates to exclude Negroes and others from voting; the character of his support; and, generally, anything which indicates the undemocratic nature of his control.

If there is any written material which you have available along these lines I should like very much to have it and will be glad to return it if you so desire. However, if as I suspect, documentary material is not available we would greatly appreciate your writing us in as much detail as time affords whatever information you may have at hand.

It is not our purpose to quote you or your organization as the source of any information which you may be able to send us. It is simply the information which we want.

In view of the fact that the Committee hearings will be opening two weeks from today, you will appreciate that we would like to hear from you as quickly as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Lincoln Fairley

Lincoln Fairley
Research Director

LF/eh
opw-34

100

December 7, 1956

Mr. Stanley H. Ruttenberg
Director
Department of Research
AFL-CIO
815 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Stanley:

All straight, as per 'phone. We are to have dinner the night of Friday, December 14th at the Cosmos Club, and can do our talking that night. I will head on out for Atlanta late that night.

You undertook to telephone my cousin Mrs. David Reeder, in Clarksville, Maryland, that I wasn't coming to supper at her house.

See you,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

RECEIVED DEC 7 1956

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DEPARTMENT OF RESEARCH
STANLEY H. RUTTENBERG, DIRECTOR
815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
NATIONAL 8-3870

December 6, 1956

Dr. George Mitchell, Executive Secretary
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, S. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

A situation has arisen which almost requires that I go to Pittsburgh on Saturday, December 15. I wonder whether it might be possible for you to have dinner with me Friday evening and spend that evening discussing the question I mentioned to you on the telephone.

If you have a previous engagement for dinner on Friday, December 14, I will have to make other arrangements to talk with you. I hope, however, that it might be possible for us to get together at that time.

Sincerely,

Stanley H. Ruttenberg
Director, Department of Research

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

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DEPARTMENT OF RESEARCH
STANLEY H. RUTTENBERG, DIRECTOR
815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. NATIONAL 8-3870

November 27, 1956

RECEIVED NOV 29 1956

Dr. George Mitchell, Executive Secretary
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, S. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

This is to confirm our telephone conversation this morning, setting up a meeting at 9:15 a.m. on Saturday, December 15 at the Cosmos Club.

Sincerely,

Stanley H. Ruttenberg
Director, Department of Research

December 7, 1956

Mr. Carey E. Haigler
AFL-CIO Regional Director
Region V
Independence Building
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Carey:

Daggone nice of you to write!

You know that I have always admired you and just your stand in the labor movement.

One saving grace about this Scotland business is that there will be a two-unit motel right next door to the Mitchell cottage. Incredible scenery. Terrible road. Cold and windy and wet. But a warm peat fire. And I cannot earn but $400 a year without getting immeshed in British income tax, and so each year after the first $400 comes in on the motel, the motel is open for free. I will even pay a modest bonus for anybody from the AFL-CIO that will come and stay in the motel. Double bonus for the Haiglers.

We sail March 8th. I do hope that there will be some way to say hello once more before that happens.

And I am not gone for good and all; I have begged various people to ask me back for an odd year of teaching if by 1959 or '62 they can remember who I am.

Affectionately,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

December 17, 1956

Mr. Carey Haigler
1106-10 Independence Building
Charlotte 2, North Carolina

Dear Carey:

I do thank you.

And you are very apt to find Alice and I at your door.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

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REGION NO. 5, CAREY E. HAIGLER, DIRECTOR
1106-10 INDEPENDENCE BLDG.
CHARLOTTE 2, NORTH CAROLINA
EDISON 3-9627

December 10th, 1956.

RECEIVED DEC 11 1956

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Rm. #432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

It was certainly good to have your letter of December 7th and to talk with you over the telephone last week.

I had quite a bit of trouble getting in touch with Earl C. Pippin, First Vice President of the Alabama Labor Council and a member of CWA, in Montgomery, Alabama. Earl told me that he did not anticipate much trouble over the Supreme Court's decision relative to segregation on the buses, but that it was a very difficult problem in Montgomery and anything could happen.

Your description of your future home in Scotland certainly fits a picture I have always gotten about that Country. However, if I can ever rake up enough money for my passage, I will be on hand to take you up on your kind offer to come and help you live it up at the motel.

dreamed of.

Sincerely yours,

Carey E. Haigler
Director

CEH:ash
OEIU 2 afl-cio

International Association of Machinists

1300 CONNECTICUT AVE. WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

ADAMS 2-6309

Office of the
GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT

September 2, 1960

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Sent 9/8/60

Dear Mr. Fleming:

We have been quite interested in the pamphlet on the Nashville sit-ins written by Wallance Westfeldt. If possible, we would like to obtain 15 copies for distribution to interested people.

Thank you,

Marjorie Bailey

Marjorie Bailey
Education Associate

MAB/bo

EV
my-files

Thanks,
E.F.V.

File
Labor - AFL-CIO, gen.

May 5, 1966

Mr. H. B. Boyd
President
Virginia State AFL-CIO
102 North Belvidere Street
Richmond, Virginia 23220

Dear Mr. Boyd:

Thank you for your very thoughtful letter concerning Emory Via's work with you at your weekend institute in Norfolk. We will share your comments with him.

These are the kinds of services our Labor Education Program attempts to offer, and we are very happy that you found them of value. We look forward to continuing cooperation.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

HAROLD B. BOYD, PRESIDENT
BREWSTER SNOW, SECRETARY-TREASURER
JULIAN F. CARPER, VICE-PRESIDENT

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8806 Gramel St., Norfolk, Va., 23503
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745 E. 26th St., Norfolk, Va.

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1 N. 6th St., Richmond, Va., 23219
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5526 Orcutt Lane, Richmond, Va., 23224

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104 Southampton Rd., Franklin, Va.
O. J. SHAW
515 Halifax St., Petersburg, Va.

5th District
JOHN P. ANDERSON
P. O. Box 28, Roanoke, Va.

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909 Chowan Ave., Lynchburg, Va.
EUGENE R. DEHART
1917 3rd St., Radford, Va.
HARRY T. LAYMAN
2823 Williamson Rd., Roanoke, Va.
SILAS SWITZER
P. O. Box 1039, Lynchburg, Va.

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Stanley, Va.
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58 Charles St., Front Royal, Va.
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920 Braxton Rd., Front Royal, Va.

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526 Willis St., Fredericksburg, Va.
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6007 Napoli Rd., Camp Spring, Md.
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1613 Princess St., Alexandria, Va.

Virginia State A.F.L.-C.I.O.

Chartered by the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations
102 NORTH BELVIDERE STREET
PHONE: 644-2996
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, 23220

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS

(1)

May 3, 1966

Rec'd 5/5/66

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia, 30303

Gentlemen:

May we take this opportunity to say how much we appreciate your cooperation in providing a discussion leader for our Week End Institute at Norfolk in the person of Emory Via. Mr. Via did an outstanding job with our 185 union officers and leaders and on Sunday morning followed up with a discussion which we titled the Changing South and again did an excellent job.

Please convey to Mr. Via our sincere thanks for his spending a week end with us in our efforts to educate our union officers.

Sincerely yours,

H. B. Boyd
President

HBB:FT
OPEIU 334, AFL-CIO

BE A GOOD CITIZEN—PAY YOUR TAXES—QUALIFY—REGISTER—VOTE

Neither this letter, nor any part thereof, may be reproduced without the written consent of Virginia State A.F.L.-C.I.O.

If you wish more detailed information, please write:

Summer Youth Citizenship Program
Texas AFL-CIO
Box MM, Capitol Station
Austin, Texas 78701

REGISTRATION AND ROOM ASSIGNMENTS

SUNDAY, AUGUST 14, 1966

2:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.

PREMONT HALL

Saturday arrivals report to Premont Hall for Room Assignments

TEXAS AFL-CIO

H. S. Hank Brown, President
Roy R. Evans, Sec.-Treas.

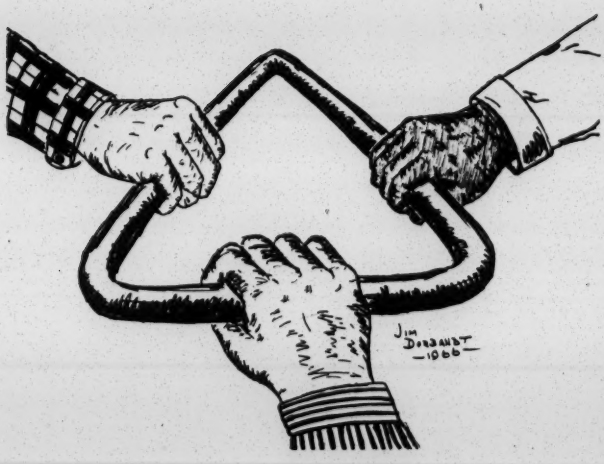
DIRECTORS

Henry Munoz, Jr., Equal Opportunity
Harold G. Tate, Education
Rosa Walker, Womens Activities
Francis J. Duggan, Research

SUMMER YOUTH CITIZENSHIP CONFERENCE

SECOND ANNUAL

SPONSORED BY THE
TEXAS AFL-CIO



AUGUST 14-20

1966

ST. EDWARD'S UNIVERSITY

■ AUSTIN, TEXAS ■

This is the first call for the Second Annual Youth Conference, which will again bring together over 100 young people of various ethnic origins.

They will live and study together at St. Edward's University in Austin.

Cost of the course is nominal: The sponsors will be asked to provide $40.00 per student for room and board plus transportation to and from Austin.

There will be intensive instructions on the most timely and significant areas in the fields of equal employment, civil rights, community relations, war on poverty, political action, organized labor and responsible citizenship.

There will be lecturers and guest speakers of state and national stature on all subjects.

Methods of instruction will include films, lectures, group discussions, forums—all possible techniques of intensive education . . .

This year the students must not be younger than 16 or older than 18 at time of registration.

As guests of St. Edward's, the rules and regulations as set forth must be complied with, or students will be asked to leave.

CURFEW: Both boys and girls will be in their dorms no later than 11:00 p.m., with a head count. Upon curfew quiet will be maintained in respect for those sleeping.

CAMPUS RESTRICTIONS: Students must leave word with designated counselors when leaving campus with an approximate time of return. Girls will not be permitted to wear shorts on campus. Students will be expected to attend all classes unless officially excused.

Medical aid will be available. The young people will be closely chaperoned. There are separate dorms for boys and girls, each being off limits to the other.

There will be time for recreation and an amateur night on Wednesday. Bring your instruments and take part.

Texas AFL-CIO solicits help in financing and selection of students.

File - Labor - AFL-CIO, gen.

July 26, 1966

Mr. Henry Munoz, Jr.
Director
Department of Equal Opportunity
Texas AFL-CIO
Box MM, Capitol Station
308 West 11th Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Mr. Munoz:

Your letter of July 20 th Leslie Dunbar has been referred to me since Mr. Dunbar is no longer with the Council, but is now director of the Field Foundation in New York.

I am responding since I assume that primarily your invitation is to a member of the Southern Regional Council.

We do have a staff person who could come out for your meeting that I think would be worth your consideration. This is Marvin Wall, the Research Director of our Voter Education Project. He is a very capable person, and could inject into your discussions some southwide concerns and considerable knowledge about the matters of voting and politics during this highly changing time.

If you would like to have Mr. Wall attend the conference, please write to him direct at this same address.

We do know the excellent work that takes place during your summer citizenship conferences, and will be happy to be of any possible assistance.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

(14)

TEXAS AFL-CIO

Box MM, Capitol Station 308 W. 11th Austin, Texas 78711 GR 7-6195 GR 2-0600

H. S. HANK BROWN
President

ROY R. EVANS
Secretary-Treasurer

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109 Lexington, San Antonio

GEORGE MINER
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404 McDavitt, Brownsville

D. L. WILLIS
1406 S. Terrell, Midland

HERMAN WHATLEY
3909 So. 1st., Abilene

J. A. McMAHON
P.O. Box 9468, Houston

ROBERT N. BROWN
1303 E. 35th, Odessa

JOHN T. GUY
1500 Jefferson, Port Arthur

DEPARTMENT DIRECTORS

HENRY MUNOZ, JR.
Equal Opportunity

HAROLD G. TATE
Education

MRS. ROSA WALKER
Women's Activities

FRANCIS J. DUGGAN
Research

July 20, 1966

Mr. Les Dunbar
Southern Regional Conference
S. Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

The Texas AFL-CIO extends to you a cordial invitation to be one of the keynote speakers at the second Summer Citizenship Conference for Youth. It would be great if you would accept.

The Conference will be held at St. Edward's University, Austin, Texas, August 14-20. The main theme will be: BUILDING CITIZENSHIP. Classes and discussion groups will cover: (1) The Labor Movement, (2) The Civil Rights Movement, (3) National, State and Local Political Action, and (4) Equal Employment Opportunity.

The history, economics and techniques of each of these subjects will be included in our teaching plan. We expect about 150 high school students to be in attendance, and we are recruiting so that there will be a good ethnic, economic and social balance.

We know of your knowledge and interest and we are sure that you could bring a message of inspiration to these young men and women which would have a lasting effect on their future actions.

We hope that if you cannot arrange this in your schedule, you will assign a member of your staff to this project. Our funds are limited, so speakers and leaders will have to pay their own expenses. Our experience with the first Conference, held in July, 1964, showed us that the leaders in our country are more than willing to assist with these worthy projects.

Hoping to hear from you soon.

Sincerely,

Henry

Henry Munoz, Jr.
Director
Department of Equal Opportunity

HM:sc
opeiu 298
Enclosure

HEALTH INSURANCE

February 4, 1954

Mr. Paul Christopher
216 Flatiron Bldg.
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Paul:

Here is one worth looking at. Please try to get at least the flavor of it. We have good prospects of a cooperative arrangement with various Church Boards which would get most parts of the South covered in this way.

I think it a most promising device.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive-Director

GSM:hh
Enclosure

December 18, 1953

Mr and Mrs Paul Christopher
22 Circle Hill Drive
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear the Christophers:

My very warmest thanks. Comfort and friendship put together are mighty nice to have.

Appreciatively

George S Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm-t

WALTER P. REUTHER
PRESIDENT

JOHN V. RIFFE
EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT

JAMES B. CAREY
SECRETARY-TREASURER

Congress of Industrial Organizations

CIO

REGION 4
PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER
DIRECTOR

TENNESSEE, KENTUCKY
NORTH CAROLINA, VIRGINIA

216 FLATIRON BUILDING
705 BROADWAY, N. E.
KNOXVILLE 17, TENNESSEE

TELEPHONE
2-6780

RECEIVED
NOV 25
Southern Regional Council

November 24, 1953

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

I consider it an honor and a privilege to be permitted to serve again on the Executive Board of the Southern Regional Council for another two years, this term to expire with the annual meeting in November, 1955.

Sincerely,

Paul R. Christopher

Paul R. Christopher
Regional Director, Region IV

PRC:llr

WALTER P. REUTHER
PRESIDENT

JOHN V. RIFFE
EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT

JAMES B. CAREY
SECRETARY-TREASURER

Congress of Industrial Organizations

CIO

RECEIVED
FEB 23 1954
Southern Regional Council

REGION 4
PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER
DIRECTOR

TENNESSEE, KENTUCKY
NORTH CAROLINA, VIRGINIA

216 FLATIRON BUILDING
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KNOXVILLE 17, TENNESSEE

TELEPHONE
2-6780

February 22, 1954

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

You will recall my promise at the last meeting of the SRC Executive Committee to get certain information concerning Congressman Ralph W. Gwinn, Author of a book published in 1938 by Harper and Bros. entitled "Fifth Avenue to Farm".

This book is probably available through one of the Atlanta Libraries, and your attention is called to Chapters XII and XIV, "Modern Urban Work and Life" and "The Farm and the Public School".

Congressman Gwinn is the second ranking Republican member on the House Committee on Education and Labor, and has been the Washington spokeman for the Committee for Constitutional Government. He has written columns for this Committee, put its material in the Congressional Record, made speeches in its behalf and, generally, has been the embodiment of the activities of the Committee for Constitutional Government in the Federal Congress.

Sincerely yours,

Paul

Paul R. Christopher
Regional Director, Region IV

PRC:llr

Subtitle - A Biological Approach to the Problem of the Survival of Our Civilization

General thesis - We are in danger of losing our capacity to keep on producing persons with "high enough genetic quality" to maintain our "high civilization". Everybody is not genetically equipped to assume leadership or achieve high cultural attainment - we have depended to a large degree on compulsory public

education but this dependence is based on two false premises — 1) the public schools are providing the sort of education that will equip the young for best development (2) that people have equal capacities for learning + development.

In the eyes of these two gentlemen survival of our civilization is dependent on the superior series settling on the farm to breed the future superior citizens to carry on civilization. The city is so organized to attract only the dull + commonplace: work is departmentalized + specialized to the extent that only a moderate education + IQ is necessary to accomplish one's assigned task. Indeed, "excellent education" is often a detriment as there are very few opportunities for using it + it makes adjustment to the regimentation + specialization difficult. Since such a small number rise above the position in which they begin, it is a waste of time + talent for most of the "superior" to go to the city + work toward success there. Furthermore, the economics of the city are such that child-bearing is expensive + child-rearing difficult. This low city birth rate is a blessing in disguise in the case of the dull, ordinary city dweller, but a loss in the case of the superior.

Two things to do — get the superior back to the farms + revise our system of education to curtail the "great surplus of specialists for such a small number of extra good city jobs" (general rather than vocational education).

Paul Christopher
Knoxville, Tenn.

March 17, '54

Dear Paul,

I called your office this morning, and asked Mdlle. to hold on her version of your calendar May 6,7,8, and 9. She so marked, but that doesn't govern, though I hope it can.

When Frank Loescher was here a few weeks ago, to review us for F. for R., he said he had all around had suggestions that a small group of southerner people should meet in late April and try to concert plans on things to do a. in the short run, say six months, and b. for a longer run, say five years. Money has been found for such a meeting, and SRC has been asked to get the people together, not for SRC purposes, but just as poeople. Idea is in part to find agreement on programs and projects, among which various Foundations might poke for nuggets of action.

We picked Ashmore, Christopher, Shean, Curtis Dixon, Clement, Dent, Tilly, Hammer, Abram, Brooks Hays, John Griffen, Ruby Hurley, Grace Hamilton, Schisler, Gordon Blackwell, etc. 18 or 20, at most, and that's too many, but how do you cut down.

We have engaged a whole reconstructed colonial Brick House Tavern, on the Duke of Gloucester street, 16 rooms, and own conference room.

Travel and all expenses paid.

Need Paul Christopher particularly.

See can't you plan your travellations to let you be there.

Best,

George

May 31, 1954

Dictated May 28

Mr. Paul R. Christopher
216 Flatiron Building
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Paul:

When I got to the shoe factory they did not have Booba's size in the seconds. The sho' 'nuff good ones cost $4.30, which I thought was high, so I did not buy any, and herewith send you back two good solid bucks.

Just as last year, my classes were fussy from the second day, and by the end of the fourth day nearly everybody had come around.

Old Brother Hawkins from Gadsden told me that the young fellows that come up these day went to work after the Depression, and after the unions were recognized, and that they think that the kind of money they make now is good forever and all you have to do is wish about anything and talk about collective bargaining and shop stewards, and leave them alone. Still I had that experience dearest to any teacher's pride, of having enough of them come up to me at the end of the whole business and say I changed their minds.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl - $2.00

October 18, 1954

Mr. Paul Christopher
216 Flatiron Building
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Paul:

I am afraid I don't get to Sally Jane's wedding November 5th. I promised to be in Nashville the 4th and 5th, and can't very well have Alice be with me for that one. So, there couldn't be the two of us at Knoxville. And the best way to rejoice at weddings is with one's own wife.

But tell Sally Jane that she has a strong supporter in Atlanta, and that the Mitchells take the husband-to-be into the family.

Mighty nice to see you at Asheville. And you also had out the respect and rice theme song.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Dictated by Dr. Mitchell/signed in his absence

WALTER P. REUTHER
PRESIDENT

JOHN V. RIFFE
EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT

JAMES B. CAREY
SECRETARY-TREASURER

Congress of Industrial Organizations

REGION 4
PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER
DIRECTOR

TENNESSEE, KENTUCKY
NORTH CAROLINA, VIRGINIA

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KNOXVILLE 17, TENNESSEE

ERNEST B. PUGH
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
102 N. BELVIDERE STREET
RICHMOND 20, VIRGINIA

PHONE: 3-4770

JUN 2 1955

June 1, 1955

Mr. James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer
Congress of Industrial Organizations
718 Jackson Place, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Jim:

Last week in Atlanta after the May 26 meeting of the Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Council it came to my attention that CIO has not this year made a contribution to the SRC.

Dr. George Mitchell has written to you or President Reuther on this, and said there had been no reply. I believe last year's contribution was in the amount of $1000. I understand the A. F. of L. has already made a $1000 contribution this year.

Anyway, I thought this reminder would be in order and hope the committee which passes on such matters will soon act favorably upon the request.

With all good wishes, I am

Fraternally yours,

Paul R. Christopher
Regional Director, Region IV

PRC:llr
liu 1695 cio

Dr. George Mitchell

COPY

June 8, 1955

Mr. Paul R. Christopher
Congress of Industrial Organizations
216 Flatiron Building
705 Broadway, N. E.
Knoxville 17, Tennessee

Dear Paul:

I have written Jim Carey as enclosed.

Mighty good of you to fish it out.

Appreciatively,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Encl.
GSM/eab
Dictated by Dr. Mitchell/signed in his absence

JUN 7 1955

WALTER P. REUTHER
PRESIDENT

JOHN V. RIFFE
EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT

JAMES B. CAREY
SECRETARY-TREASURER

Congress of Industrial Organizations

REGION 4
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ERNEST B. PUGH
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
102 N. BELVIDERE STREET
RICHMOND 20, VIRGINIA

PHONE: 3-4770

June 6, 1955

Mr. George Mitchell, Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Street, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

George Weaver advises that CIO will only be able to contribute $750 to the Southern Regional Council this year, and that the first half of this amount has been forwarded to you. I understand it is hoped the remaining $375 can be sent about September 1st.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Paul

Paul R. Christopher
Regional Director, Region IV

PRC:llr
liu 1695 cio

August 29, 1955

GSM:

The Aloca and Greenville, Tennessee locals of the CIO are good for contributions, says Paul Christopher. So are some others.

Ask Joe Curran of the United Maritime Union for $500. Ask CIO for $5,000 next year. Ask Jim Carey, International Union of Electrical Workers for contribution.

August 29, 1955

Mrs. Tilly:

Remember that Paul Christopher wanted some religious material, including sermons, regarding arguments on desegregation.

GSM/eab

August 29, 1955
(Dictated August 19)

HCF:

Let us discuss when we can the idea of an appeal to labor from SRC — not for funds, but to explain the needs of the hour, and the proper attitude of the labor movement. Might be slanted as a release to labor people.

GSM/eab

August 29, 1955

GSM:

When we ask conbined A. F. of L - CIO for $5,000, line up these supporting letters:

Christopher suggests that we consider reviving the requests to local councils of labor for contributions.

Stone workers in North Carolina could give substantially. Particularly if we had somebody to speak at one of their meetings. Also Boyd Payton could move Textile Workers. Also try Telephone Workers.

Strengthen labor representation on state boards. Also that of Negro teachers.

CONTRIBUTORS TO SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
SEPTEMBER 2, 1955

See "Knowledge celebration" file

R. W. Starnes	$2.00
James E. Payne	$2.00
Robert Rogers	$2.00
Earl A. Crowder	$2.00
J. R. Graham, Jr.	$2.00
W. B. Frazier	$2.00
Carey E. Haigler	$2.00
Henry B. White	$2.00
Melville Kress	$2.00
Sam H. Scott, (President, United Stone & Allied Products Workers of America, CIO. P. O Box 719 Winston Salem, N. C.)	$2.00
	$20.00 ✓
Previously submitted	64.00
	84.00
Personal contribution	16.00 ✓
	100.00

Total Checks enclosed $36.00
Rha

Paul Christopher

WALTER P. REUTHER
PRESIDENT

JOHN V. RIFFE
EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT

JAMES B. CAREY
SECRETARY-TREASURER

Congress of Industrial Organizations

REGION 4
PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER
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KNOXVILLE 17, TENNESSEE

ERNEST B. PUGH
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
102 N. BELVIDERE STREET
RICHMOND 20, VIRGINIA

PHONE: 3-4770

September 2, 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Rm. 432
Atlanta, Ga.

SEP 3 1955

Dear George:

Herewith enclosed find checks in the amount of $2.00 each from the following contributors to the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

Mr	Earl A. Crwoder	Mr Sam H. Scott
Mr	Melville Kress	Mr Henry B. White
Mr	J. R. Graham	Mr W. B. Frazier
Dear Carey —	Carey E. Haigler	

In addition, my check is enclosed in the amount of $22.00, $16.00 of which is my personal contribution and $6.00 of which represents $2.00 contributed in cash from each of the following:

Dear Bob —	R. W. Starnes	Mr. James E. Payne
Mr	Robert Rogers	

This fulfills my promise as a member of the SRC Executive Committee to raise or contribute a total of $100.00 to Southern Regional Council. Copies of my individual letters of acknowledgement to the above listed contributors are enclosed, and you will note each has been promised an acknowledgement of his contribution when it is received by the Southern Regional Council.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Paul

Paul R. Christopher
Regional Director, Region IV

PRC:llr
liu 1695 cio
Enc.

Wm. E. Roehl
CIO Representative
216 Flatiron Building
Knoxville, Tennessee

$2.00 contributed.

Two dollars ($2.00) contribution
by
RICHARD S. HAMME, UNITED
TRANSPORT SERVICE Employees Union,
C.I.O.
815 RANKIN STREET
WILMINGTON, N.C.

CONTRIBUTORS TO SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
AUGUST 15, 1955

To get New South

W. E. Buttram	$2.00
Larue Leonard	$2.00
Wm. L. Hickey - Cash	$2.00
Harry Bush	$2.00
John Bateman	$2.00
Floyd Buckner	$2.00
Julian F. Carper - Cash	$2.00
Harry Haberthear	$2.00
Estes Riffe	$2.00
H. D. Lisk - Cash	$2.00
T. D. duCuennois	$2.00
James P. Harden - Cash	$2.00
Lorne H. Nelles - Cash	$2.00
W. A. Smallwood - Cash	$2.00
W. C. Sigler	$2.00
C. H. Gillman	$3.00
L. L. Bolick	$5.00
Aaron E. Sloss	$4.00
W. A. Copeland	$2.00
N. H. Kurko	$2.00
Wm. F. Billingsley	$2.00
Courtney K. Shill	$2.00
Horace Brock Cash	$2.00
Ed Lingo — Cash	$2.00
Neil P. Hickey	$2.00
Wm. R. Henderson Cash	$2.00
G. D. Weakman	$2.00
W. E. Roehl * Cash	$2.00
	$ 62.00
Richard S. Hamme * - Cash	2.00
	$ 64.00

CRs totaling 64.00 Mha

Credited toward Mr. Christopher's $100.00 contribution of 8/19/55

*Usual letter of acknowledgement not written to these contributors.

September 7, 1955

Mr. Paul R. Christopher
216 Flatiron Building
Knoxville 17, Tennessee

Dear Paul:

Letter perfect, to the dot, and weeks ahead of schedule! We appreciate it, and the more because it means the involvement of so many active people.

I have written each guy of the new ten, and SRC will send them each New South for a year at least.

Also our kindest appreciation for your personal sixteen dollars, receipted herewith.

Appreciatively,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl. SRC official Receipt - $16.00

September 21, 1955

Mr. Paul Christopher
216 Flatiron Building
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Paul:

Marion Wright sent us a copy of his version of the statement by the North Carolina State IUC.

Both Harold and I have read it and like it and agree with it in full and in detail.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
cc: MAW

Fine Hot

The North Carolina State Industrial Union Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations hereby declares:

1. It is the historic policy of organized labor to support the system of free public education in the United States, under which all children of school age of all American citizens are granted education at public expense throughout high school.

2. Such will continue to be the policy of organized labor and, particularly, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, which is dedicated to the belief that all American children--regardless of economic status, race, creed or national origin--may enjoy the benefits of education as free citizens in a free democracy.

3. We affirm that the free public educational system is essential to the continued existence in full vigor of American democracy, and that any substitution of so-called private schools would reverse seven decades of progress and restore conditions under which only the children of the wealthy and the privileged could become educated.

4. We reassert our loyality as American citizens and our allegiance to the Constitution of the United States as that Constitution may be interpreted by the Supreme Court created pursuant to its provisions.

5. We deplore and condemn any effort or utterance of any political leader in seeking to thwart or evade compliance with the law as declared by the Supreme Court. In particular do we condemn public utterances of Governor Luther Hodges of North Carolina and other state officials apparently aimed at preserving a system of segregated schools in spite of the legal mandate of our highest court.

6. We regard as presumptuous and unsound the advice of Governor Hodges that thousands of our fellow citizens shall voluntarily sur-

render their constitutional rights, being mindful of the point that all rights flourish only where they are asserted and enjoyed. We know of no constitutional right of his own which the Governor would relinquish and we know of none which he has urged white citizens to relinquish. We regard it as arrogant on his part to request so many to give up so much.

7. It is our belief that segregation is condemned by the American conscience and that the private school plan, if it were adopted, would impose harsh penalties upon the state's laboring people and restore a caste system in our society.

8. In conclusion, we call upon our Governor and public officials generally to exhibit statesmanship and leadership by proceeding with deliberate speed to integrate the public schools in North Carolina, to which end the Congress of Industrial Organizations pledges its full support.

Prepare this for Paul, following closely his ideas. If you have any criticism, feel free to write him.

M.A.W.

WALTER P. REUTHER
PRESIDENT

JOHN V. RIFFE
EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT

JAMES B. CAREY
SECRETARY-TREASURER

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
and
Congress of Industrial Organizations

REGION # 8
PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER
DIRECTOR

TENNESSEE, KENTUCKY
NORTH CAROLINA, VIRGINIA

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KNOXVILLE 17, TENNESSEE

ERNEST B. PUGH
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
102 N. BELVIDERE STREET
RICHMOND 20, VIRGINIA

PHONE: 3-4770

December 13, 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED DEC 14 1955

Dear George:

Mr. Jack Morris of the Alcoa Steelworkers Local #309 at Maryville, Tennessee, visited me in the office this morning, and said the President of the Alcoa Local, Mr. John Broome, had authorized him to extend an official invitation to you to speak at a membership meeting of this local on either the second or fourth Saturdays of January or February, at 7:00 p.m., on either date convenient to you.

The Alcoa Local will of course pay your air travel and other expenses, and a reasonable honorarium.

As I understand it, they want you to discuss the racial question in the South, with particular emphasis on the Supreme Court Decision on de-segregation in the Schools, and about an hour will be allotted to you.

I hope it will be convenient for you to accept this invitation, and that the SRC Executive Committee will agree that it is important for you to take advantage of this opportunity to meet and talk with this large local union. Kindly write to Mr. John Broome, President, Local Union #309, United Steelworkers of America, AFL-CIO, P. O. Box 268, Maryville, Tennessee, if you can accept this invitation, and indicate which of the Saturdays would be most convenient.

Sincerely yours,
Paul Christopher
Paul R. Christopher
AFL-CIO Region 8 Director

PRC:llr
liu 1695 cio

Labor unions — CIO — Paul Christopher

WALTER P. REUTHER
PRESIDENT

JOHN V. RIFFE
EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT

JAMES B. CAREY
SECRETARY-TREASURER

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
and
Congress of Industrial Organizations

REGION ~~4~~ 8
PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER
DIRECTOR

TENNESSEE, KENTUCKY
NORTH CAROLINA, VIRGINIA

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KNOXVILLE 17, TENNESSEE

ERNEST B. PUGH
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
102 N. BELVIDERE STREET
RICHMOND 20, VIRGINIA

PHONE: 3-4770

December 14, 1955

RECEIVED DEC 16 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Rm. 432
Atlanta 3, Ga.

"See membership cultivation" file 1955

Dear George:

Herewith enclosed find my check to Southern Regional Council, Inc. in the amount of $2.00, which represents a contribution to the Southern Regional Council by: CR $2.00 rha

Mr. Boyd Peyton, Southern Regional Director
Textile Workers Union of America, AFL-CIO
110 W. Sixth Street
Charlotte, N. C.

It will be appreciated if you will see that an acknowledgement of this contribution is made to Mr. Peyton.

Also note enclosed copy of my letter of even date to Dr. Rufus E. Clement, which is self-explanatory.

With Season's Greetings and best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Paul

Paul R. Christopher
AFL-CIO Region 8 Director

PRC:llr
liu 1695 cio
CC: Boyd E. Peyton

WALTER P. REUTHER
PRESIDENT

JOHN V. RIFFE
EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT

JAMES B. CAREY
SECRETARY-TREASURER

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
and
Congress of Industrial Organizations

REGION ~~4xx~~ 8
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KNOXVILLE 17, TENNESSEE

ERNEST B. PUGH
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
102 N. BELVIDERE STREET
RICHMOND 20, VIRGINIA

PHONE: 3-4770

December 14, 1955

Dr. Rufus E. Clement
Office of the President
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Clement:

Your letter of December 8th, written pursuant to action of the Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Council at its meeting on October 28-29, is welcome.

Last year I was lucky enough to be able to raise a bit more than the $100 in contributions to the Southern Regional Council, including my own, which I agreed to undertake to do as a member of the Executive Committee. I shall try to do as much or more during the current fiscal year.

It is quite possible that I may not be able to continue to serve as a member of the Executive Committee. I do not know yet. In any event, I shall gladly continue to do what I can to support and promote the Council's program.

It was gratifying to read in yesterday's newspapers that Atlanta University is to be the beneficiary of a handsome grant from the funds of the Ford Foundation. My opinion was not asked, but had it been solicited and of any effect the grant would have been for a much higher figure.

Sincerely yours,

Paul R. Christopher
AFL-CIO Region 8 Director

PRC:llr
liu 1695 cio
CC: Dr. George Mitchell

COPY

WALTER P. REUTHER
PRESIDENT

JOHN V. RIFFE
EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT

JAMES B. CAREY
SECRETARY-TREASURER

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
and
Congress of Industrial Organizations

REGION 8
PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER
DIRECTOR

TENNESSEE, KENTUCKY
NORTH CAROLINA, VIRGINIA

TELEPHONE: 2-6780
TELETYPEWRITER KX 89
216 FLATIRON BUILDING
705 BROADWAY, N. E.
KNOXVILLE 17, TENNESSEE

ERNEST B. PUGH
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
102 N. BELVIDERE STREET
RICHMOND 20, VIRGINIA

PHONE: 3-4770

February 8, 1956

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Harold:

The name of the book I mentioned to you last week is "When Men are Free", which is published by the Houghton Mifflin Co., of Boston. The school price of this publication is $2.13, and I presume you can get it at this figure. The postage was 19¢ to Knoxville, and I would think 25¢ would cover postage to Atlanta.

Sincerely,

Paul

Paul R. Christopher

PRC:llr
liu 1695 afl-cio

WALTER P. REUTHER
PRESIDENT

JOHN V. RIFFE
EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT

JAMES B. CAREY
SECRETARY-TREASURER

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
and
Congress of Industrial Organizations

REGION ~~4~~ 8
PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER
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ERNEST B. PUGH
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
102 N. BELVIDERE STREET
RICHMOND 20, VIRGINIA

PHONE: 3-4770

February 13, 1956

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Harold:

The books came today and your letter of February 7th arrived last week. Thanks a million.

Especially appreciated are the photostats of the three documents issued by the "Federation for Constitutional Government".

For your information, the Southern States Industrial Council has headquarters at Nashville, Tennessee. It is probably our most reactionary institution of southern employers.

Please send any additional such material to me as soon as possible after you receive it.

With kind personal regards and best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Paul R. Christopher
L.R.

Paul R. Christopher
AFL-CIO Region VIII Director

PRC:llr
liu 1695 afl-cio

Labor - Ch

WALTER P. REUTHER
PRESIDENT

JOHN V. RIFFE
EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT

JAMES B. CAREY
SECRETARY-TREASURER

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
and
Congress of Industrial Organizations

REGION ~~4~~ 8
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ERNEST B. PUGH
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
102 N. BELVIDERE STREET
RICHMOND 20, VIRGINIA

PHONE: 3-4770

February 16, 1956

Mr. Harold Fleming
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Harold:

I wonder if it would be asking too much to request and additional five sets of the three photostatic documents you recently sent to me on the Federation for Constitutional Government.

I want to send one copy to the National AFL-CIO Department of Organization, and one copy of each to the Presidents of the Tennessee and Kentucky State CIO Councils and the same officers of the Kentucky and Tennessee Federations of Labor.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Paul

Paul R. Christopher

PRC:llr
liu 1695 afl-cio

Memo FROM THE DESK OF
HAROLD C. FLEMING

February 21, 1956

To Mr. Paul Christopher

Dear Paul,

Here are the additional copies of the Federation circular you wanted; glad you are getting them to the right people. Also enclosed is a reprint from Roy Harris's latest sheet. As you will see, he and those he speaks for are casting AFL-CIO and Reuther in the villain's role.

Best regards.

February 24, 1956

Mr. Paul R. Christopher,
Regional Director, Region IV
Congress of Industrial Organizations
216 Flatiron Building
Knoxville 17, Tennessee

Dear Paul:

May I beg some ruminating from you?

In most years we get the following amounts from organized labor:

Steelworkers	- $1000
Auto Workers	- $1000
ILG	- $500
AFL	- $1000
Rubber Workers	- About $200

In past years the CIO gave us $1000; last year $750.

I have asked George Meany for $5000 for this year and shall shortly go to see him in Washington and try to urge it through.

Now I need advice on whom else to approach within organized labor. I've looked through all the two-, three-, four-, and five-dollar people you got to contribute to us and I can't quite figure out which ones are part of organized bodies that would help us. You could tell me.

So far this year we have got our money from the Steel Workers and ILG. Nobody else as yet.

I did write (though unfortunately just after the merger) to the Industrial Organizations of the CIO and asked them to help me invite aid from the various Industrial Union Councils. But I assume that letter got lost in the shuffle.

I am aware through Nixon and others that the tension mounts very considerably in the labor movement in the South and it is quite possible that many groups that ought to help would not.

I am not asking you to do the work. I will write the letters and I will arrange the friendly contacts. But I would like a letter of advice from you telling me various bodies I might reasonably apply to for some aid.

Appreciatively,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

RECEIVED MAY 9 1956

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

GEORGE MEANY, PRESIDENT
WM. F. SCHNITZLER, SECRETARY-TREASURER

WALTER P. REUTHER, HARRY C. BATES, WM. C. DOHERTY, EMIL RIEVE, WM. L. McFETRIDGE, DAVE BECK, JACOB POTOFSKY, A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, JOSEPH A. BEIRNE, MATTHEW WOLL, JAMES B. CAREY, DAVID DUBINSKY, CHARLES J. MacGOWAN, JOSEPH CURRAN, MAURICE A. HUTCHESON, A. J. HAYES, WILLARD S. TOWNSEND, A. L. SPRADLING, GEORGE M. HARRISON, WM. C. BIRTHRIGHT, DAVID J. McDONALD, HERMAN WINTER, JAMES C. PETRILLO, L. S. BUCKMASTER, JOSEPH D. KEENAN, RICHARD F. WALSH, O. A. KNIGHT

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

GEORGE MEANY, WALTER P. REUTHER, MATTHEW WOLL, JAMES B. CAREY, GEORGE M. HARRISON, DAVID J. McDONALD, HARRY C. BATES, WM. F. SCHNITZLER

REGION NO. 8, PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER, DIRECTOR
216 FLATIRON BUILDING
705 BROADWAY, N. E.
KNOXVILLE 17, TENNESSEE
2-6780

May 8, 1956

Dr. Marion A. Wright, President
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Linville Falls, N. C.

Dear Marion:

Your letter of May 3rd is gratefully acknowledged, and I think well of the idea suggested.

However, to put it very bluntly, I do not feel free to follow through in the absence of a better notion in my own mind of what our AFL-CIO policy would allow me to do. It seems this whole race relations issue is in the hands of our AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee, of which Mr. James B. Carey is Chairman and Mr. Boris Shiskin the Director.

Strangely enough, I still do not know if the organization's policy, by which I am governed of course, will allow me to continue to serve as a member of the Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Council, although permission was granted to attend the last two meetings had I been able to do so, but this authority in each case was limited to those two particular meetings. Thus, I shall have to get permission to attend the next SRC Executive Committee meeting when it is called.

It is possible, should you want to handle it this way -- and, understand, I am not asking you to do this, and the decision will have to be yours -- that if you or Dr. Mitchell informed our AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee of the suggestion you made to me, and if this Committee looks favorably upon it and again, if the Committee took it up with my superior, Mr. John W. Livingston, AFL-CIO Director of Organization, the necessary authority to adopt your suggestion at this end might be forthcoming.

Sincerely,

Paul R. Christopher
AFL-CIO Region VIII Director

PRC:llr
liu 1695 afl-cio
CC: Dr. George Mitchell
Franz Daniel

MARION A. WRIGHT, LINVILLE FALLS
PRESIDENT
GORDON B. HANCOCK, RICHMOND
VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, NEW ORLEANS
VICE-PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, HOUSTON
VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE S. MITCHELL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
HAROLD C. FLEMING, INFORMATION
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
JOHN HOPE II, PROGRAM
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
C. H. PARRISH, STATE ORGANIZATIONS
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
F. B. ROUTH, STATE ORGANIZATIONS
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
MRS. M. E. TILLY
IN CHARGE OF WOMEN'S WORK
RUTH HOUSE ALEXANDER
SECRETARY-TREASURER

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

June 26, 1956

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

Mr. Paul Christopher
216 Flatiron Building
Knoxville 17, Tennessee

RECEIVED JUL 2 1956

Dear Paul:

The day after you left Lexington I found on the desk this photo. Pleasant face, but I don't know anybody just like it among my kin. Thought maybe it was your son-in-law at a much earlier stage?

It was a mighty satisfying thing to share the couple of days with you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

George-
This isn't mine. I never saw the boy before, I'm sure - thanks anyway. PRC

February 27, 1957

Mr. Paul Christopher
216 Flatiron Building
705 Broadway, N.E.
Knoxville 17, Tennessee

Dear Paul:

Thanks for your long letter regarding the conference. As you know, we are not attempting to make this an official conference. For that reason the AFL-CIO departments are not formally involved; however, the Civil Rights Department knows what is going on and is interested in the affair. Perhaps we have slipped on the matter of clearing with Livingston so that regional directors can attend. I am sending a copy of this letter, and yours, to Ben Segal.

The March 13th and 14th dates still stand. It was largely at your urging that we did decide on a two-day conference. I do hope that you will be able to be with us on the 14th. We did check around on dates, Paul, but this is a difficult job, as you well know. I may be personally at fault in your case by thinking that you had given off-the-cuff approval to two sets of dates that I had suggested.

You may be interested to know some of the unions that plan to be represented. They include: UAW, ILGWU, IUE, Steel, Rubber, State-County-Municipal, Porters, and others that we definitely expect but have not had their official reply as yet.

Thanks so much for your contribution to the Council; we continue to need the active support of the Executive Committee in substantive and fiscal matters. Your own concern and energy are greatly appreciated by all of us here. Your official receipt is enclosed.

Perhaps you would like this contribution counted as a part of the George S. Mitchell Tribute Fund (announcement enclosed). You would soon have received an announcement in any case.

If you have suggestions of others who should receive the C.S.M. Fund letter I would be glad to have them; we can check them against our other mailings in case you have any doubts.

Again my thanks.

Fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm

Enclosures

cc: Mr. Ben Segal

~~Should: EV~~ ✓

March 4, 1957

Mr. Paul R. Christopher
AFL-CIO
Region VIII Director
216 Flatiron Building
Knoxville 17, Tennessee

Dear Paul:

Thanks for the copy of your letter to George Weaver. I took part in a workshop with him and Boyd Peyton at the recent ALES Conference in New York and had an opportunity to talk briefly with Weaver about our problems. He already had some information on the subject from Rufus Clement, whom he had recently seen. He offered to be helpful on immediate possibilities, as well as in terms of the AFL-CIO grant.

As you know, we have not yet submitted a formal request to the AFL-CIO, pending word from you about the groundwork. Should I now go ahead and submit such a request for $5,000?

I will be sending you soon another report on our current status. Meanwhile I will appreciate your giving me the word on the AFL-CIO application.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/eab

February 26, 1957

Mr. Paul R. Christopher
AFL-CIO
Region VIII Director
216 Flatiron Building
Knoxville 17, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Christopher:

Mr. Fleming is away from the office until Monday, March 4th. I am, therefore, acknowledging receipt of the copy of your letter to Mr. George L-P Weaver, dated February 25th, in support of the Council's request for financial assistance.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth A. Brantley
Secretary

eab/

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

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WM. F. SCHNITZLER

REGION NO. 8, PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER, DIRECTOR
216 FLATIRON BUILDING
705 BROADWAY, N. E.
KNOXVILLE 17, TENNESSEE
2-6780

February 25, 1957

Mr. George L-P Weaver, Secretary
AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee
c/o AFL-CIO Building
815 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

RECEIVED FEB 26 1957

Dear George:

I know you will not consider this as butting in where I have no business sticking my nose in, so I feel free to urge that you do whatever you can to help bring about a decision this year whereby AFL-CIO's contribution to the Southern Regional Council will be increased -- at least to $5000 if any such figure is even remotely in the cards.

As you know, I am still serving on the Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Council, representing organized labor. I know SRC needs money now, and needs a good bit at that. The situation has developed to the point where we are almost back where we used to be before the Fund for the Republic made its grant, and the SRC staff does not know where the money will come from to meet the next payroll.

This is deplorable in any case, and especially at this particular time. I know you will do what you can. It is certainly a worthy cause.

Fraternally yours,

Paul R. Christopher
AFL-CIO Region VIII Director

PRC:llr
oeiu 144 afl-cio

Blind copy to Harold Fleming ✓

April 2, 1957

Mr. Paul Christopher
Director, AFL-CIO Region 8
216 Flatiron Building
705 Broadway, N.E.
Knoxville 17, Tenn.

Dear Paul:

I'm sending you the summary of the conference and a list of those who attended. We were most sorry not to have had you with us. This is the only copy of these materials that I've sent to someone who was not actually in attendance. Though there are no super-secrets revealed, it is just as well to treat the whole matter confidentially.

The staff here joins me in extending sympathies to you on the recent death in your family.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm

Enclosures

June 3, 1957

Mr. Paul R. Christopher
Director - AFL-CIO Region 8
216 Flatiron Building
705 Broadway, N.E.
Knoxville 17, Tennessee

Dear Paul:

Thanks for your letter of May 17th. I'm greatly pleased that you will be able to be on the panel for July 9th at the Fisk Institute.

Thanks for your other suggestions - they have been followed up.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm

June 4, 1957

(Dictated June 3)

Mr. Paul R. Christopher
Director, AFL-CIO Region 8
216 Flatiron Building
705 Broadway, N.E.
Knoxville 17, Tennessee

Dear Paul:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter from William Schnitzler regarding the recent contribution to the SRC from the AFL-CIO.

You will note that their contribution has been upped from $2,000 to $3,000. However, they make no mention of the fact that our request this year had been for $5,000.

Needless to say, we are very happy to have received this continued and increased support. We are most appreciative of your own efforts in this regard.

It may be that I will be in Knoxville sometime next week. If so, I will be making a general tour of Tennessee but will be specifically interested in uncovering those labor people who should be planning to attend our union staff seminar at Fisk in July.

With best personal wishes.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm
Enclosure

P.S. Harold is out of the office today, but we thought that you would want to know right away that the contribution had been acted on.

June 29, 1957

Mr. Paul Christopher, Director
Region 8, AFL-CIO
216 Flat Iron Building
705 Broadway, N.E.
Knoxville 17, Tennessee

Dear Paul:

You already know that you are to participate on a panel discussion on the implications of desegregation and social change for the labor movement at the Fisk Institute for Tuesday morning. We also would like for you to sit in on the labor seminar session that afternoon from 2:00 to 4:00 P.M.

Part of the Tuesday afternoon session will be dealing with pro-segregation groups and their relation to the labor movement; the other half of the session will deal with the use of race in organizing campaigns. Of course, these two subjects overlap at many points. We would like for you to serve as the chief resource person in terms of the use of the race issue in organizing campaigns; Fred Routh will also be on hand to handle the discussion of the pro-segregation groups.

That evening Al Hartnett is scheduled to address the whole institute.

Wednesday morning will deal with employment opportunities and training. We bear no special responsibility for that program. In the afternoon, the labor seminar group will be discussing the race issue as it affects one specific industry, in this case, Textile, with Boyd Payton acting as the chief resource person. The second half of that session will discuss racial issues in the local union and we are asking Stanton Smith to join with Boyd and Ben and me for this session. If possible, we would like for you to be on deck for this time, too. Of course, from our point of view, we would like your participation for all of the sessions, but I realize that you may be able to attend only some of them.

The rest of the week shapes up something like this: Sunday morning - a review of Southern union history; Sunday afternoon - a general background of the South and its problems and an over-view of race relations patterns in Southern unions and employment; Monday afternoon, Paul Sanders of the Vanderbilt Law School will discuss legal aspects of desegregation with especial interest on how they relate to the labor movement; Thursday afternoon we will discuss desegregation in the community and how it affects the labor movement; on Friday, we will be talking about the resources available to unions in meeting race relations problems or in carrying on civil rights work; also, we will allow some time Friday for further discussion of the best ways to couhteract the use of the race issue against the labor movement.

I look forward to seeing you in Nashville.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm

February 19, 1958

Mr. Paul R. Christopher, Director
AFL-CIO Region 8
216 Flatiron Building
705 Broadway, N.E.
Knoxville 17, Tennessee

Dear Paul:

Your counsel would be appreciated regarding our request for a grant from the AFL-CIO for this year. We are contemplating again asking for $5,000; last year they met our request by upping their previous contribution from $2,000 to $3,000.

If you see ano difficulty in this proposal we will go ahead. An early answer would be appreciated and whatever comment you might make regarding the implementation of the request would be most helpful.

Best personal wishes.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:fcl

February 27, 1958

Mr. Paul R. Christopher
Regional Director - AFL-CIO
216 Flatiron Building
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Paul:

Here is a copy of our request to Meany that the AFL-CIO, if possible, increase its contribution to SRC this year.

Substantially the same letter has gone to Dubinsky and Reuther, only asking ILG to increase last year's $500 to $1000 and UAW's $1000 to $2000.

I know you will do your usual effective job of backing us up, and our standing appreciation to you will be that much greater.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1 (Meany Ltr.)

April 2, 1958

Mr. Paul R. Christopher
AFL-CIO Region VIII Director
216 Flatiron Building
705 Broadway, N. E.
Knoxville 17, Tennessee

Dear Paul:

Thanks for your good letter about our contributions from organized labor. I'm glad you feel my acknowledgement of the AFL-CIO contribution sounded the right note.

Your help on the two outstanding requests will be greatly appreciated. Both Emory Via and I know Al Kehrer and, of course, share your high opinion of him. I sent him a copy of our letter to Budinsky with a covering note asking his support for the increase, and Emory expects to see him in connection with an ILG program shortly. Your own word to Al would add weight to ours.

I also wrote Gus Tyler on the ILG request and Bill Oliver on UAW, for what that is worth.

Many thanks for your help, as always, and best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

GEORGE MEANY
PRESIDENT

WM. F. SCHNITZLER
SECRETARY-TREASURER

REGION NO. 8. PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER, DIRECTOR
216 FLATIRON BUILDING
705 BROADWAY, N. E.
KNOXVILLE 17, TENNESSEE
4-7481-2

March 27, 1958

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I'm very sorry AFL-CIO's contribution to the Southern Regional Council was reduced to $1000 this year. I guess the revenue picture has caused a tightening up all along the line. Your acknowledgement of the 1958 contribution was a masterpiece and this ought to help get a larger amount next year if the circumstances are more favorable.

I shall be glad to follow through and either personally contact or write to Vic Reuther regarding SRC's request for a $2000 contribution from UAW this year, compared with the usual $1000 UAW has been giving. Al Kehrer (E. T. Kehrer) is Southern Regional Director of the ILGWU and his office is in Atlanta. I'll contact him about your request for an ILGWU contribution, but I would recommend that you try to see him personally if you haven't already done so. He is really a fine fellow and you ought to know him if you aren't already one of his good friends. He is the key to getting ILGWU to up its usual $500 contribution to $1000.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Paul

Paul R. Christopher
AFL-CIO Region VIII Director

PRC:lr
oeiu 144 afl-cio

July 8, 1958

Mr. Paul Christopher, Director
Region #8, AFL-CIO
216 Flatiron Building
705 Broadway, N. E.
Knoxville 17, Tennessee

Dear Paul:

This is a note of appreciation for your part in our recent Labor Seminar sessions. You did a good and useful job in both the general Fisk Institute panel and in the afternoon labor workshop. All of us who worked on the program and and those who attended the sessions are most appreciative of the time and interest which you give to the pressing problems of racial relations, and especially as to how they involve the labor movement.

I agree with you that we had some very good sessions; they make a contribution to SRC's labor program for the coming year. Your steady support and willing aid mean a great deal to all of us here at the Council. Again, my thanks.

Best personal wishes.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

GEORGE MEANY
PRESIDENT

WM. F. SCHNITZLER
SECRETARY-TREASURER

REGION NO. 8, PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER, DIRECTOR
216 FLATIRON BUILDING
705 BROADWAY, N. E.
KNOXVILLE 17, TENNESSEE
4-7481-2

July 9, 1958

Mr. Emory Via, Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

Thanks for your very nice letter of July 8 and the kind words with respect to my participation in the Race Relations Institute and the Labor Seminar workshop at Fisk last week. Frankly, I felt woefully inadequate during the Thursday morning panel discussion; the people want to hear a better story than the truth permits me to tell, and I always feel badly about not being able to live up to expectations.

The afternoon workshop was very interesting and, in my opinion, particularly worthwhile to those who were there. I am glad it was under your auspices that we seemed to have clicked on that particular subject, and maybe come up with something which will introduce a new area of thinking about a very real problem to labor organizers.

"The Southern Labor Tradition", authored by Ben Sigal, is just getting my attention today. I hope to have completed some of the notations that I think will improve it, including some suggested corrections, by the end of this week, but please don't hold me to this deadline. My regular secretary is off on vacation and her replacement is having a bit of a time of it. In addition, I have been tied up in some contract negotiations that ran into more time than we anticipated, and that sort of thing slows a fellow like me down. We will do the best we can.

It was a privilege that I appreciate to have been invited to join you at Fisk last week. I wish I could stay a whole week, and next year am going to try to arrange it that way, even if I have to take a week of my vacation to do it.

Sincerely,

Paul

Paul R. Christopher
AFL-CIO Regional Director, Region VIII

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **EMORY VIA** 37

Paul Christopher 7/9/58

Paul:

Here is a copy of the Herb Hill memo on union discrimination. I will write him regarding your comments about his classification of the Paper makers and welders.

Emory

July 16, 1958

Mr. Paul Christopher
Regional Director - AFL-CIO
216 Flatiron Building
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Paul:

Emory has told me of the good job you did at the Fisk Labor Seminar, for which we are grateful as always.

As you may know, Ben Segal has remitted to SRC a lump-sum contribution from his Trade Union Program on Civil Rights and Liberties designated for Emory Via's salary through 1959. To have this service assured for the next year and a half is a great boon to SRC and, we believe, to the labor movement. Of course, Emory and I have written appropriate letters of acknowledgement and thanks to Ben, but it occurred to me that a letter from SRC's favorite union member would be especially appreciated by him. Such a letter might also further strengthen his standing with those Internationals that have contributed to his budget for this Southern program.

If you feel inclined to write Ben your estimate of the Labor Consultant Program any

debt of appreciation to you will be that much larger.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

GEORGE MEANY
PRESIDENT

WM. F. SCHNITZLER
SECRETARY-TREASURER

REGION NO. 8. PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER, DIRECTOR
216 FLATIRON BUILDING
705 BROADWAY, N. E.
KNOXVILLE 17, TENNESSEE
4-7481-2

17 17

July 16, 1958

Mr. Emory Via
Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E. (Room 432)
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

Thanks a million for your memo of July 9th, with attached copy of the Herb Hill Memo on union discrimination.

Could you have somebody type the first page again. As you can see from the enclosed return of your first page, something happened to the carbon paper when this one was being typed, and a goodly portion of the original shows up not at all.

Thanks, and best wishes.

Fraternally yours,

Paul

Paul R. Christopher
AFL-CIO Regional Director
Region VIII

PRC:me

Encls: HCF ltr. to Meany and SRC Annual Report, 1958

February 23, 1959

Mr. Paul Christopher
Regional Director
A. F. L. - C. I. O.
216 Flatiron Building
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Paul:

Here is a copy of our request to the AFL-CIO in the form of a letter to George Meany. I have sent essentially the same letter to Walter Reuther asking for $1,000 from the UAW; as you know, the tribulations of last year caused the UAW to skip us for 1958.

Ben Segal has suggested that we apply also to the IUD and has offered to busy himself in support of our request. Since we would be dealing with several of the same people -- notably Reuther -- I'm inclined to wait until these two have been acted on. If you have any advice on this point, I'd be grateful.

We've held all our requests up until the Annual Report was ready. So I will be sending you shortly copies of our requests to the Steelworkers and ILGWU.

Thanks, as always, for your interest and help, and warm regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosures - 2.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

GEORGE MEANY
PRESIDENT

WM. F. SCHNITZLER
SECRETARY-TREASURER

REGION NO. 8. PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER, DIRECTOR
216 FLATIRON BUILDING
705 BROADWAY, N. E.
KNOXVILLE 17, TENNESSEE
4-7481-2

November 16, 1959

Mr. Harold Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I have written to Vic Bussie and hope very much he will give his assent to my nomination of him to the General Board.

If it develops later that a telephone call is necessary I shall contact him by phone.

You will be advised of his reply.

Fraternally yours,

Paul

Paul R. Christopher
AFL-CIO Region VIII Director

PRC:lr
oeiu 144 afl-cio

September 2, 1959

Mr. Paul R. Christopher
Regional Director
AFL-CIO
216 Flatiron Building
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Paul:

I have been in Atlanta about a week consulting with SRC regarding program, contacts, and some ideas on fund-raising. You will hear more as things develop. I am indeed sorry that schedules are such that I am not crossing trails with you here or elsewhere.

SRC could use the latest AFL-CIO "List of Organizations Affiliated with AFL-CIO"; could you arrange for a copy?

Best personal regards.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via

EFV/mf

via air mail

January 28, 1960

Mr. Paul Christopher
Regional Director, AFL-CIO
216 Flatiron Building
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Paul:

I want to follow up as quickly as possible your suggestions regarding the AFL-CIO and the UAW. But I'm a bit unsure of my touch -- particularly in the case of Shishkin, whom I don't know well personally.

Will you look over the enclosed draft letters to Shishkin and Oliver, edit freely, or tell me if a different approach is called for?

Thanks, as always, and best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosures - 2.

WILLIAM OLIVER DRAFT

Dear Bill:

Our Executive Committee, at a meeting just held, discussed at some length the financial needs and prospects of SRC in 1960. Among the questions raised was that of UAW support.

As you know, after many years of annual contributions from UAW, we had no response to our requests for continued assistance in 1958 and 1959. We have assumed that special problems made it necessary to suspend the contributions for those two years. But before submitting another formal request to Walter Reuther, I need an authentic word on the situation. Will you let me know, as frankly as you like, what the prospects are for a resumption of the UAW's contribution?

I needn't tell you that, for us, it is not solely a matter of financial aid. The presence of the UAW among SRC's contributors stands for more than money among our members and friends.

I will be more than grateful for the information and advice you can give me.

With all best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

DRAFT

Dear Mr. Shishkin:

Our Executive Committee, meeting here this week, was heavily concerned with the financial needs and prospects of the Southern Regional Council in 1960. At the end of our discussion, Paul Christopher suggested that I ask your advice regarding our annual request for a contribution from the AFL-CIO.

As you know, the Council has had such assistance for many years; prior to the merger, it came from both the AFL and the CIO. Following the merger this support was combined in a contribution of $2,000, which was increased in 1957 to $3,000. In 1958 and 1959, however, the contribution was cut to $1,000.

This year, we strongly hope that the AFL-CIO's support of the Council's work can be raised at least to the previous level of $3,000 -- and, if possible, increased to $5,000. Our feeling that this is a reasonable amount to request is based in part on the needs of the Council. Our budget has grown with our program activities, in response to the urgency of Southern problems, and the heightened demands for the services only an organization like the Council can render.

But no less important is our conviction that the Council shares a common purpose with organized labor in working to advance civil rights in the most difficult part of the country. The annual support which the AFL-CIO gives to this work is not only much-needed financial help; it is also

some measure of the extent to which this sense of mutual purpose and confidence is shared by labor's top leadership. Therefore, we attach a special importance to the proportion of our budget contributed by labor in general and the AFL-CIO in particular.

Your frank counsel on what we may realistically request this year, and the kind of application that will best put our case, will be deeply appreciated.

Of course, I needn't tell you that this question has no bearing at all on our readiness to cooperate with the Civil Rights Department and every segment of the labor movement.

The Southern Regional Council's working relationship with labor is a valued and abiding aspect of its program.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

GEORGE MEANY
PRESIDENT

WM. F. SCHNITZLER
SECRETARY-TREASURER

REGION NO. 8. PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER. DIRECTOR
216 FLATIRON BUILDING
705 BROADWAY, N. E.
KNOXVILLE 17, TENNESSEE
4-7481-2

February 9, 1960

Mr. Harold Felming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I am returning herewith the rough draft copies of your proposed letters to Boris Shishkin and Bill Oliver.

Both are well done. Go ahead and get the letters out. I am writing to Boris Shishkin too, and will write to Walter Reuther also.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Paul

Paul R. Christopher
AFL-CIO Region VIII Director

PRC:lr
oeiu 144 afl-cio

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

GEORGE MEANY
PRESIDENT

WM. F. SCHNITZLER
SECRETARY-TREASURER

REGION NO. 8. PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER, DIRECTOR
216 FLATIRON BUILDING
705 BROADWAY, N. E.
KNOXVILLE 17, TENNESSEE
4-7481-2

February 9, 1960

Mr. Boris Shishkin, Director
AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee
815 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Boris:

As you know, the AFL-CIO made contributions of $3000 each year to the Southern Regional Council for the first couple of years following our merger. Since then, however, AFL-CIO's contribution has been reduced to $1000 a year -- 1958 and 1959, I believe.

I have suggested to Harold Fleming, who is Executive Director of SRC, as you know, that he write to you for advice about how the Southern Regional Council should go about trying to get the AFL-CIO to restore its annual contribution to $3000, and I am even hopeful that it might be raised to as much as $5000 a year.

The Southern Regional Council is certainly a worthwhile organization as far as our labor movement is concerned, and, while I don't want to pitch it on a money basis, I certainly think the work of the SRC in the field of civil rights is worth more than $5000 a year. I hope you will give freely of your advice to Harold Fleming on this matter.

With best personal regards and every good wish, I am

Fraternally yours,

Paul R. Christopher
AFL-CIO Region VIII Director

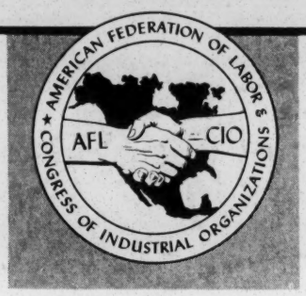
PRC:lr
oeiu 144 afl-cio

BC: Harold Fleming

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

GEORGE MEANY
PRESIDENT

WM. F. SCHNITZLER
SECRETARY-TREASURER



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216 FLATIRON BUILDING
705 BROADWAY, N. E.
KNOXVILLE 17, TENNESSEE
4-7481-2

17 17

February 9, 1960

Mr. Walter Reuther, President
United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement
Workers of America
8000 East Jefferson Avenue
Detroit 14, Michigan

Dear Walter:

I don't like to bother you in any case, and certainly not about money matters, but I can't help saying my two cents' worth about the Southern Regional Council.

As you know, I am a member of the Executive Committee of SRC. Harold Fleming is Executive Director, and there isn't a better guy for the job. I could add that there isn't a person in the South of his caliber who feels any kindlier towards the UAW and what you stand for, particularly in the field of civil rights.

I might also say that it has always been a source of real gratification to me when it was reported at Executive Committee meetings that UAW had again contributed $1000 to the Council. Then all of a sudden there was no response to SRC's appeal for another annual $1000 contribution by UAW. None was given in 1958 and none was given in 1959.

It would obviously be redundant to try to describe the splendid work of the Southern Regional Council in the field of civil rights in our southern states. I could understand UAW's financial situation in 1958 was such that you did not feel up to making a $1000 contribution for that year, and I am sure there were good reasons the requested $1000 was not voted for in 1959, but I certainly hope that you will try very hard this year to see your way clear to resume your $1000 annual contribution to the Southern Regional Council.

With kindest personal regards, as always, and best wishes, I am

Fraternally yours,

Paul R. Christopher
AFL-CIO Region VIII Director

PRC:lr
oeiu 144 afl-cio

WILLIAM OLIVER DRAFT

Dear Bill:

Our Executive Committee, at a meeting just held, discussed at some length the financial needs and prospects of SRC in 1960. Among the questions raised was that of UAW support.

As you know, after many years of annual contributions from UAW, we had no response to our requests for continued assistance in 1958 and 1959. We have assumed that special problems made it necessary to suspend the contributions for those two years. But before submitting another formal request to Walter Reuther, I need an authentic word on the situation. Will you let me know, as frankly as you like, what the prospects are for a resumption of the UAW's contribution?

I needn't tell you that, for us, it is not solely a matter of financial aid. The presence of the UAW among SRC's contributors stands for more than money among our members and friends.

I will be more than grateful for the information and advice you can give me.

With all best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

DRAFT

Dear Mr. Shishkin:

Our Executive Committee, meeting here this week, was heavily concerned with the financial needs and prospects of the Southern Regional Council in 1960. At the end of our discussion, Paul Christopher suggested that I ask your advice regarding our annual request for a contribution from the AFL-CIO.

As you know, the Council has had such assistance for many years; prior to the merger, it came from both the AFL and the CIO. Following the merger this support was combined in a contribution of $2,000, which was increased in 1957 to $3,000. In 1958 and 1959, however, the contribution was cut to $1,000.

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some measure of the extent to which this sense of mutual purpose and confidence is shared by labor's top leadership. Therefore, we attach a special importance to the proportion of our budget contributed by labor in general and the AFL-CIO in particular.

Your frank counsel on what we may realistically request this year, and the kind of application that will best put our case, will be deeply appreciated.

Of course, I needn't tell you that this question has no bearing at all on our readiness to cooperate with the Civil Rights Department and every segment of the labor movement.

The Southern Regional Council's working relationship with labor is a valued and abiding aspect of its program.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

October 4, 1960

Mr. Paul R. Christopher
Regional Director, AFL-CIO
216 Flatiron Building
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Paul:

The Nominating Committee unanimously approved Victor Bussey among the five nominations for new members to be elected in November.

Would you sound him out for us again sometime soon?

Thanks, as always, and best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

July 18, 1962

Mrs. Lillian Roehl
Secretary to Mr. Paul Christopher
AFL - CIO
216 Flatiron Building
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Roehl:

We received today your check in the amount of $3.75 for a copy of Seeds of Southern Change. The book is being mailed to you today under separate cover.

Sincerely,

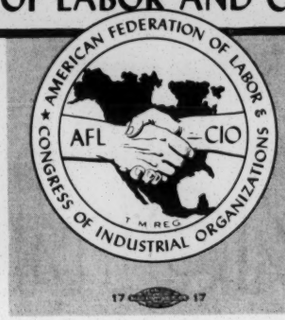
(Mrs.) Mildred M. Johnson
Secretary to the Director

MMJ

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

GEORGE MEANY
PRESIDENT

WM. F. SCHNITZLER
SECRETARY-TREASURER



REGION NO. 8. PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER, DIRECTOR
216 FLATIRON BUILDING
705 BROADWAY, N. E.
KNOXVILLE 17, TENNESSEE
524-7481-2

July 17, 1962

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Les:

MJ: please handle

My secretary, Mrs. Lillian Roehl, is very anxious to get a copy of Seeds of Southern Change at the $3.75 rate and I have taken the liberty of suggesting that she enclose a check in advance payment, and hope you will favor her with a copy.

CR 7/18/62
RHA

Thanks.

Sincerely,

Paul R. Christopher

Paul R. Christopher

PRC:lr
oeiu 144 afl-cio

Christopher

November 7, 1962

Dear Paul,

Mr. Stulberg wrote to me at length (I suppose the same letter went to other persons too) regarding the NAACP attack on the ILGWU, and concluded his letter by inviting my comments. You can understand that I cannot very well be frank in expressing these. I am unhappy, however, that the NAACP has acted in the manner it has, though I don't see anything we can do about it; if you do please let me know.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
AND
CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

From Paul R Christopher

To Harold Fleming

- [x] For Your Information
- [ ] Please Note and Return
- [ ] As Requested
- [ ] Comments

By_____

Trade With Your Friends' Movement

After months of negotiation with the Mayor's special committee, the **FOLLOWING MERCHANTS** led the committee to believe that their food services would be open to all of their customers after May 28. But since that time, several persons visiting the stores have found the policy of discrimination is still in effect:

RICH'S	**WALGREEN'S**
SEARS	**TODD & ARMISTEAD**
GRANT'S	**McLELLAN'S**
COLE'S	**WOOLWORTH'S**
KRESS	**MILLER'S**

The court, in a recent Alabama case, stated that "every person has a right to trade with whomever he pleases and therefore the right to not trade with any particular person or business." In the same case, the court clearly implied that every person has the right to decide who are his friends and whether he will do business only with his friends.

Knoxville citizens can now determine who are their friends and who are not their friends.

Everyone Needed - Everyone Participate

MASS MEETING, SUNDAY, JUNE 26, 5:00 P.M.

MT. OLIVE BAPTIST CHURCH, MAIN STREET

Many people have cancelled charge accounts with merchants they do not consider friendly.

(Published by the Associated Council for Full Citizenship)

April 18, 1956

Mr. Boris Shishkin
A.F. of L. - C.I.O.
A. F. of L. Building
901 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Boris:

Sorry I missed you when I was by one day last week. I asked that my letter to Mr. Meany of December 20, 1955, be found and blown at and considered. It does seem to us to be a reasonable request. And we greatly hope that Mr. Meany and all of you will put that demonstration behind the good principles he stands for.

To show that we get this or that done, I quote from a recent letter from Jimmy Wolfe in Kentucky thusly:

> ". . . It is my personal opinion that you, more than any other individual, have been responsible for the excellent attitude of our union members. . . ."

We would have a dickens of a hard time getting through the year unless A.F. of L. - C.I.O. came to our help. And we do greatly hope that you will.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

cc: Mr. Nelson Cruikshank

May 15, 1956

Mr. Boris Shiskin
Assistant to the President
AFL-CIO
815 Sixteenth Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Boris:

I was up yonder May 8th, which was just after your letter of May 2nd reach me -- had been travelling.

So I up and handed your young lady on May 8th a copy of the original letter of December 20th to Mr. Meaney. I also went and took one to the outside mademoiselle in Mr. Schnitzler's office.

I do hope that the mills will grind.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

GEORGE MEANY, PRESIDENT
WM. F. SCHNITZLER, SECRETARY-TREASURER

WALTER P. REUTHER
HARRY C. BATES
WM. C. DOHERTY
EMIL RIEVE
WM. L. McFETRIDGE
DAVE BECK
JACOB POTOFSKY
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
JOSEPH A. BEIRNE
MATTHEW WOLL
JAMES B. CAREY
DAVID DUBINSKY
CHARLES J. MacGOWAN
JOSEPH CURRAN
MAURICE A. HUTCHESON
A. J. HAYES
WILLARD S. TOWNSEND
A. L. SPRADLING
GEORGE M. HARRISON
WM. C. BIRTHRIGHT
DAVID J. McDONALD
HERMAN WINTER
JAMES C. PETRILLO
L. S. BUCKMASTER
JOSEPH D. KEENAN
RICHARD F. WALSH
O. A. KNIGHT

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

GEORGE MEANY
WALTER P. REUTHER
MATTHEW WOLL
JAMES B. CAREY
GEORGE M. HARRISON
DAVID J. McDONALD
HARRY C. BATES
WM. F. SCHNITZLER

815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C. NATIONAL 8-3870

May 2, 1956

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

RECEIVED MAY 5 1956

Dear George:

Our move to the new headquarters at the above address has delayed my answering your note of April 18.

I will be sure to talk to President Meany about your application and to see what I can do about it getting the consideration it deserves. In the meantime, I would appreciate your sending me a copy of your letter to President Meany of December 20, 1955, containing the original request.

It might also be well for you to write to William F. Schnitzler, our Secretary-Treasurer, enclosing a copy of the request, in order to bring the matter to his attention afresh and to give me a basis for going over the question with him. He, after all, is the holder of the purse strings and holds them tightly enough.

I am sorry I missed a chance to have a visit with you on your last trip here and am anxious to repair my loss soon. Let me know in advance when you head again this way.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Boris Shishkin

Boris Shishkin
Assistant to the President

BS/fie

July 10, 1956

(Dictated July 9th)

Mr. Boris Shiskin
AFL-CIO
815 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Boris:

Do stay behind SRC's hoped for five thousand. We are getting to the weeks where we quite badly need it.

For a sweetener, I enclose a copy of a letter in today from Jimmy Wolfe in Kentucky.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl: cc ltr from James Wolfe
dtd 7/6/56

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

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O. A. KNIGHT

815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C. NATIONAL 8-3870

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

GEORGE MEANY
WALTER P. REUTHER
MATTHEW WOLL
JAMES B. CAREY
GEORGE M. HARRISON
DAVID J. McDONALD
HARRY C. BATES
WM. F. SCHNITZLER

July 16, 1956

RECEIVED JUL 18 1956

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

Thank you for your note of July 10.

Secretary Schnitzler is away from Washington for about two weeks. When he gets back, I will try some persistent needling, in the hope that SRC's request will receive due consideration at the next meeting of the Executive Council which is scheduled for August 27.

In the meantime, all the best to you.

Sincerely yours,

Boris

Boris Shishkin
Director
Department of Civil Rights

BS/fie

February 18, 1957

Mr. Boris Shishkin, Director
Civil Rights Department
AFL-CIO
815 Sixteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Boris Shishkin:

Here is our most recent summary statement on the work of the Southern Regional Council. I thought you would like to see it.

My own work is progressing; there is plenty to do.

Fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm
Enclosure : The South of Promise

June 11, 1957

Mr. Boris Shiskin, Director
Department of Civil Rights, AFL-CIO
815 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Shiskin:

The contribution to the Southern Regional Council approved by the recent executive council meeting is a tremendous help to us, and we are most grateful. I wanted to say a special word of thanks to you for your interest and help in this matter.

As you know, we are looking forward to cooperating as closely as possible with the Civil Rights Department on matters of common concern in the South. Let us know whenever we may be of service.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

February 27, 1958

Mr. Boris Shishkin
Director
Department of Civil Rights, AFL-CIO
815 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Shishkin:

I wanted you to have a copy of the enclosed letter to Mr. Meany requesting a 1958 contribution to the Southern Regional Council.

I hope you will feel that the Council's work has justified the continuing support requested.

With appreciation and kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosures - 2
(Meany Letter; Annual Report)

February 27, 1958

Mr. George L. P. Weaver
Executive Secretary
AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee
815 Sixteenth Street
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Weaver:

We have written Mr. Meany, as enclosed, requesting continued - and if possible - increased assistance to the work of the Southern Regional Council in 1958. I wanted you to know of the request.

With all best regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosures - 2 (Meany Letter; Annual Report)

June 24, 1958

Mr. Ted Brown
AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee
815 16th Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Ted:

I am sorry to have missed you on my recent trip to Washington. We are looking forward to having you with us at the Fisk Institute. Perhaps Boris told you that we are hoping to have a part of one session devoted to an informal reporting of the kinds of activities that the various Civil Rights Departments or committees engage in and the ways in which staff men can make use of those agencies.

The official Institute blue book is being forwarded to you by Fisk.

Best personal wishes.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls

August 27, 1958

Mr. Boris Shishkin
Civil Rights Department, AFL-CIO
815 16th Street
Washington, D. C.

Dear Boris Shishkin:

We would like two hundred (200) copies of your article, "Discrimination Costs Too Much", to distribute at the October 16th meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned. I am enclosing some information on the program of this group and on its past activities. It is an important meeting of a representative group of Southern churchwomen.

Your article will be an important addition to the materials with which this group will be supplied. It will be one of several which we are securing directly from the labor movement.

Best personal wishes.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

(Dictated by Mr, Via, but signed in his absence.)

EFV:ls
enc.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

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815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
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September 18, 1958

Mr. Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Emory:

In your letter of August 27th, you ask for 200 copies of "Discrimination Costs Too Much," our publication No. 43, for the October 16th meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned.

These are being shipped to you under a separate cover.

I am also sending you at the same time 100 copies of "Labor Lifts the Bar to Opportunity," our publication No. 72.

There will be no charge for these.

Please note for future reference, however, that we charge $2.00 per 100 for publication No. 43, and 70¢ per 100 for publication No. 72.

Many thanks for your help, and best regards.

Fraternally yours,

Boris

Boris Shishkin, Director
Civil Rights Department

BS:mab

February 23, 1959

Mr. Boris Shishkin
Civil Rights Committee, AFL-CIO
815 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Shishkin:

As you will see from the enclosed copy of my letter to President Meany, we are hopeful that the AFL-CIO will renew its generous contribution to the work of the Southern Regional Council in 1959.

Your support of this request will be deeply appreciated.

I needn't tell you that the Council and all its resources are available to you and your colleagues. We are looking forward to many opportunities for fruitful cooperation with the AFL-CIO in the months ahead.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosures - 2. HCF ltr. to Geo. Meany; SRC Annual Report, '58

July 1, 1959

Mr. Don Slaiman
Assistant Director
Department of Civil Rights
AFL - CIO
815 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Don:

I've just returned to the office after a week's absence to find your letter of June 23, and I hasten to send you three additional copies of the violence report. The report has been denounced by Talmadge and is in heavy use on the Hill -- all of which I take as a favorable omen.

All the best.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosures - 3

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815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C. NATIONAL 8-3870

Rec'd 6-26-59

June 23, 1959

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thank you very much for sending us your excellent report: "Intimidation Reprisal and Violence in the South's Racial Crisis". Would it be possible for you to mail us 3 additional copies?

Sincerely yours,

Don

Don Slaiman
Assistant Director
Department of Civil Rights

DS:cr

WILLIAM POLLOCK
General President

JOHN CHUPKA
General Sec'y-Treas.

EMIL RIEVE
Chairman, Executive Council

Textile Workers Union of America

Affiliate of the AFL-CIO and CLC

SOL STETIN
REGIONAL DIRECTOR
FOR
NEW JERSEY
PENNSYLVANIA
DELAWARE

1060 BROAD STREET
NEWARK 2, N. J.

PHONES
MARKET 3-4426
MARKET 3-4427

July 17, 1959

TO ALL AFL-CIO LOCAL UNIONS
Dear Brothers and Sisters:

The heroic strike of the New York hospital workers is now history. The importance of the victory won by Local #1199 of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store International Union will be felt by thousands of unorganized and exploited hospital and institutional workers across the country. A decisive element in this victory was the physical, moral and financial support given to the strikers by over a million members of the New York AFL-CIO, individually and through their organizations, under the direction of Harry Van Ardsdale.

The recent strike of 1400 workers of the Squibb Corp., conducted by the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers Union is over -- a major victory for the workers of that industry. The victory of the New Jersey Public Service workers through their own International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, is yet another indication that it is possible to win our objectives. The stunning victory of the Westinghouse workers at Metuchen, N.J. through their organization, the International Union of Electrical Workers, AFL-CIO, reminds us of the great strength of labor solidarity.

We are strong. Our victories of the past have built a base for the victories of today and tomorrow through the cooperation and support of organized men and women with each other, and through the unwillingness of workers to scab on one another.

Recently, however, a wave of pure and simple union-busting, quite unlike anything we have ever seen before, has come to light; witness the difficulties of the United Mine Workers, the recent "Right To Work" struggle, and the current steel strike. We believe that these attempts are the fruit of a conspiracy that has long been planned. The full force of this conspiracy has not yet been felt by the labor movement -- especially in the North and West. But in the South, where we are at our weakest, the attack which has been going on since 1947 with the passage of the Taft-Hartley Act, is being stepped up. We are not talking about the difficulties of organizing the South, but of the attempt on the part of the employers to destroy what union organization we have already built up.

The threat to the entire American labor movement posed by recent developments in the South has grown so large that we must now begin to mobilize every bit of strength in our movement for its defense. For years, these attacks on small sections of the labor movement appeared to be only local or at random. Serious as they may have been, it has now become glaringly clear that management was only laying the groundwork, and experimenting for an all-out assault that is now intended to reduce the labor movement, first in the South and then in other parts of the country, to ineffectiveness. A pattern, the heart of which is the Taft-Hartley Act, is emerging that to the anti-union forces in this country, seems to be the method they have been looking for.

We of the Textile Workers Union are convinced that the battle now being waged at the Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills in Henderson, N.C. may very well be the beginning of this final all-out fight to destroy the labor movement.

It is almost 8 months since the 1100 gallant textile workers of Henderson went on strike. Instead of weakening in this long struggle, their morale and courage has grown. We are proud to count these strong and courageous Southern workers, who have taken added courage from the knowledge that they are fighting not only for themselves, but for the basic principles of trade unionism.

The points at issue are so fundamental that they are the very heart and soul of collective bargaining. The company wants to do away with arbitration, the check-off, and the grievance machinery! These are not mere economic issues, but the basic moral question of whether or not workers have any right to organize.

Our Union and the Harriet-Henderson workers, have staked much on the outcome of this strike. We believe the outcome is of the utmost importance to the fate of the labor movement and the workers of the South -- and perhaps the whole nation. The eyes of anti-unionism are on Harriet-Henderson -- they are waiting to see whether our Union has the strength to withstand this new tactic.

Victory can be had at Harriet-Henderson! The workers are strong and will not be defeated for lack of moral, spiritual and physical courage. But money is needed too!

The Textile Workers Union is doing its utmost to ease the difficulties of the strikers through regular strike relief, and the voluntary contributions of our members and friends. Many locals have assessed themselves $1 per member per month for this purpose. About one million dollars has already been spent in support of this strike, and as much more as is required will be spent. This crucial strike, in which the whole labor movement has so much at stake, must not be lost for lack of funds.

We are appealing to you, as fellow trade unionists, to add your support, in the form of a contribution, to this fight.

Summer is here and meetings are curtailed, but this strike still goes on. Many locals are conducting shop collections, as an effective method of raising funds.

Won't you take the story of Harriet-Henderson to your membership? At the recent convention of the Communications Workers of America, AFL-CIO in Cleveland, Ohio, over $1600 was collected when this story was told to the delegates. At other conventions and meetings, sizeable contributions were also made, once this story was told. But the story must be told!

Fraternally and sincerely,

Sol Stetin

Sol Stetin
Regional Director

SS:ms

P.S. If you would like to have a speaker, or more information or literature, please write to this office.

September 1, 1959

Mr. Don Slayman
Civil Rights Department
A. F. L. - C. I. O.
815 - 16th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Don Slayman:

Enclosed is a copy of the Southern Regional Council's "A Background Report on School Desegregation for 1959-60." I think that you will find this a solid piece of fact-gathering and interpretation. It may well be that you have already seen the copy that went to the department. I am asking the Council to put you on its mailing list for most of its stuff; Boris Shishkin already gets it.

I am in Atlanta just to consult with the Council for a week or so. I have been meaning to be in touch with you for some time, but I have found that breaking in at the School for Workers, University of Wisconsin, has kept me fully occupied.

I hear good reports on you from a number of sources and mutual friends. I trust that the near future will give us some opportunity to get together. If you are ever in Wisconsin, please make a point of looking me up; it could be that on some trip to Chicago, I could meet you there. I have a double purpose in mind: (1) to discuss the South with you if that would be of interest -- certainly I would like to catch up on what you see as current possibilities, and (2) explore some of

of the ways in which a labor education program with a civil rights interest can work more closely with the Civil Rights Department.

Best wishes in your work. Give my regards to Boris and Ted.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via

EFV/mf

P. S. -- You should feel free to call on the Council; its Director, Harold Fleming or Field Director, Paul Rilling, for information at any time. They would be happy to consult with you when you are in Atlanta or by phone.

EFV

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT:

Paul R. Christopher

REGARDING:

Letter written to Boris Shishkin, AFL-CIO Civil Rights Cttee. asking for contribution from AFL-CIO to SRC in the amount of from 3 - 5,000 for 1960.

DATE

February 9, 1960

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT:

Paul Christopher - LABOR, AFL-CIO, Region 8

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT:

Boris Shishkin
AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee

REGARDING:

Chas-Zimmerman -
Chair - CRC - AFL-CIO
to International

Labor

February 11, 1960

Mr. Boris Shishkin
Civil Rights Committee, AFL-CIO
815 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Shishkin:

Our Executive Committee, meeting here recently, was heavily concerned with the financial needs and prospects of the Southern Regional Council in 1960. At the end of our discussion, Paul Christopher suggested that I ask your advice regarding our annual request for a contribution from the AFL-CIO.

As you know, the Council has had such assistance for many years; prior to the merger, it came from both the AFL and the CIO. Following the merger this support was combined in a contribution of $2,000, which was increased in 1957 to $3,000. In 1958 and 1959, however, the contribution was cut to $1,000.

This year, we strongly hope that the AFL-CIO's support of the Council's work can be raised at least to the previous level of $3,000 -- and, if possible, increased to $5,000. Our feeling that this is a reasonable amount to request is based in part on the needs of the Council. Our budget has grown with our program activities, in response to the urgency of Southern problems, and the heightened demands for the services only an organization like the Council can render.

But no less important is our conviction that the Council shares a common purpose with organized labor

in working to advance civil rights in the most difficult part of the country. The annual support which the AFL-CIO gives to this work is not only much-needed financial help; it is also some measure of the extent to which this sense of mutual purpose and confidence is shared by labor's top leadership. Therefore, we attach a special importance to the proportion of our budget contributed by labor in general and the AFL-CIO in particular.

Your frank counsel on what we may realistically request this year, and the kind of application that will best put our case, will be deeply appreciated.

Of course, I needn't tell you that this question has no bearing at all on our readiness to cooperate with the Civil Rights Department and every segment of the labor movement.

The Southern Regional Council's working relationship with labor is a valued and abiding aspect of its program.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

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815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C. NATIONAL 8-3870

May 3, 1960

Mr. Harold Fleming
Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Thank you very much for your telegram. Looking forward to seeing you on Friday the 6th.

Fraternally yours,

Don

Don Slaiman
Assistant Director
Department of Civil Rights

DS:cr

OFFICE EMPLOYES INTERNATIONAL UNION AFL-CIO LOCAL 2

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W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

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Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

APRIL 29, 1960

MR. DON SLAIMAN
AFL - CIO
815 - 16th STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

JETT AND LAZARUS TESTIFIED ATLANTA MARCH 23. MCCRARY TESTIFIED MARCH 31.

REGARDS.

HAROLD C. FLEMING

June 1, 1960

Mr. Don Slaiman
Assistant Director
Department of Civil Rights
AFL - CIO
815 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Don:

I am glad you found the report on lunch-counter desegregation in Texas helpful. We have since gotten out another, which summarizes efforts at solutions Southwide. I am sending you three copies of each separately.

I have just realized that apparently you are not receiving our mailings directly. We are adding you to the mailing list.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

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815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C. NATIONAL 8-3870

May 26, 1960

Mr. Harold Fleming
Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I just finished reading Boris's copy of your special report on lunch-counter desegregation in Texas. Congratulations, an excellent piece. I wonder if you could send me 3 more copies.

Fraternally yours,

Don Slaiman

Don Slaiman
Assistant Director
Department of Civil Rights.

DS:cr

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815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C. NATIONAL 8-3870

June 7, 1960

Mr. Harold Fleming, Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Ben Segal spoke to me last night before leaving for Montreal and asked if I could make the following request:

Could you send him 10 copies of your special report on the "Sit-Ins" to:

University Center
Miami University - Hold for Ben Segal, IUE
Oxford, Ohio

to arrive around June 12th.

He said that you could bill him for these if you so desire.

Ben wants to use this material at his summer schools especially this one at Miami University which includes a fair number of Southern delegates from Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas.

Sending today
Should he be billed?
No.
H

Fraternally yours,

Don

Don Slaiman
Assistant Director
Department of Civil Rights

DS:cr

June 7, 1960

Mr. Don Slaiman
Assistant Director
Department of Civil Rights
A. F. of L. and C. I. O.
815 Sixteenth Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Don:

My apologies for the oversight, which we are remedying by mailing you today three copies of the report on the Texas cities.

As far as I know, I will be in Atlanta on both June 27 and June 30 and look forward to talking with you. Do call me at home (Tr. 4-2341) on the way down or at the office (Ja. 2-8764) on the way back, or both.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/sm

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815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C. NATIONAL 8-3870

June 6, 1960

Mr. Harold Fleming
Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E. , Rm. 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Thank you very much for sending me 3 copies of the special report by Margaret Price: first-rate as usual! My only complaint is that you promised to also send me 3 copies of the special report on the 3 Texas cities along with the Margaret Price report and they have been omitted.

Sua-
please do
+ return
for
H.

I still have not been able to get into Atlanta for any time , but will be passing through on June 27 and again on June 30 on my way to and from Tallahassee.

I am due in Atlanta airport June 27 at 7:49 P.M. on Eastern Flight 337 and will be leaving for Tallahassee at 8:35 P.M. This gives me all of 46 minutes; if there is any place I can reach you I would like to call and speak with you.

On the way back I am due in Atlanta at 11:13 A.M. on Eastern Flight #278 June 30th and will be leaving for Washington at 12:10 P.M.. This gives me all of 57 minutes on Thursday June 30th. The same holds true for that time.

If you are in town and available on either of these two dates, could you drop me a note indicating where I can get in touch with you without leaving the airport.

Fraternally yours,

Don

Don Slaiman
Assistant Director
Department of Civil

DS:cr

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815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C. NATIONAL 8-3870

June 9, 1960

202
Na. 8-3870
X500

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Rm. 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dir line .. 293-5220

Dear Harold:

I just received your June 7 letter. Thanks for sending me your phone number.

Since I last wrote to you, there has been a change of plans and I shall not be stopping in Atlanta on June 30th on my way back from Tallahassee as previously planned. However I shall still have a 46 minute layover on June 27 (between 7:49 and 8:35 P.M.) and I am looking forward to talking with you then.

Fraternally yours,

Don

Don Slaiman
Assistant Director
Department of Civil Rights

DS:cr

July 1, 1960

Mr. Don Slaiman
Department of Civil Rights
A. F. L. - C. I. O.
815 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Don:

I'm sorry that, despite our earlier communications, I missed your call Wednesday afternoon. It was a matter of moments, both at the office and at home.

I hope we'll have a chance to sit down together, there or here, sometime soon. Meanwhile, my best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

August 31, 1960

Mr. Stanton E. Smith
President
Southern Labor School
A. F. L. - C. I. O.
815 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Stanton:

I am sorry to learn that you have had to cancel the Proposed Advance Institute. If we can be of any service as you plan future alternatives to the Southern Labor School, you have only to call on us.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

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815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C. NATIONAL 8-3870

August 24, 1960

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Subject: Proposed Advanced Institute,
Kentucky Dam Village

Dear Harold:

We regret the necessity for canceling this school but it appears we have no choice under the circumstances.

Many thanks for your help.

Sincerely yours,

Stanton

Stanton E. Smith, President
Southern Labor School

SES:mn
oeiu 2 afl-cio

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815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C. NATIONAL 8-3870

August 24, 1960

TO: PRESIDENTS AND SECRETARIES OF
SOUTHERN STATE CENTRAL BODIES
AFFILIATED WITH AFL-CIO

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

The replies received to date, to my letter of July 12, indicate that an insufficient number will be able to attend the proposed Advanced Institute planned for September 18-23, 1960. I have therefore cancelled our reservation at Kentucky Dam Village.

I feel it is time to rethink the role of the Southern Labor School. In large part we have accomplished one of our objectives -- stimulating educational programs in the various states. The other objective -- training union leadership -- perhaps can be better done through other channels.

Many of you will probably attend the next National Conference of State Central Bodies, the date for which has not yet been set. We can have a meeting of the Board of Control at that time to decide on a future course.

With best wishes, I am

Fraternally yours,

Stanton E. Smith

Stanton E. Smith, President
Southern Labor School

SES:mn
oeiu 2 afl-cio

Separate mailing: 20 copies of "The Federal Executive..."
via Parcel Post

February 15, 1961

Mr. Don Slaiman
Assistant Director
Department of Civil Rights
A. F. L. - C. I. O.
815 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Don:

Thanks for your kind words about our report on the President and civil rights. Although we have only a limited number of copies, certainly we would attach very high priority to the members of the Civil Rights Committee. I am sending you separately twenty (20) copies for that distribution.

I would like nothing better than to have lunch with you and Hyman Bookbinder when I am next in Washington. As far as I can see now, however, it doesn't look very promising. I am scheduled to speak on March 3 at a Howard University luncheon, and it is unlikely that I will be there for lunch on the 2nd or 4th. But there should be some free time on Friday, the 3rd, if you two are going to be available, for us to get together over a drink or otherwise. In any case, as soon as I know my travel schedule definitely I will be in touch with you again.

Meanwhile, very best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

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815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C. NATIONAL 8-3870

February 14, 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Let me congratulate you again and more so on "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights". It is first rate and important. Let me ask if it would be possible for you to send me 20 copies of it? I would like each of the members of our Civil Rights Committee to get one.

I was speaking to Hyman Bookbinder, of our Legislative Department and mentioned that you would be in for the American Veterans Committee Awards Dinner on March 3rd. He made the excellent suggestion that I ask you if the three of us could get together for lunch that day, the day before or the day after (March 4th) ?

Looking forward to seeing you again,

Fraternally yours,

Don

Don Slaiman
Assistant Director
Department of Civil Rights

DS:cf

OFFICE EMPLOYES INTERNATIONAL UNION AFL-CIO LOCAL 2

file - Labor
Aflcio - civil
Rights Dept.

February 22, 1961

Mr. Don Slaiman
Department of Civil Rights
A.F.L.- C.I.O.
815 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Don:

As far as we can learn, John Thompson has moved from New Orleans to San Francisco, where he is presumably still working for Wahlgreen. Wahlgreen's role in this whole matter, of course, has been clouded in obscurity and pretty clearly timid and fearful.

It now appears that I will, after all, be in Washington on Saturday, March 4. If you and Hy Bookbinder are still available for luncheon on Saturday, I would be happy to get together. Not having made a hotel reservation, I don't know how you can reach me..Therefore, let's leave it that I will call you or see you some time on the third.

Until then, best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

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815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C. NATIONAL 8-3870

RECEIVED
FEB 20 1961

20 ✓
Eff. 500

February 16, 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Thank you for your prompt answer, and for mailing us 20 copies of your excellent report. I am looking forward to hearing from you as to our tentative meeting with Hy Bookbinder.

I wonder if you have any late information on what happened to Mr. John Thompson, the Wahlgreen Drug Store clerk who took his 7 year old son to McDonough School in New Orleans in defiance of the boycott?

I believe he finally-- as the Gabrielles -- had to leave the city, but do you have any information on the role played by the Wahlgreen Drug Store Company itself? I am seeking this information to answer a query by the Secretary of one of our City Central Bodies.

Fraternally yours,

Don Slaiman

Don Slaiman
Assistant Director
Department of Civil Rights

DS:cr

OFFICE EMPLOYES INTERNATIONAL UNION AFL-CIO

March 17, 1961

Mr. Boris Shishkin, Director
AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee
815 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Boris:

We thought it would be timely to submit to Mr. Meany the enclosed request for a 1961 contribution. You will recall that last year the contribution was $1,500, and we are hopeful that an amount more maller than this may be approved this year.

It was good to talk with you by telephone last week. I am expecting to make the annual conference of the Civil Liberties Clearing House next week and hope I will have the pleasure of seeing you again then.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1.

Fsher

May 22, 1962

Mr. Don Slaiman
Department of Civil Rights
A.F.L. - C.I.O.
815 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Don:

I thought the simplest thing to do might be to forward to you a copy of Hazel Brannon Smith's letter of May 15 to me. It is enclosed together with a few exhibits.

As I said to you on the phone, it would appear from Hazel's letter that she has an urgent need for $15,000, an imperative need for $6,400, and an inescapable need for $4,400.

I have not had much personal experience in dealing with Hazel. I know, however, that it has been pretty bruising for some and I can well believe that nobody earned much satisfaction from helping.

Nevertheless, Hazel Brannon Smith is important. She has stood up to the Citizens Council for eight years. She has not only not retreated, but has expanded her position. She now prints two Negro papers in addition to her own. The enclosed editorial of May 17 from the Lexington Advertiser, endorsing the nascent Mississippi Council on Human Relations, is really a remarkably courageous thing

for a newspaper in Holmes County. I think it would be disastrous if she were stopped after this long a fight. She has got now practically no advertising as you can see from the enclosures and there is a bill now in the Legislature to diminish further what she has. You will note also from her letter that she believes that this present attack on her will be the last.

Could you let me know fairly quickly whether the AFL-CIO will be able to give her help?

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosures

cc: Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Mr. Will D. Campbell

July 6, 1962

Mr. Don Slaiman
Assistant Director
Department of Civil Rights
A. F. L. - C. I. O.
815 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Slaiman:

Before Mr. George Barrett left Atlanta on Tuesday, he asked that I send you the enclosed clippings from the Commercial Appeal of June 27, 1962.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Mildred Johnson
Secretary to the Director

MMJ
Enclosures - 3.

July 31, 1962

Mr. Larry Rogin
A. F. L. - C. I. O.
815 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Larry:

My secretary gave me your message about Sarasota. I was sorry that your plans did not work out, but a little relieved on the personal score because I had about decided, reluctantly, that I could not make the engagement.

Last Friday Don Slaiman met here with a couple of us and also Emory Via and Paul Christopher; Paul is not only a regional director for AFL-CIO but a member of our Executive Committee. We spent the better part of the day discussing ways in which SRC could contribute to the labor movement's effort to strengthen civil rights. One suggestion was that SRC should lend greater assistance than in the past three years to workshops, labor schools, etc., in the way of supplying speakers, workshop leaders, and materials. I mention this to you in order to let you know that we are ready and willing to be of help to you and others responsible for labor education, to the best of our ability, whenever you may have need for the kind of program we might supply.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
cc? Mr. Don Slaiman

Labor

Mr. Boris Shiskin
Civil Rights Committee, AFL-CIO
815 Sixteenth Street
Washington, D. C.

8/19/63

24 copies: Economic Status of Negroes...
Vivian Henderson
@ .25 each $6.00

File: Labor: Dept. of Civil Rights
Cr. ref. - SNCC (Student Nonviolent Coordinating Ctte) folder

May 14, 1964

Mr. Don Slaiman
Department of Civil Rights
A. F. L. - C. I. O.
815 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Don:

Enclosed is the SNCC letter which I talked to you about. If you can do anything with it I wish you would let me know.

I am enclosing a copy of our letter to Meany.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosure - 1.
copy of ltr. from Julian Bond (SNCC) re: financial support for the Student Voice + other printing costs.

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gm
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LWD
BPv

Rec'd 8/28/64

File: Labor
AFL-CIO, Dept. of Civil Rights

August 21, 1964

We thought the attached material would be of interest to you.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Don Slaiman

Don Slaiman
Director
Department of Civil Rights

DS:cr
peiu-2-aflcio

Statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council

on

Civil Rights

Chicago, Illinois
August 4, 1964

One month ago the Civil Rights Act of 1964 became the law of the land. That historic event, so long awaited, marked the beginning of a new struggle to translate the rights thus confirmed by Congress into living reality in every phase of American life.

This new struggle will demand even greater dedication, even closer unity, even harder work and even more patience than the legislative effort itself. To that end the AFL-CIO pledges its unremitting efforts.

A first requisite is to keep in being the spirit of unity in the ranks of civil rights supporters, in which the AFL-CIO proudly served, and to enlist new adherents to this cause.

There are many organizations -- civic, business and professional -- which over the last year and a half have either been in opposition to certain aspects of civil rights legislation or have stood aloof from the struggle. Now the circumstances have changed. The issue today is not whether there should be a civil rights law, or what it should embrace, but rather its orderly implementation. Therefore the time has come for participation in civil rights affairs of organizations which have not participated up to now.

All these, and law-abiding citizens everywhere, should be drawn into a drive to make the national consensus a national reality. It is true, and properly so, that behind this new Bill of Rights for America there stands the enforcement powers of the federal government, and those powers should be fully applied. Yet to be truly effective, to fulfill its high aspirations, the Civil Rights Act must rely upon the goodwill of friends and neighbors in every community in our land.

In all of this the labor movement has a special obligation, as the AFL-CIO has long recognized.

That obligation is especially keen with respect to Title 7 of the law, relating to equal employment opportunities.

The record confirms beyond dispute that the labor movement -- AFL and CIO separately, and the AFL-CIO since merger -- has, since World War II, been the major advocate of equal employment opportunities legislation, applicable to unions and employers alike.

The law as written delays enforcement of equal employment opportunities for a year. The AFL-CIO cannot and will not wait

-more-

on the letter of the law; the spirit of the law looks to voluntary compliance and so do we.

Therefore we hereby call a national conference of union leaders, including the officers of national and international unions, of state central bodies and of such local central bodies as shall be designated by the president of the AFL-CIO, to meet in Washington, D. C. on September 2, at a time and place to be designated by the president.

This conference will be charged with the responsibility for formulating and planning the implementation of the following measures, among others:

1. The education of union members and other citizens as to the actual terms of the Civil Rights Act. The Departments of Civil Rights, Legislation, Education, Public Relations, Community Services, and Publications, are instructed to draw up a program, with the assistance of their colleagues in the affiliated unions, to make sure all union officials and members understand the facts of the law and their meaning. All departments of the AFL-CIO and its regional directors are instructed to see to it that such a program of education is effectuated.

2. The work that has been carried on by AFL-CIO community task forces is to be greatly broadened. Achievement of equal opportunity in our schools, in all public facilities and in all places of public accommodation is a cause on which all elements in our communities must and should unite. The state and city central bodies of the AFL-CIO can make a significant contribution to this work, operating through community-wide committees with religious, civic and civil rights organizations.

3. As we noted above, promotion of equal opportunity in employment is a major concern of unions. Unions, of course, do not control employment. But unions can -- in both organized and unorganized companies -- make a significant contribution to achieving voluntary compliance with this section of the law long before the effective date of Title 7. Therefore, particular attention will be given to the voluntary achievement of fair employment practices, among organized and unorganized employers alike. Non-discrimination clauses have been negotiated in many union contracts and have been enforced through contract grievance procedure. All AFL-CIO unions are again urged to step up their efforts along these lines. But the unorganized companies must not be allowed to evade their responsibilities. Careful note will be kept of the employers who comply with the principles of the law, and of those who do not. The latter should clearly be the focus of enforcement.

4. The AFL-CIO and its affiliated unions will insist upon adequate funds and vigorous administration of the Civil Rights Act. We will not allow the act to be emasculated by lack of funds, a back-door attack which has hobbled so many social measures in

-more-

the past. This must not be the fate of the greatest social advance in a century.

5. In the months ahead, every AFL-CIO organization, at every level, is called upon to observe the workings of the Civil Rights Act, so that any inadequacies which may develop in practice can be presented to Congress for further legislative action. It is our hope that if the other steps in this program are fully carried out, such action may be unnecessary.

* * * *

All the foregoing is said in the full realization that the practical realization of the goals set forth in the Civil Rights Act requires more than vigorous enforcement, more than full compliance with the law itself.

It cannot be said too often that for equal rights and equal opportunity to be meaningful, there must be full opportunity as well; full employment, full educational opportunities and all the rest. The right to be hired is empty indeed when there are no jobs to be had; the right to be served in a restaurant or hotel has no meaning for those with no money to spend.

In that sense the fight to create jobs for all, and to abolish poverty in America, are themselves civil rights campaigns, indispensable to the success of the law which bears that title. The AFL-CIO will press for these goals as vigorously as we campaigned for the Civil Rights Act itself.

The AFL-CIO is uncompromisingly opposed to racial discrimination of every sort, in every place and at every time. And we are determined to stamp it out, not only through the full implementation of the law enacted a month ago, but also through the elimination of the economic and social weaknesses which are so largely responsible for it.

-30-

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

August 6, 1964

Labor Stands for Civil Rights

THE AFL - CIO executive council, meeting here this week, deserves applause for its unequivocal stand against discrimination and for integration of the races.

The committee went far beyond compliance with the new civil rights law, which has sharp teeth against discrimination by unions as well as by employers. Donald S. Slaiman, AFL-CIO civil rights director, said, "Labor will use its economic weapon of collective bargaining in contract enforcement, as well as education, to bring about massive compliance with the fair employment provisions of the Civil Rights Act."

No one should think that this decision was taken easily. The practices of discrimination are deeply woven into the fabric of our society, North as well as South, in labor unions as well as in businesses and industries.

Disputes over labor union discrimination against Negroes led to the organization in 1960 of the Negro American Labor Council, headed by A. Philip Randolph. In October of 1962 Herbert Hill, labor secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, accused organized labor of racial bias and later brought legal action against unions.

Reactions within the federation to attacks such as these have been sharp and heated. Now, however, the executive council seems to have reached harmonious agreement. "We're making progress," President George Meany said, "and I'm completely convinced that in the long run we will overcome this problem."

The implementation of the AFL-CIO's policy will be something else again. It reaffirms the federation's constitutional provision for equal treatment. But the practices of some unions—particularly their apprenticeship programs—have effectively perpetuated discrimination.

The more difficult the policy will be to implement, the more significant will become the leadership that the council has given. As President George Meany remarked, the nation's economic health is tied up with the civil rights question. Two years ago the President's Council of Economic Advisers estimated that in 1961 alone the economic loss resulting from racial discrimination in U.S. employment was $13 billion. The American people are in the happy situation of being able to be just and smart at the same time. The AFL-CIO council deserves credit on both counts.

File
Labor: Dept of
Civil Rights

September 14, 1964

Mr. Don Slaiman
Department of Civil Rights
A.F.L. - C.I.O.
815 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Don:

Nat Goldfinger sent me copies of the AFL-CIO Executive Council's statement on civil rights. It is a darn good statement, and I congratulate you on it. And more important, on the September 2 conference. Thank you for inviting me to it; Paul has told me something of what went on.

All the best,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:slw

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

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File - Labor
AFL-CIO - Civil Rights
Dept. of

Read 8/18/65

August 16, 1965

PA
MJ - file

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Les:

I was glad to receive the official news of Paul's appointment as director of S.R.C. He has a difficult task before him in measuring up to the kind of job that you have done over the past few years but he is the best person I know to take on the challenge.

It has been a real pleasure for me to work with you at S.R.C., and I too look forward to more of the same when you move to New York with the Field Foundation.

With warm regards,

Fraternally,

Don

Don Slaiman
Director
Department of Civil Rights

DS:cr
oeiu-2-aflcio

December 30, 1965

Mr. E. T. Kehrer
Southern Area Director
AFL-CIO Civil Rights Department
40 Marietta Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Al:

This is to inform you officially of the Council's action in not re-electing you to Membership and to express our deep regret that this action was necessary.

For some years SRC has had a policy of not having on our Board persons in staff positions with agencies whom we work closely with. Therefore, while we were delighted earlier at your new position with the Civil Rights Division of AFL-CIO, it meant as well that we would lose you from the valuable position of policy maker.

On balance we think this is a good trade because it allows us to work even more closely with you and we certainly look forward to the closest possible cooperation with you and through you with all of the labor movement. But, we are sorry a trade had to be made at all.

All good wishes to all of the Kehrers for the New Year.

Sincerely,

cc: Mr. Don Slaiman

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

file
Labor -
AFL-CIO
Department of Civil Rights

August 22, 1966

Mr. E. T. Kehrer
AFL-CIO Civil Rights Department
40 Marietta Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Al:

Thank you for your letter regarding Hospitals and Medicare. I think the idea of a watchdog committee is a very sound one and we will be happy to assist in any way with it.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

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815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C. NATIONAL 8-3870

August 19, 1966

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Paul Anthony

FROM: E. T. Kehrer

RE: **HOSPITALS AND MEDICARE**

Substantial progress has been made in moving Atlanta area hospitals into compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act so that they might be eligible to participate in the Medicare Program. However, in the area of room assignments and admission of Negro doctors to hospital staffs, to mention only two, much more effort will be necessary before the hospitals can be said to be open and integrated.

To move the remaining recalcitrant hospitals, and to prevent back sliding by those now in compliance, a broadly based bi-racial citizens' watch dog committee seems to be called for. This committee's function would be to operate a continuing review of hospitals in compliance and develop a program to help resolve the problems still before us.

I would be pleased to receive your reactions to this suggestion.

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT

AFL-CIO
DEPT. OF CIVIL RIGHTS - Don Slaiman

REGARDING

LETTER TO DON SLAIMAN ENCLOSING DRAFT OF LETTER TO MR. MEANY OF OCTOBER 11, 1966 REQUESTING FURTHER SUPPORT.

DATE

Date 10/11/66

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT

AFL- CIO GEORGE MEANY

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT

AFL-CIO DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL RIGHTS

REGARDING

Letter to ~~Sal~~ Mr. Slaiman enclosing draft of letter to George Meany requesting support of the Labor Program

DATE

10-11-66

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT

LABOR - AFL-CIO - George Meany

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT

AFL-CIO DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL RIGHTS

REGARDING

LETTER TO MR. GEORGE MEANY requesting support of the labor program w/cc to Don Slaiman

DATE

10-26-66

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT

LABOR-AFL-CIO-George Meany

File - Labor - Civil Rights Division
Cx ref: Board gen.
re: Information on Vivian Henderson requested by Harry Fleischman + sent to Boris Shishkin of AFL-CIO Civil Rts Dept.

December 14, 1967

Mr. Boris Shishkin
AFL-CIO
815 16th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Shishkin:

This is to give a brief response to further comment about Dr. Vivian Henderson as suggested by Harry Fleischman.

In summary he is a remarkable man, an outstanding and most respected economist, a new breed of college president, and a man who is rapidly becoming both nationally recognized and dangerously over worked.

I hope these comments are of some help to you.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

cc: Harry Fleischman

COPY

December 11, 1967

Mr. Boris Shishkin
Americana Hotel
Bal Harbor, Florida

Dear Boris:

The only thing I could find about Vivian W. Henderson is that he is currently President of Clark College in Atlanta, that he formerly served as professor and chairman of the Department of Economics and Business Administration at Fisk University and also as a visiting professor at North Carolina State College of the University of North Carolina at Raleigh.

The only writing of his that I have been able to track down is "The Economic Status of Negroes: In the Nation and in the South." This is one of the pamphlets in the Southern Regional Council series entitled "Toward Regional Realism."

I am sending a copy of this letter to Paul Anthony, Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council, asking him to forward to you any more information about Vivian Henderson that he may have.

Can do?
Thanks,
Harry

All the best.

Cordially yours,

Harry Fleischman
Race Relations Coordinator

HF:eak
cc: Paul Anthony

(Mr. Shishkin can be reached at the AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.)

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815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006

(202) 293-5000

EV
MJ - file

November 7, 1969

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

President Meany forwarded a copy of your telegram to me re our statement supporting the Supreme Court desegregation ruling. We appreciate your message.

It reminded me that we have not gotten together for what seems like an awfully long time. I wish you would let me know the next time you plan to be in Washington. Perhaps we can have lunch together.

I will be in Atlanta on November 25 to speak at a student government conference. If you will be in town then, maybe we can get together.

Cordially,

Don

Don Slaiman
Director
Department of Civil Rights

cc: Emory Via

bfc
opeiu #2
afl-cio

Les,

Mr. Larry Rogin of AFL-CIO just telephoned to say that the School which he had asked you to participate in on August 12 has been temporarily postponed and may be postponed definitely. Just wanted you to know about this so that you would not make any adjustments in your August arrangements for this purpose.

MMJ

GIVE HENDERSON A HELPING HAND!

Please send contributions and make all checks payable to

TWUA HARRIET AND HENDERSON STRIKE FUND

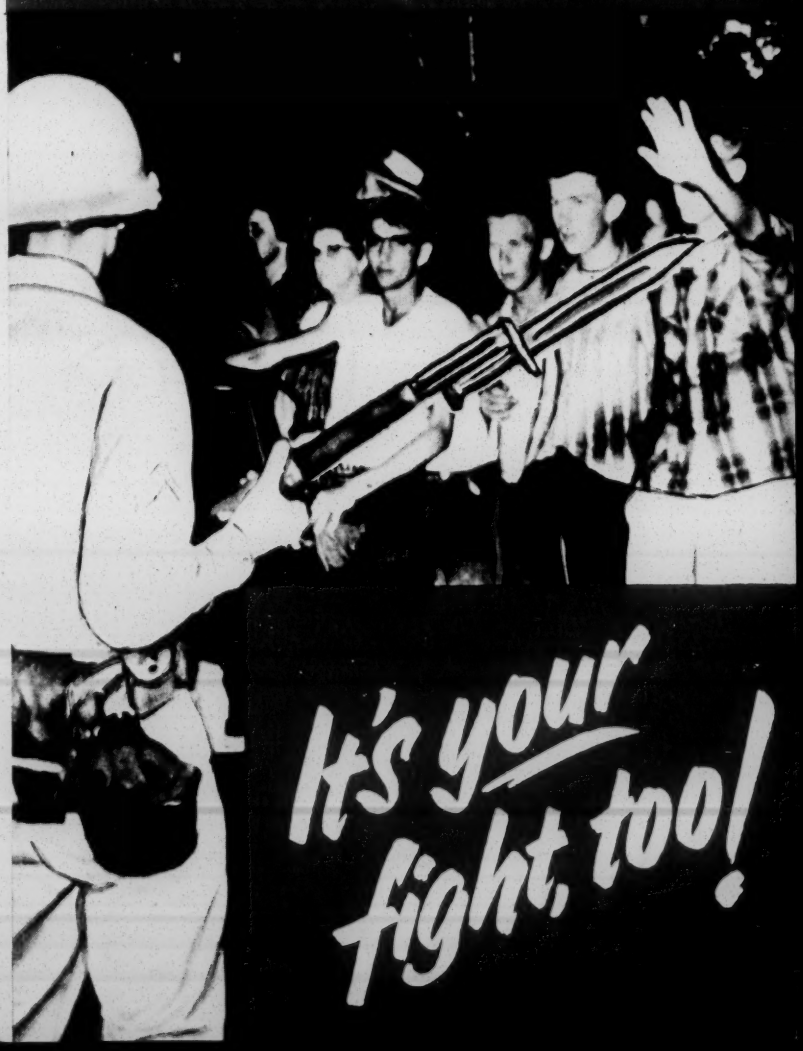
99 University Place

New York 3, N. Y.

TEXTILE WORKERS UNION of AMERICA
TWUA
AFL-CIO
CLC

TEXTILE WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA

AFL-CIO, CLC



It's your fight, too!

33

Printed in U.S.A.

THE FRONT LINE, these days, in labor's struggle for industrial democracy in the South is Henderson, N. C.

Henderson is a city of some 12,000 souls. Its principal industry consists of two plants operated by the Harriet and Henderson Cotton Mills.

Here, since November 17, 1958, approximately 1,000 members of the Textile Workers Union of America, AFL-CIO, have been resisting a union-busting attack pressed by management with the aid of the law-enforcement apparatus of the state of North Carolina, including its National Guard.

This attack began in the fall of 1958 when the union contract, in effect since 1944, neared expiration. TWUA Locals 578 and 584 offered to renew it without change, foregoing wage or fringe improvements of any type. The company, however, canceled the agreement, demanding wholesale changes.

Heart of these demands was abolition of a 14-year-old clause providing for arbitration of grievances. This was coupled with a demand for a rigid no-strike clause. The company's insistence upon the elimination of arbitration was merely a camouflage for a larger objective—the destruction of the union.

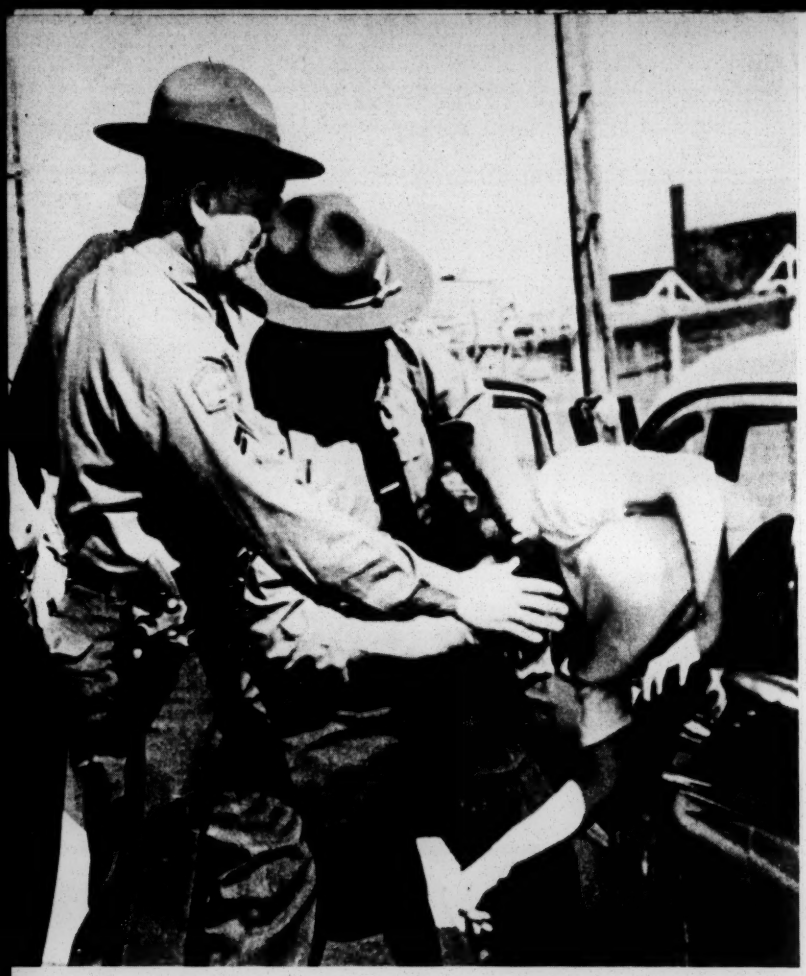
The company had steadily made profits over the years. Arbitration did not impair its managerial powers. In a span of 14 years, only 25 arbitration cases had been processed and the company had won at least as many as it had lost. Moreover, management relied regularly upon arbitration in settling commercial differences with its customers. So arbitration was not a foreign concept to the Harriet and Henderson Cotton Mills. In fact, it welcomed it in areas which did not involve labor relations.

★ ★ ★

Its assault on arbitration was simply the first step in a union-busting formula which is being used with increasing frequency by southern textile employers.

If the Harriet and Henderson workers agreed to the end of arbitration and a ban on their right to strike, the union would be powerless to enforce the contract and die of its own impotence.

If the workers chose to strike, the formula provided an alternative: The company could secure an anti-picketing injunction, recruit strikebreakers, prevail upon the police to escort them into the plant and, once a majority of strikers had been replaced, decertify the union under Taft-Hartley Act provisions which bar replaced strikers from voting in NLRB elections.



This the company proceeded to do after a lull of three months in which picketing had been maintained peacefully and without incident. On February 16, 1959 it reopened its two mills and Governor Luther H. Hodges of North Carolina promptly furnished State Highway Patrolmen, in numbers which eventually reached 150, to escort the strikebreakers.

It was after this development that picketline incidents occurred as the Harriet and Henderson workers resisted the entry of strikebreakers, many of them armed and imported from nearby Virginia in violation of the Byrnes Act.

Many of the incidents were company-inspired and calculated to create an atmosphere of crisis to justify the presence of state troopers in Henderson.

★ ★ ★

More than 180 strikers were arrested for violating the anti-picketing injunction and on various trumped-up charges. A special court was established to try them speedily and heavy fines and prison sentences became commonplace.

Yet, when the regional director of the union was knocked unconscious outside his motel room door on February 23, 1959 the police made no attempt to apprehend his assailants.

And when, a month later, he was attacked by occupants of a passing car on the outskirts of Henderson, the Attorney General of North Carolina branded the incident a "hoax" after a superficial, three-hour investigation.

It was not until the strike was more than four months old that Governor Hodges finally tried his hand at mediating the dispute. On April 17, 1959 an agreement was reached under his auspices. The workers ratified it and reported to their jobs April 20 to find that the company had cynically and callously repudiated the agreement.

It offered re-employment to only 30 strikers, maintaining that the other jobs had been filled or were being held for newly-recruited strikebreakers.

Governor Hodges, whose efforts were too feeble and came too late, denounced the company for its betrayal of the agreement, but continued to provide police escorts for the strikebreakers.

★ ★ ★

Despite these developments, the Harriet and Henderson strikers continued their struggle. Their lines remained militantly solid with only 65 of the original 1,038 union members breaking ranks to return to work during the entire course of this struggle.

As a result of their militancy, the company and its allies in state office turned to the National Guard as a further means of smashing the strike. Declaration of martial law would empower the Governor to close the mills and refuse to reopen them in the absence of a settlement, but the Governor neatly sidestepped this approach by securing special legislation which enabled him to deputize the Militia as police officers without declaring martial law.

After a series of company-inspired incidents, the National Guard arrived in Henderson May 4, 1959 and has been there since at a weekly cost of $25,000 to North Carolina taxpayers.

When this failed to break the will of the workers to resist, eight strike participants, including a TWUA

vice president, a joint board manager and an international representative, were arrested by the State Bureau of Investigation, charged with conspiracy to dynamite company property, and speedily indicted. Routine civil rights were bypassed and they now face trial at the hands of a pro-employer administration and in an atmosphere of anti-labor hysteria.

★ ★ ★

This is the situation in Henderson's front lines. What began as a strike is now a lockout of 1,000 TWUA members (many with 20 to 40 years' service) who are breadwinners for 861 union families. The blacklist has been posted against them at all surrounding places of employment and their need grows greater with each passing day.

The Textile Workers Union of America has been furnishing them with the basic necessities of life from the start. That cost now exceeds $20,000 a week, exclusive of mounting legal expenses.

The Harriet and Henderson workers are fighting the cause of all trade unions in this country. They have stood up magnificently and with a courage that matches any demonstrated in labor's long and numerous past struggles.

They have earned the right to the help of all organizations and individuals who support the principles of industrial democracy. Given that help, they will hold the line for all of organized labor against the mounting anti-union conspiracy in America.

AFL-CIO File

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Box 5

AFofL

September 2, 1953

Mr. John D. Connors, Director
Workers Education Bureau
American Federation of Labor
About 1618 Eighth St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear John:

Do talk to somebody and see whether such a grant could come through. I am really strapped for funds to keep the Council going.

Kind of Stanton Smith to ask me back for the Oklahoma gathering. I hope they will put us together there.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Encl.

afl

September 2, 1953

Mr. George Meany, President
American Federation of Labor, 901 Mass. Ave., NW
AF of L Bldg.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Meany:

Would the American Federation of Labor consider making a contribution this year to the Southern Regional Council of somewhere around a thousand dollars?

Either in our own name or as our predecessor agency, the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, we have been plugging away for everybody's rights throughout the thirteen Southern States from about 1919. The organization is small, and Goodness knows, it has never been powerful. But it has the loyal friendship of some most distinguished and representative people in the South. And one of the things we have urged all along has been full and free trade union organization.

I send along a copy of our 1952 audit, as showing the various sources from which our small budget has been met. The churches help us considerably. A variety of foundations have helped from time to time. Dues from our members bring in five or six thousand, and members contributions, over and above dues, amount to several thousand more. The Steelworkers and UAW-CIO have given us a thousand in most recent years, and the ILGWU-AFL for the last two or three years has sent us $500. The Sidney Hillman Foundation has sent $1,500, or so, also.

We try to understand and spread knowledge of the economics of the growing South, because a better economy, we all agree, is the basis of better race relations. George Googe was one of the group that originally came together to establish the Southern Regional Council, and we have had warm links with the AF of L for many years. I was honored last year with an invitation to teach for a week at the Southern Labor School at Lakeland, Florida, and am to go again this October to the same school in Oklahoma. And I taught in July for a week at the Kentucky Labor School held in Lexington.

Mr. George Meany, Sept. 2, 1953

I think Lew Rhodes or Earle Britton or Lige Williams or various of your other Southern people who were at Lakeland will have good words for the Council. John Connors knows us quite well and, I am satisfied, would want us helped.

It takes about $40,000 a year to keep the Council going.

I am satisfied that the Southern Regional Council makes a quite substantial contribution to the growth of that democratic opinion in the South within which the labor movement itself increases in strength. If the American Federation of Labor would consider whether it could lend some strength to us, we would be extremely grateful.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Encl.

September 23, 1953

Mr. John Connors
1525 H Street, Northwest
Washington, D. D.

Dear John:

This is a good 'un. Can't you help get it out? Intended to be used (best) by local discussion groups. Will get the issue down from the closed-door offices of State Superintendents of Schools and to everyday citizens, where it belongs. Also, Labor is rightly proud of what it did to get schools going; now it has the job of making up its mind on this most crucial issue. The booklet helps with the mind-making-up. Sorry no label on this particular issue, but the next printing will have it!

Sincerely,

GSM/allo
enclosure

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

P. S. 15 cents straight, 12¢ in small quantities, ten cents in big amounts.

GSM

Congress of Industrial Organizations

718 Jackson Place, N. W. Washington 6, D. C.

Office of
STANLEY H. RUTTENBERG, Director
Department of Education and Research

Cable Address "CIOLABOR"

EXecutive 3-5581

RECEIVED
SEP 28 1953
Southern Regional Council

September 26, 1953

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:-

I have an assignment to organize the workshop on "Eliminating Segregation" at the Third National Conference of the Adult Education Association, October 26-29, 1953, in New York City.

Would you be able to participate in the panel? The Association doesn't have any money for traveling expenses; is there any way you could arrange it?

Can you suggest some people who have had practical experience in running integrated adult education programs and who can talk about the problems involved?

Sincerely yours

George

George T. Guernsey
Associate Director in charge of Education

September 29, 1953

Mr. George T. Guernsey
Congress of Industrial Organizations
718 Jackson Place, Northwest
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear George:

If the panel should come on Monday October 26th, I would be willing to go even at our expense. But on the 27th and 28th, I had promised to be at Lexington, Kentucky.

One of the best people in this field is Irene Osborne right there in Washington. AFSC. Call her. 104 "C" Street, Northwest.

Myles Horton knows about it and has done things in that field. You could find somebody through Dean Charles Thompson of the School of Education at Howard University.

Mrs. A. D. Kelley, Executive Director of the Negro Branch of the YWCA, Charleston, South Carolina (108) Coming Street - Telephone - Charles 6142, has been running a bi-racial discussion group on these issues. I have never met her but understand she is excellent. That would be somebody directly from the Southern field. I expect the expenses would have to be found.

William Oliver was here lately and proposed that the CIO obtain twenty or thirty thousand of the new pamphlets (with the label.) and get them out widely in the CIO. Do further that if you can. These weeks are precious.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director

GSM/allo
enclosures

October 13, 1953

Mr John Connors
Workers Educational Bureau
1525 "H" Street
Washington, D C

Dear Mr Connors:

Here is some account of the five days of classes at Oklahoma City.

I am truly grateful for being asked to take part. It was a fine group; and you and all the others are to be congratulated on the session as the second one of the southern American Federation of Labor schools.

Sincerely,

George S Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM-t

Special Problems of Organizing Southern Workers

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
October 5 - 9, 1953

The first day laid a geographical background for the development of the four main economic sub-areas of the Southern region; and discussed the political, social and legal implications of the differences between these sub-regions, particularly as related to State government.

On Tuesday we took up Agriculture. Theory and practical defects of "the farm ladder". Objections to the prevailing system of annual oral leases. Past and present systems for control of prices of farm products, and the meaning of the Brannan Plan. Defects of present official agencies and of the leading farm organizations, with suggestions for their improvement. Ended with recommendation that each State Federation of Labor concern itself to offer to small or medium farmers a program of rapid advance on which they could obtain the legislative cooperation of the Labor movement.

Wednesday. Sketched the difference between the early commitment of the South to a system of manpower and mulepower applied on plantations, offering no hope of cooperation by Labor in wealth or Government, and the industrial society of the North. Triumph of the industrial economy in 1865. Southern adoption of this economy 1880-1953. Contrast between the rules useful for the two systems. Rules of the industrial society:

Education for all
Agreement by all
Political Democracy
Equality

Moral: We can't run an industrial South on the rules worked out for its slave society.

Special Problems of Organizing Southern Workers
Two

Thursday: How to obtain a healthy South.

How to obtain a well-housed South.

The history of the segregation in the schools, the arguments on either side, and possible solution of the problem.

Friday: The instructor divided the class into six 'buzz' sessions, and to each handed a written question. Twenty minutes was allowed for discussion of the question and preparation of a written answer to it. The secretary of each of the six groups then reported to the entire class.

The questions, and the answers prepared, were as follows:

1. How could Labor help to get our courts to give about equal penalties to all, in all cases, regardless of race or creed?

   Answer: We must place into practice the learning secured at this Southern A F L School. Educate our people through the L L P E to elect sound thinking liberals to judgeships.

   In the meantime, we should collectively be alert to unjust and biased decisions and lend our assistance to appeal unfair decisions to higher courts where fair penalties have, in the past, been rendered.

2. What can we do to get more and better housing quickly?

   Answer:
   a. Raise economical level of the worker.
   b. Better Public Housing Program.
   c. Lower interest rate for low income housing.
   d. Long-term loans and low down payments.
   e. Slum clearance.
   f. Full employment.
   g. Some good funerals in the South.

3. What policies could Labor follow toward getting a more democratic pattern in Southern agriculture?

   Answer: By practicing a civil rights program in our country, giving equal rights to all nationalities.

   Breaking up monopolies.

Special Problems of Organizing Southern Workers
Three

Equal Justices

Equal Representation on all Bodies.

Voting. Jury Service.

Getting friends to work with you on S R C.

4. What is best to do about segregation and the schools?

Answer: Education against the error of superiority, against the feeling of being better than someone else, but being better than ourselves.

End segregation in the colleges and let those so educated bring their understanding back to the home and to the school; then gradually working non-segregation down into the high schools and grade schools. Recognizing that the real problem does not lie with the young but with the parents.

5. Should all trades and crafts be opened now to Negroes?

Answer: We understand the question to mean that the American Federation of Labor should by Convention action direct all affiliated organizations to accept qualified Negroes. If this is correct, the answer to the question is "No". If such were the case, the entire policy of the A F of L would necessarily be changed. The A F of L is a voluntary organization. Each subordinate unit is autonomous. The A F of L has already declared by Convention that every person should have equal job opportunity regardless of race, creed, color, etc. We believe acceptance of qualified Negroes should be encouraged, but that the rights of international and local unions to conduct their businesses as the majority shall decide must be recognized.

6. Should Labor actively help in getting (able) Negroes elected to City Councils, School Boards, and the like? What would be the good? What harm?

Answer: We concur that Labor should actively support Negro candidates for public offices where they are able to do the most good for the community as a whole.

GROUP A

1. Baird, Maynard a a
2. Baker, Doris
3. Bourg E.J.
4. Boggs, L?T?
5 Boone, M.M
6. Dudley, John
7. D'Antonio Wiley P
8. Frye, Cunley p.
9. Hunzeker,E.C.
10. ~~Jacobson~~, W.M. Jackson
11. Johnson,R.K.
12. Kyle,R.R. a
13. KIng, Ewing
14. Landingham, Cleve Van
15 Lee,J.H. a
16 Lemons, Ralph D .
17. Lapczuk, Roman
18. Morgan. Joe C.
19. Manning, Walter E.
20. Mask, W.A. pres
21. Page, A.L.
22. Roos, Chris J. Jr.
23. Smith, Claude T.
24. Swales F.E.
25. Totten, Miss Elizabeth
26. Woodall, Douglas
27 Ziegler, Anthony
28. McGuire, J.C. pres
29. Fatta, Joe A
30. Holleman, Jerry R.

GROUP B

1. Brown, H.S.
2. Brown, K.S.
3. Brewer, Ted
4. Birdwell, Charlie
5. Cox, Claude, N.E.
6. Coward, N.E.
7 Denham, Mrs. Anna
8. Gourley, L.T.
9. Gordon, E.C.
10. Houk, Charles M.
11. Hines, W.L. a a
12 Hayre, Willie B.
13. Kubicki, Antn
14, Lawson, Owen
15. Murphy, Charles K.
16. McCarthy, J.E. a a
17. Morrison, Robert
18. Rossi, August, Jr
19. Smart, H.N.
20. Spring, A.L.
Thompson, Eldon C.
22. Thomas, M.F.
23. Terrell, J.H.
24. Walsh, Charles T.
25. ~~Wilson, C.E.~~ Harrold, W.M.
26. Williams, W.B. a
27. Wible, D.V.
28. Deurerling, Lawrence F.
29. Townsend, L.A.

GROUP C

1. Blanigen, James					
2. Blair, Taylor	a				
3. Crews, Miss Elwina					
4. Carter, Abney					
5. Claypool, Leslie I.					
6. Darland, Mrs. Fara		a			
7. Dean E.F.					
8. Eeds, E.C.					
9. Goodson, Alfred					
10. Johnson, A.R.					
11. Keyes, Truman					
12. Lee, Edward I.					
13. Light, Everett					
14. McKnight, M.M.					
15. Nagle, Maurice					
16. Parish, W.B.		pres			
17. Peterson, Mrs. Harriette		a			
18. Presley, Wm. C.					
19. Romarici, Ernest					
20. Phelps, Guy					
21. Roche, Frank G.	a				
22. Richardson, Bill					
23. Rhodes, L.J.		a			
24. Smith, J.S.					
25. Williams, E.H.		a			
26. Woods, C.S.		a			
27 Zinn, S.V.					
28. Hughes, W.W.		a			
29. Pillsbury, H.C.	p				
30. GARLAND, D.G.					

How could labor help.
to get our Courts to give
about equal penalties
To all, in all cases,
regardless of race
or creed?

(1)

We must place into practice the learning secured at this Southern A.F.L. school. Educate our people through the L.L.P.E. to elect sound thinking liberals to judgeships.

In the meantime, we should collectively be alert to unjust and biased decisions and lend our assistance to appeal unfair decisions to higher courts where fair penalties have, in the past, been rendered.

Sincerely,
H.L. Brown

By Practicing a civil Rights Program in our community —
giving Equal Rights to all Nationalities —
giving Breaking up Monopolies —
Equal Justice
in Representation on all Body.
Valley. Jury Service
Getting Friends to Work with your Own S.B.C.

What policies could labor follow toward getting a more democratic pattern in Southern agriculture?

3

What is best to do about segregation and the schools?

4

Schools

Education against the error of superiority, against feeling better than someone else but being better than ourselves.

End segregation in the colleges and let those so educated bring their understanding back to the home & to the school. Then gradually working non segregation down into the high schools and grade schools. Recognizing that the real problem does not lie with the young but with the Parents.

(5)

We understand the question to mean that the American Federation of Labor should by Convention action direct all affiliated organizations to accept qualified negroes. If this is correct the answer to the question is no. If such were the case the entire policy of the A. F. of L would necessarily be changed. The A. F. of L. is an voluntary organization. Each subordinate unit is autonomous. The A. F. of L has already declared by Convention action that every person should have equal job opportunity regardless of race, creed, color etc. We believe acceptance of qualified negroes should be encouraged but that the rights of local unions to conduct their business as the majority shall decide must be recognized. ~~[illegible]~~

We concur that labor should actively support negro candidates for public offices where they are able to do the most good for the community as a whole.

Should labor actively help in getting (able) Negroes elected to City Councils, school boards, and the like?

What would be the good? What harm?

6

Table 1. - Effect of deductibility [1] on combined Federal and State individual income tax [2] for a married man with 2 dependents, at selected net income levels*

(Percent)

Net income before personal exemption	Effective rate of tax				
	Federal (assuming no State tax)	State		Combined Federal and State	
		New York	Minnesota (assuming no Federal tax)	New York	Minnesota
$20,000	25.0	4.1	6.9	27.6	27.9
$50,000	42.2	5.4	9.1	44.0	43.9
$100,00	56.0	5.9	9.8	57.5	57.1
$200,000	69.2	6.1	10.1	69.9	69.5
$1,500,000	88.0	6.3	10.5	89.3	88.9

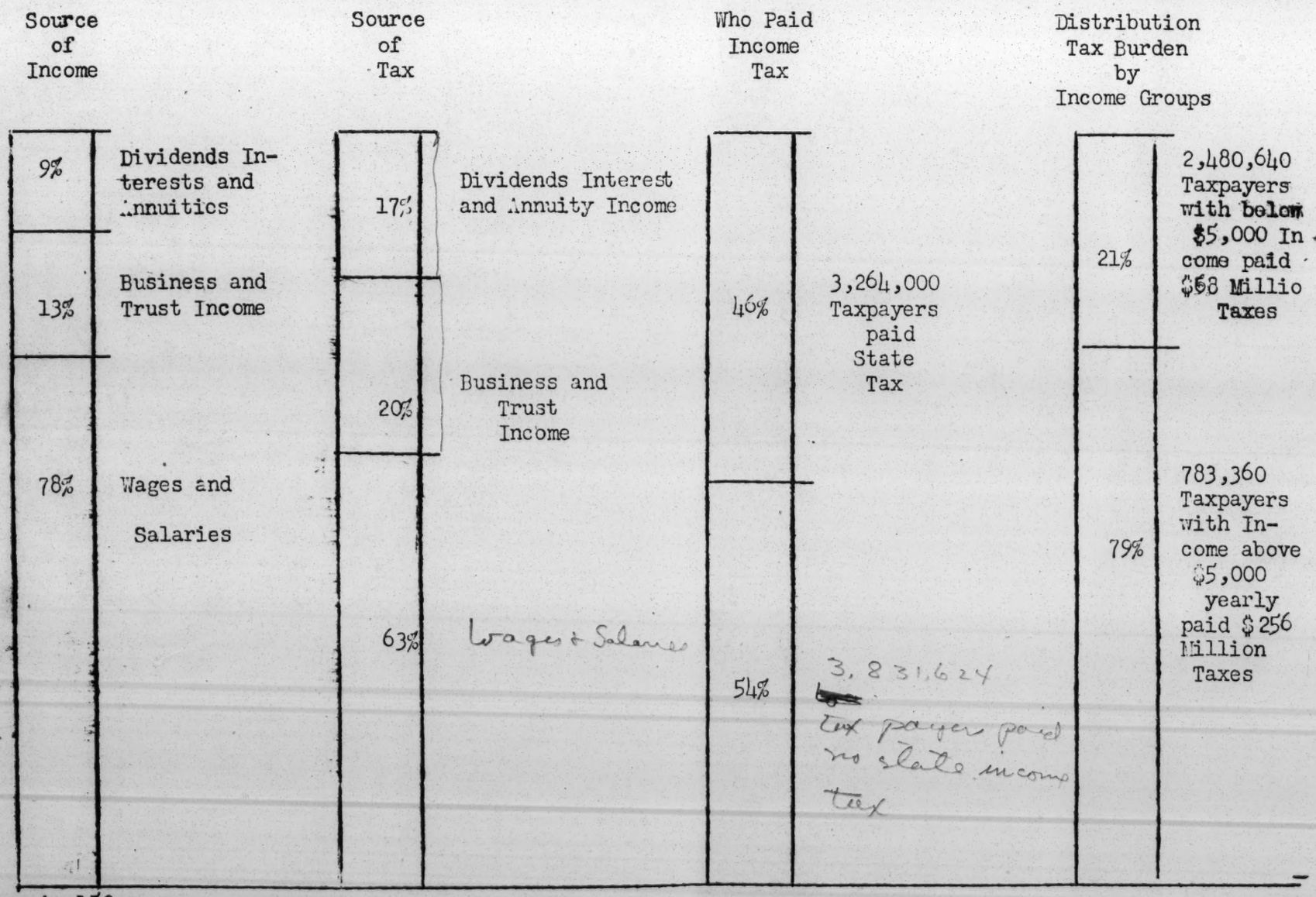
Table 2. - Effect of deductibility [1] on combined Federal and State individual income tax marginal rates, [2] at selected surtax net income levels*

Surtax net income	Federal marginal rate	State marginal rate	State does not allow deduction for Federal tax		State allows deduction for Federal tax	
			Combined Federal and State marginal rate	Percentage Points added by State tax	Combined Federal and State marginal rate	Percentage points added by State tax
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
$20,000	62	10	65.80	3.80	63.54	1.54
$30,000	67	10	70.30	3.30	68.17	1.17
$50,000	77	10	79.30	2.30	77.57	.57
$100,000	90	10	91.00	1.00	90.11	.11
$200,000	92	10	92.80	.80	92.07	.07

* Federal State Local - Tax Coordinator - U.S. Treasury Study March 7, 1952 - Pages 20 and 22

DISTRIBUTION - STATE INCOME TAX

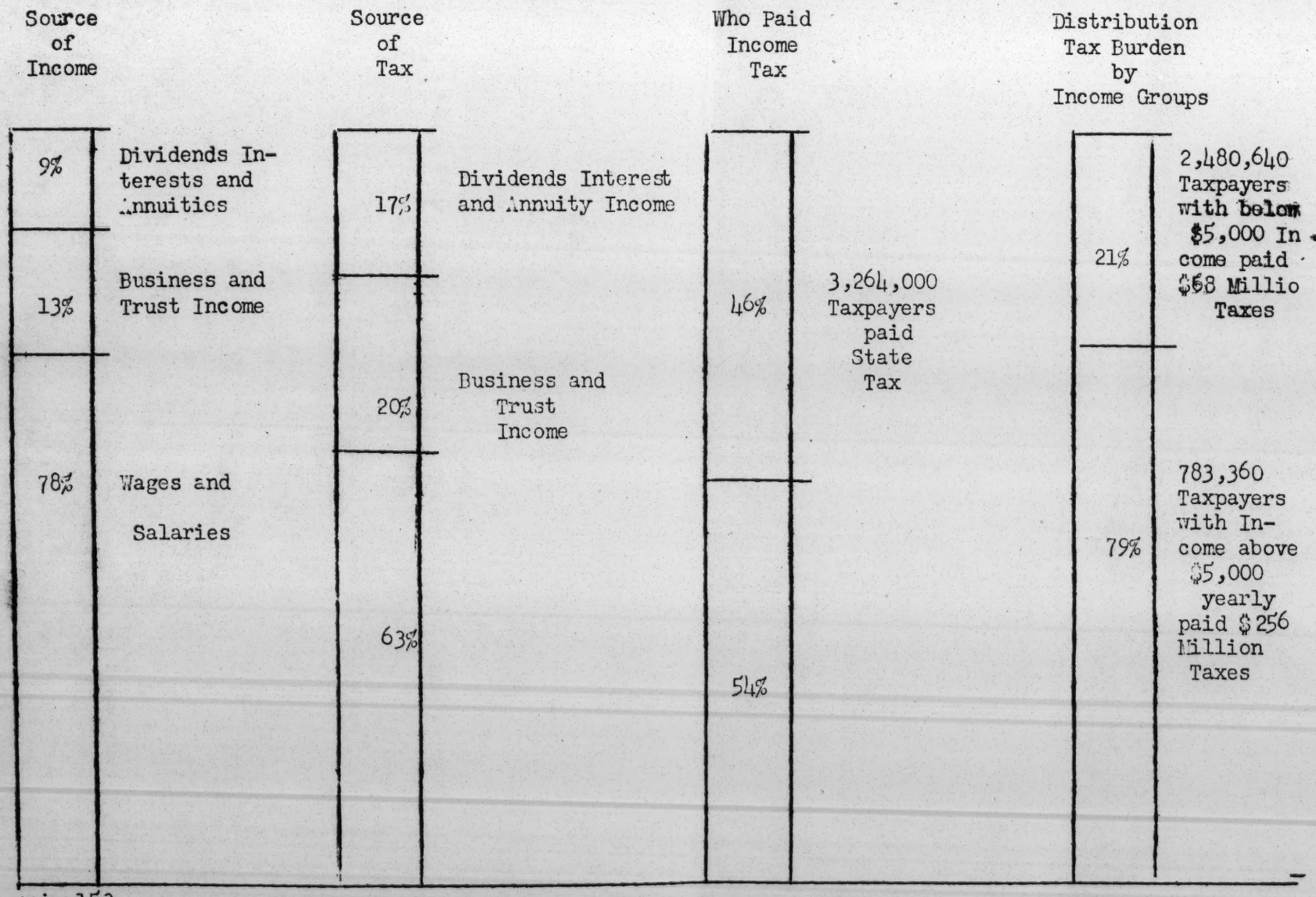
NEW YORK STATE (1950)



oeiu:153

DISTRIBUTION - STATE INCOME TAX

NEW YORK STATE (1950)



oeiu:153

(2)

1. Raise economical level ~~Increased income~~ of the worker -
2. Better Public Housing Program
3. Lower interest rate for low income housing -
4. Long term loans & low down payment
5. Slum Clearance
6. Full employment
7. Some good funerals in the south.

Prejudice - state of mind. Having closed mind - refusing to recognize facts or circumstances - self made theory or determination -

Discrimination - unfair or unjust treatment although recognizing wrong -

an Act

Special Problems of Organizing Southern Workers

Established

Oct 4-9. 1953

The first day laid a geographical background for the development of the four main economic sub areas of the Southern region; and discussed the political, social, & legal implications of the differences between these sub regions, particularly as related to State government.

On Tuesday we took up agricultural theory and practical defects of "the farm ladder": Attention to the prevailing system of annual oral leases. Past and present systems for control of prices of farm products, and the meaning of the Brannan Plan. Defects of present official agencies and of the

leading farm organizations,
with suggestions for their
improvement. Ended with
recommendation that each
State Federation of Labor
concern itself to offer
to small & medium farmers
a program of rapid
advance, on which they
could obtain the legislative
cooperation of the labor
movement

Wednesday
Sketched the differences
between the early communities
of the South & a system
of manpower & multipower
applied on plantations,
offering no hope of
emancipation by labor in

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

wealth or government; & the industrial society of the North. Triumph of the industrial economy in 1865. Gradual adoption of this economy 1880-1953. Contrast between the rules useful for the two systems. Rules of the industrial society:

Education for all
Agreement by all
Political Democracy
Equality

Moral: we can run an industrial society on the rules worked out for the slave society.

Thursday.

How to obtain a healthy South.

How to obtain a well-housed South.

The history of the separation in its Schools, its arguments on either side, and possible solution of its problem

Friday

~~Review and discussion.~~

October 29, 1953

Mr John D Connors, Director
Workers Education Bureau
A F L
1525 H Street, N W
Washington, D C

Dear John:

Many thanks for your letter of October 20.

We have now got the QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS pamphlet out with the Union label. I am glad to say that from now on all of our printing will have it.

Sincerely yours

George S Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm-t

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Executive Council
President, GEORGE MEANY
Secretary-Treasurer, WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER
A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.

First Vice President, MATTHEW WOLL, 200 East 70th Street, New York, N. Y.
Second Vice President, GEO. M. HARRISON, Railway Clerks' Bldg., Cincinnati, O.
Third Vice President, DANIEL J. TOBIN, 100 Indiana Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.
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Tenth Vice President, D. W. TRACY 1200 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Eleventh Vice President, WILLIAM L. MCFETRIDGE 318 W. Randolph Street, Chicago 6, Ill.
Twelfth Vice President, JAMES C. PETRILLO, 570 Lexington Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.
Thirteenth Vice President, DAVE BECK 100 Indiana Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE NATIONAL 8-3870-1-2-3-4
CABLE ADDRESS AFEL.

WORKERS EDUCATION BUREAU
JOHN D. CONNORS, DIRECTOR
1525 H STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

Washington 1, D. C.
October 20, 1953

RECEIVED
OCT 22
Southern Regional Council

Dr. G. S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear George:

Thank you so much for your promptness in sending me the report on your classes at the second Southern A.F.L. Labor School at the University of Oklahoma.

We were very happy to have you on our faculty for the second year, and I heard many favorable comments on your course.

As I told you in Norman, we are going to list and annotate your pamphlet in our November News Letter. I have also recommended to President Meany that the A.F.L. purchase a quantity of this pamphlet.

With every good wish,

Sincerely yours,

John

John D. Connors, Director

C:R
oeiu#2

Congress of Industrial Organizations

718 Jackson Place, N. W. Washington 6, D. C.

Office of
STANLEY H. RUTTENBERG, Director
Department of Education and Research

Cable Address "CIOLABOR"

EXecutive 3-5581

November 4, 1953

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

I notice that the Southern Council has published a pamphlet on problems of segregation in education. Would it be possible for you to send me several sample copies and I will be glad to place an order for 500 copies?

Under separate cover I am sending you 25 copies of the CIO brief on the public school case last year. We will be glad to send you more copies free of charge if you can use them. Is it possible for me to receive regularly all the materials that you put out? Does this require a subscription that we don't have? Is it being sent to some other CIO Department?

We had a small but good group at the Adult Education Conference in New York. They are supposed to do some work on the problem of segregation in the field of adult education in the south. I would appreciate any suggestions you might care to make on ways of tackling this problem.

Sincerely yours,

George

George T. Guernsey
Associate Director
In Charge of Education

sent.
4 gt A
3 ck bl. 10/9/53

liu 1695 cio

RECEIVED
NOV 9
Southern Regional Council

TODAY is Someone's Birthday
TELEGRAPH YOUR GREETING
Call WESTERN UNION from any telephone

WESTERN UNION

(25)..

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

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VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

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KATHERINE STONEY=

CARE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL 63 AUBURN AVE NORTH

EAST TU ATLA=

BE SURE GURNSEY'S SAMPLES CARRY LABEL=

GEORGE MITCHELL=

Done
11/9/53
KS

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

November 27, 1953

Mr George T Guernsey
Associate Director
In Charge of Education
C I O
718 Jackson Place, N W
Washington, D C

Dear George:

Just after you wrote your original letter about the Schools and the Courts pamphlet, the Secretary-Treasurer sent you several copies and later I wrote you a letter. Later still we put you on the subscription list to receive NEW SOUTH and that is why the October, 1953, edition hit you.

Meanwhile here are two more copies of the Schools and Courts issue. I do hope the CIO will order several hundred copies. It is just amazing how well it has been picked up and used.

Sincerely yours

George S Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm-t

Congress of Industrial Organizations

718 Jackson Place, N. W. Washington 6, D. C.

Office of
STANLEY H. RUTTENBERG, Director
Department of Education and Research

Cable Address "CIOLABOR"

EXecutive 3-5581

November 24, 1953

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

Today I received in the mail the October 1953 edition of "New South." I don't know if this was sent by you or not.

However, what I wrote and asked you to send me the edition dealing with the summary of segregation in education.

Sincerely yours,

George T. Guernsey

George T. Guernsey
Associate Director
In Charge of Education

liu 1695 cio

November sixteen, 1953

Mr John Connors
Workers Educational Bureau
1525 "H" Street
Washington, D C

Dear John:

I am all gratitude for Mr Schnitzler's most kind check for $1000.00 which he sent November six. It helps us enormously at a time of great need.

And mighty kind of you to want a thousand copies of QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. I delivered them to the expressman day before yesterday. Your sending them out will be a very great contribution to the understanding of the whole issue throughout the Southern states.

Sincerely yours

George S Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm-t

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WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

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1954 APR 1 PM 2 58

TO ATLANTA

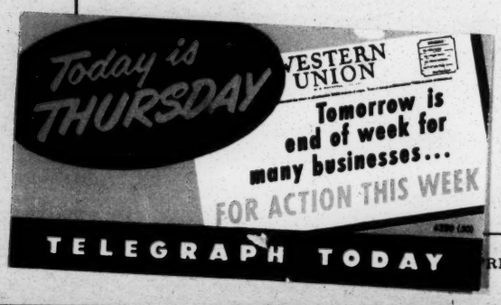
A.WA324 PD=WUX WASHINGTON DC 1 239PME=

GEORGE MITCHELL, SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL=

=63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST ATLA=

ARE YOU FREE WEEK OF MAY 23-29 TO TEACH AT OUR ALABAMA SCHOOL, CAMP MAC, TALLADEGA? =

=GEORGE T GUERNSEY=



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Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

George Guernsey
CIO 718 Jackson Pl NW
Washington DC

Free and glad to come. Pressed for time, and would appreciate trimming endsof week to shortest possible, but will fit what you need

George Mitchell

Congress of Industrial Organizations

718 Jackson Place, N. W. • Washington 6, D. C.

Cable Address "CIOLABOR"

EXECUTIVE 3-5581

May 4, 1954

Dear Sir and Brother:

As I indicated in my previous letter to you, the CIO Department of Education and Research in cooperation with CIO Regions V and XI is sponsoring the third annual CIO Southeastern Leadership Training School at Camp Mac, Talladega, Alabama, May 23-29.

Time is getting short. I hope that your local plans to send delegates to this school which will deal with some of the problems of growing unemployment and an analysis of the Eisenhower administration.

We are hopeful that Buddy Cooper will be available for a session on the right to work legislation, that John Ramsay will be available for a session on community relations and Carey Haigler and Charley Gillman on organizing the south. We are hoping that it might be possible for Desmond Walker, Secretary-Treasurer of the United Rubber Workers to speak at the closing session of the school. Members of the CIO Education and Research Department and other CIO staff members will be available for teaching.

I am enclosing a copy of the folder on the school. Please have your local union or executive board act on this matter immediately and send your registration to our office by airmail.

RECEIVED
MAY 11 1954
Southern Regional Council

Sincerely and fraternally,

George T. Guernsey

George T. Guernsey
Associate Director in Charge of Education

Enclosure

P. S. Members of the Rubber Workers Union should send their registrations to Mr. Joseph Glazer, Education Director, United Rubber Workers, High at Mill Street, Akron 8, Ohio.

C 1 0

June 14, 1954

Mr. George T. Guernsey
Congress of Industrial Organizations
718 Jackson Place, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear George:

Many thanks for your letter, which came along in good time, and for the check. The $100 helps the Council a lot, and the $45.60 puts me in funds for all travel.

I was conscious of some undercurrent of strain this year as last year, but had the feeling that in the last day or so the strain was largely replaced with understanding. I want to learn how to do a better job for you, and will be grateful for an opportunity when we can talk frankly about the changes I should make.

Meanwhile, it was a pleasure to be with you and with your people.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

Congress of Industrial Organizations

718 Jackson Place, N. W. Washington 6, D. C.

Office of
STANLEY H. RUTTENBERG, Director
Department of Education and Research

Cable Address "CIOLABOR"

EXecutive 3-5581

June 1, 1954

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

When we promised to get the check to you by Wednesday, we forgot that Monday was a holiday and the office would be closed.

We are rushing it to you today. The $45.60 is for your expenses in connection with driving up to the school and back. The $100 is for teaching at the school.

We had a good evaluation discussion on Friday with specific comments on some of the classes and workshops. I would like to sit down and talk to you sometime about the comments on your class. There is no question that you stirred the boys to think and sometimes that's kind of rough on them.

I was sorry I did not get to spend more time talking to you about some of the things I am working on.

$145.00
KS.

Sincerely yours,

George T. Guernsey

George T. Guernsey
Associate Director
In Charge of Education

Enclosure
liu 1695 cio

Thanks a lot for good job.

June 24, 1954

Mr. George T. Guernsey
Congress of Industrial Organizations
718 Jackson Place, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear George:

I will set aside September 12-18 (Junaluska) on my calendar, and we can talk about it when you get here. If I happen to be out, talk to Harold Fleming and he will get it all straight for me.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Congress of Industrial Organizations

718 Jackson Place, N. W. Washington 6, D. C.

OFFICE OF
STANLEY H. RUTTENBERG, DIRECTOR
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

EXECUTIVE 3-5581

Cable Address "CIOLABOR"

June 22, 1954

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

I will be writing to you later about our school at Lake Junaluska, September 12-18. I may be in Atlanta soon and if so I will give you a ring.

Sincerely yours,

George

George T. Guernsey
Associate Director
In Charge of Education

liu 1695 cio

RECEIVED
JUN 24 1954
Southern Regional Council

A.F.L.

August 9, 1954

Mr. John D. Connors, Director
Workers Education Bureau
1525 "H" Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear John:

I had a good time with your people in Kentucky. I thought perhaps the tension was a little greater this year on my subject than last. After all the issue is nearer. But people were courteous and only two or three showed real dislike of the views I put forth.

I write to show you a new publication. I do hope you will list it in the Bulletin and maybe you will want to get in a stack to send out to key people. It compresses the main findings of the Ashmore Report; gives the whole of the Supreme Court decision; suggests things to be done in the South; and gives an instructive map of population ratio, county by county.

It is a workable discussion group document, carefully calculated not to get more than a few people angry, and yet to get the main facts and proposals out.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

Congress of Industrial Organizations

OFFICE OF
STANLEY H. RUTTENBERG, DIRECTOR
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

718 Jackson Place, N. W. Washington 6, D. C.

Cable Address "CIOLABOR"

EXECUTIVE 3-5581

August 16, 1954

RECEIVED
AUG 17 1954
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

I was quite interested in the pamphlet. I wonder if anything could be done in reprinting the map so that the different colors would show up more clearly?

I have had two meetings of the Montgomery County PTA Committee on Integrated Schools and Integrated PTA's and it's not as easy as you may think. Is there any time when you would be coming through Washington when we could consider scheduling you as perhaps one of three authorities who would lecture to the parents of Montgomery County on this problem? I am hoping to have some money for this but I am not sure I would be able to pay your expenses plus some kind of honorarium.

I assume you have marked our North Carolina School in your date book for September 12-18. I will be writing to you about this later.

Sincerely yours,

George

George T. Guernsey
Associate Director
In Charge of Education

liu 1695 cio

August 17, 1954

Mr. George T. Guernsey
Congress of Industrial Organizations
718 Jackson Place, N. E.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear George:

The pamphlet is a good one, notwithstanding the defects in the map. The truth is we gave the printer a hand-colored model with the color tones built up toward the dark brown for the black belt counties. But Atlanta printers are unfamiliar with color work maps, and without showing us proofs the man ran off 20,000 copies as is, and I didn't have the heart to make him do them all over again. We thought we would just clear it in the next edition. But the next edition is some months away and we ought to move this one. Help us get it out if you can. It teaches the lesson the way it is.

I have no Washington trip on the schedule, but will remember the possibility of being useful in Montgomery County, and will let you know ahead of any trip I make.

September 12-18 at Junaluska is still on my calendar, and I will be there. It is awkward when I am so much needed in the office, but nothing gets things further along than reaching your people.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

September 22, 1954

Mr. George T. Guernsey
Congress of Industrial Organizations
718 Jackson Place, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear George:

The Herald-Tribune Forum is paying for a ride to New York for me on October 18. I could spend at least the afternoon and evening of ~~Wednesday, October~~ 20, in the Washington area. Would that do you any good?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gom - changed to thur - oct. 21

GSM/eab

September 29, 1954

Mr. George T. Guernsey
Congress of Industrial Organizations
718 Jackson Place, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear George:

Many thanks for the check for the Junaluska trip. The CIO is most generous to our Council, and I gladly put back into it that week's teaching.

I will certainly be in Washington the 21st, and I am entirely at your service that afternoon and evening.

If you need to be in touch with me before I get in touch with you, leave a message at the Cosmos Club. Dinner with the Guernseys sounds most inviting.

I have the warmest admiration for Ken Clark and think he is doing the ablest thinking of anyone in this whole field.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Congress of Industrial Organizations

OFFICE OF
STANLEY H. RUTTENBERG, DIRECTOR
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

718 Jackson Place, N. W. Washington 6, D. C.

Cable Address "CIOLABOR"

EXECUTIVE 3-5581

September 27, 1954

RECEIVED
9/29/54
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

I am enclosing a check for $27.50 for your expenses at Lake Junaluska. We also, of course, absorb the cost of your room and board. We took a financial licking on this school so I hope that this will cover you completely.

I have spoken to my Montgomery County PTA Committee. The date of October 21 will be fine. Maybe I can line up a teacher group in the afternoon and a parents group in the evening and you can have dinner at our house. I am also checking with Ken Clark.

Incidentally Emerson Smith tell you I asked he to see him on the 21st
eb

Sincerely yours,

George

George T. Guernsey
Associate Director
In Charge of Education

liu 1695 cio

October 15, 1954

Mr. George T. Guernsey
Congress of Industrial Organizations
718 Jackson Place, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear George:

Fair enough. I will call you the morning of October 21, and will be on hand for a 4:15 meeting and will be available anywhere you say for the meeting. Dinner and so on sounds fine.

I will sleep that night at the Cosmos Club, 2120 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., DUpont 7-7783.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

/c

Congress of Industrial Organizations

718 Jackson Place, N. W. Washington 6, D. C.

OFFICE OF
STANLEY H. RUTTENBERG, DIRECTOR
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

EXECUTIVE 3-5581

Cable Address "CIOLABOR"

October 12, 1954

RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George Mitchell, Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

We are going to have a meeting of about 35 teachers, negro and white, in the afternoon starting about 4:15 p. m. on Thursday, October 21. I hope to have some kind of dinner with ministers and an evening meeting for the public which will be attended primarily by PTA members.

If this is too much, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

George

George T. Guernsey
Associate Director
In Charge of Education

liu 1695 cio

Call me the morning of Oct 21.

November 3, 1954

Mr. George T. Guernsey
Congress of Industrial Organizations
718 Jackson Place, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear George:

Many thanks for the Schools and the Courts, all generously prepaid.

I do hope our two dollars are together at St. Andrews.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Congress of Industrial Organizations

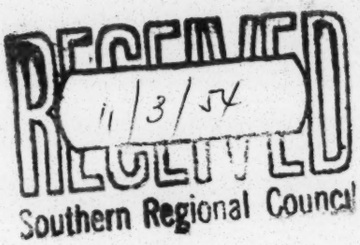
718 Jackson Place, N. W. Washington 6, D. C.

OFFICE OF
STANLEY H. RUTTENBERG, DIRECTOR
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

EXECUTIVE 3-5581

Cable Address "CIOLABOR"

November 1, 1954



Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

Thanks for your note of October 16. Everybody enjoyed your visit, especially the Guernsey kids. Judy has written to Scotland already.

We are shipping back the copies of The Schools and the Courts that we have left. I will be putting in an order for "Answers for Action" sometime within the next couple weeks.

Sincerely yours,

George

George T. Guernsey
Associate Director
In Charge of Education

liu 1695 cio

November 8, 1954

Mr. George T. Guernsey
Congress of Industrial Organizations
718 Jackson Place, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear George:

Here is the pamphlet with the map in its much improved state. Nobody praises the lurid pinky-purple. But in the manipulation with screens and the colors, that is what came out. Next time I have a job like this to do I will get you to put your knowledge on it.

We would love to send you any amount you want. This new printing cost us 15.4¢ per copy. Could we charge you that much rather than 15¢ flat?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

Congress of Industrial Organizations

718 Jackson Place, N. W. Washington 6, D. C.

OFFICE OF
STANLEY H. RUTTENBERG, DIRECTOR
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

EXECUTIVE 3-5581

Cable Address "CIOLABOR"

November 5, 1954

RECEIVED 11/8/54
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

Would you please send me a copy of the pamphlet with the new map as soon as it is off the press? I would think that we could order another 1,000 copies and our order might go up to 2,500 at 15¢ a copy.

I stopped in Atlanta last Friday night but did not call you because I got in so late.

Sincerely yours,

George

George T. Guernsey
Associate Director
In Charge of Education

liu 1695 cio

Thanks for the letter

December 13, 1954

Mr. George T. Guernsey
Congress of Industrial Organizations
718 Jackson Place, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear George:

I am going to stop in Washington for several hours in the mid-part of Saturday, December 18th. Maggie Garrity of the Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems is managing my time. Seems to be a matter of Arlington County.

If she will fit in any time when you and I can be together about matters in Montgomery County, I am delighted.

Do hope the convention came out to your satisfaction and that you can order some more Answers for Action.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Congress of Industrial Organizations

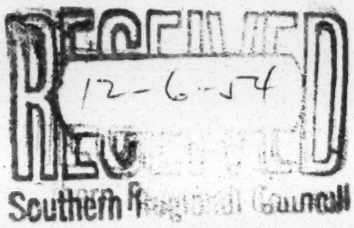
OFFICE OF
STANLEY H. RUTTENBERG, DIRECTOR
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

718 Jackson Place, N. W. Washington 6, D. C.

EXECUTIVE 3-5581

Cable Address "CIOLABOR"

December 2, 1954
(dictated November 30)



Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

We seem to have hit some snags in Montgomery County. Nothing much has been done. If you are coming through Washington again, I'd like to talk to you a little about the problem. If you could arrange time, I'd like to have you have dinner with some of the ministers and some of the other key people.

The new mat looks good. We won't order any just now. I am planning to talk to several groups at the CIO Convention and place the order along about December.

Sincerely,

George

George T. Guernsey
Associate Director
In Charge of Education

Plans to be in Washington 12/18 enroute to Atlanta from New York

liu 1695 cio

January 14, 1955

(Dictated January 13)

Mr. George T. Guernsey
Congress of Industrial Organizations
718 Jackson Place, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear George:

Mighty nice of you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS
718 JACKSON PLACE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

TRANSMITTAL SLIP

Date 1/10/55, 19.

TO: George Mitchell

FROM:

JAN 13 1955

xv For your information

Note and return to me

Per your request

For your action

Comments:

Have chartered 2 Negro PTA's in Montgomery County

83

January 10, 1955

To: Walter P. Reuther

From: George T. Guernsey

Recently, we received a copy of a letter from George Mitchell, Executive Director of the Southern Reginaal Council asking that the Council be considered for a grant of $1,000 for the year 1955.

The Southern Regional Council has been extremely helpful to our Department. George Mitchell has taught in a number of CIO schools and his pamphlet on the school integration problem has been widely distributed through our Department to southern CIO staff and to our councils.

The Southern Regional Council is doing an excellent job on the school desegregation problem. I hope that the grant for 1955 can be made.

liu 1695 cio

January 24, 1955

Mr. George T. Guernsey
Congress of Industrial Organizations
718 Jackson Place, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear George:

I haven't seen CIO's new brief called, "Building Democracy in the Classroom," or as yet the mimeod discussion guide on desegregating schools. Would appreciate.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

February 15, 1955

Mr. George T. Guernsey
Congress of Industrial Organizations
718 Jackson Place, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear George:

I didn't get hold of you when I was in Washington and I am told that I should have. Anything I can do?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

February 18, 1955

Mr. George T. Guernsey
Congress of Industrial Organizations
718 Jackson Place, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear George:

You will succeed in pushing through what you are after in Montgomery County.

I won't come through again without finding you.

The CIO sent us thirty-odd copies of Build Democracy in the Classroom, and we are busily sending them out to all our state staff people. Nice job!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Congress of Industrial Organizations

718 Jackson Place, N. W. Washington 6, D. C.

Office of
STANLEY H. RUTTENBERG, Director
Department of Education and Research

Cable Address "CIOLABOR"

EXecutive 3-5581

February 8, 1955

FEB 18 1955

Mr. George Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

I am sending you, under separate cover, the pamphlet on our brief filed before the Supreme Court on school integration. The pamphlet is entitled "Build Democracy in the Classroom." We would be glad to send you enough copies to mail to whatever mailing lists you maintain.

I am sorry I missed you on Friday night. I was away from my home between 8:15 and 9:45. When are you due in Washington again or plan to be going through and could stop? I am enclosing a clipping on our latest developments in Montgomery County.

Sincerely yours,

George

George T. Guernsey
Associate Director
In Charge of Education

Enclosure

liu 1695 cio

February 23, 1955

Mr. George T. Guernsey
Congress of Industrial Organizations
718 Jackson Place, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear George:

If you could buy 500 copies of Changing Patterns in the New South we could cut the price down to $200.00.

They could go up by the cheapest way, which may be motor Express. I do hope that will work out.

In the normal flow of things, the next time I am in Washington is April 13th for a meeting of the Associated Church Press. I have no engagements the 12th or the 14th, and could doubtless do your bidding. But try to let me know as soon as you can.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Congress of Industrial Organizations

718 Jackson Place, N. W. Washington 6, D. C.

Office of
STANLEY H. RUTTENBERG, Director
Department of Education and Research

Cable Address "CIOLABOR"

EXecutive 3-5581

February 21, 1955

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

FEB 23 1955

Dear George:

Please give me a price on 500 copies of Changing Patterns in the New South.

We're beginning to have our troubles in Montgomery County, and when I get a chance I'll send you a blow-by- blow description. Will you be in Washington any time in the next two months? I've got a couple of committees that would like to meet with you. They don't have the money to pay your way, unfortunately.

assoc. church Press meeting in Washington

eod

Sincerely,

George

George T. Guernsey
Associate Director
In Charge of Education

liu 1695 cio

Suggest we quote price of $200.00 for 500 plus postage and send cheapest way. (possibly Motor Express)

KS.

February 28, 1955

Mr. George T. Guernsey
Congress of Industrial Organizations
718 Jackson Place, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear George:

All my travel for the next month is out the other way to Chicago and Cincinnati.

Technically, I am available untravelled between March 10th or March 14th, and after March 18th up until the 25th or the 26th. And again from March 30th.

My first trip in your direction is Wednesday, April 13th, when I have to be in Washington for a meeting of the Associated Church Press. Would that April 13th period be too late for the Montgomery County people? If it is, pick an earlier one, but it would mean at their expense.

In any case, I hear from John Hope that you and I and John are likely to be in conference pretty soon.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Congress of Industrial Organizations

718 Jackson Place, N. W. Washington 6, D. C.

Office of
STANLEY H. RUTTENBERG, Director
Department of Education and Research

Cable Address "CIOLABOR"

EXecutive 3-5581

February 24, 1955

FEB 26 1955

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

The copies of "Build Democracy in the Classroom" came from us.

We are having a pretty rough time in Montgomery County and some of the people like Irene Osborne think you should come up here. Our main problem is with the up county rural group which has proposed a twelve year program for integration grade by grade. The Board of Education Advisory Committee is reporting this week. The Committee itself voted 10-9 against the twelve year program.

I would think that a school should hire consultative service to work on this problem. Can you give me a couple of dates when you will be in the area? I assume you are traveling quite a bit.

Sincerely yours,

George

George T. Guernsey
Associate Director
In Charge of Education

liu 1695 cio

Congress of Industrial Organizations

718 Jackson Place, N. W. Washington 6, D. C.

Office of
STANLEY H. RUTTENBERG, Director
Department of Education and Research

Cable Address "CIOLABOR"

EXecutive 3-5581

March 8, 1955

MAR 9 1955

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

3/28/55
Ticket for gym

Dear George:

I just noticed in the English Journal that Miss Lou Labrant, who used to teach at Ohio State University and at New York University, is serving Atlanta University as a consultant.

I think she would remember me and I would suggest that you get in touch with her and acquaint her with the work you are doing. Perhaps she could be of some help. Would you please tell her hello for me and tell her where I am. I have not seen her for about ten years.

Sincerely yours,

George T. Guernsey

George T. Guernsey
Associate Director
In Charge of Education

liu 1695 cio

March 22, 1955

Mr. George T. Guernsey
Congress of Industrial Organizations
718 Jackson Place, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear George:

I need the $1,000 that we asked the CIO for this year. I begin to be a little fearful that in the prospect of fusion my thousand might vanish. Do speak an additional good word for me at some point where it will do good.

See you, I hope, April 13th or thereabouts.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
LABOR OMNIA VINCIT
Org'd. Nov. 15, 1881

Executive Council
President, GEORGE MEANY
Secretary-Treasurer, WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER
A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.

First Vice President, MATTHEW WOLL, 200 East 70th Street, New York, N. Y.
Second Vice President, GEO. M. HARRISON, Railway Clerks' Bldg., Cincinnati, O.
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Tenth Vice President, D. W. TRACY, 1200 Fifteenth St., N.W., Washington, D. C.
Eleventh Vice President, WILLIAM L. MCFETRIDGE, 318 W. Randolph Street, Chicago 6, Ill.
Twelfth Vice President, JAMES C. PETRILLO, 570 Lexington Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.
Thirteenth Vice President, DAVE BECK, 100 Indiana Ave. N.W., Washington, D. C.
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LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE NATIONAL 8-3870-1-2-3-4
CABLE ADDRESS AFEL.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
~~WORKERS EDUCATION BUREAU~~
JOHN D. CONNORS, DIRECTOR
1625 EYE STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

Washington 1, D. C.

April 20, 1955

APR 21 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

Thank you for your letter of April 6 and your good words about "Labor and Education in 1954".

All the information we had about the Fair Practices Conference in Toronto was gleaned from labor papers or periodicals which have since been thrown away. I am sure if you want to write to the Labor Council there they would be glad to tell you how they set up such a conference. The address of the District Labor Council of Toronto is Labor Temple, 167 Church Street, Toronto.

With every good wish,

Sincerely yours,

John

John D. Connors
Director of Education

C:R:J
oeiu#2

April 6, 1955

Mr. John D. Connors
Director of Education
American Federation of Labor
American Federation of Labor Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear John:

Your Report for 1954 is a beautiful job; encouraging and forward-looking in every way. Especial praise for the items on pp. 22 and 39 on the Supreme Court decision.

I noticed that Toronto had a Fair Practices Conference (October 31, 1954). Sounds interesting. Can you tell me a little about how they did it, and what they discussed, and so on? I have in the back of my head working out an arrangement under which our Southern Regional Council could offer to help staff and supply material for any Southern organized-labor groups who might wish to open that problem.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Congress of Industrial Organizations

718 Jackson Place, N. W. Washington 6, D. C.

Office of
STANLEY H. RUTTENBERG, Director
Department of Education and Research

Cable Address "CIOLABOR"

EXecutive 3-5581

April 21, 1955

...R 25 1955

Mr. George Mitchell, Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

I followed up on the money problems.

Thanks a lot for the help on Montgomery County. I will let you know what happens on the Wednesday night vote.

clip to pd.

Sincerely yours,

George

George T. Guernsey
Associate Director
In Charge of Education

liu 1695 cio

P. S. I have just discovered that today is Thursday and George dictated this last Saturday. I am enclosing clipping from Washington Post on the Wednesday night meeting, which was last night.

Elizabeth

Congress of Industrial Organizations

718 Jackson Place, N. W. • Washington 6, D. C.

Cable Address "CIOLABOR"

EXecutive 3-5581

April 28, 1955

Dear Sir and Brother:

We are enclosing the folder on the CIO Southeastern Leadership Training School to be held at the Blue Ridge Assembly, Black Mountain, North Carolina, June 12-18, 1955.

This annual week-long CIO Summer School covers the states of Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi and South Carolina and is open to local union members from all locals in these states.

Staff members of the CIO Department of Education and Research will be available for teaching the timely and useful courses described in the folder. Workshops will be held each afternoon to help delegates become better and more active union members.

Please have your local union or executive board act on selecting delegates to attend this school. Send your registrations in as soon as possible. You will find the registration blank on the back of the folder enclosed with this letter.

Fraternally yours,

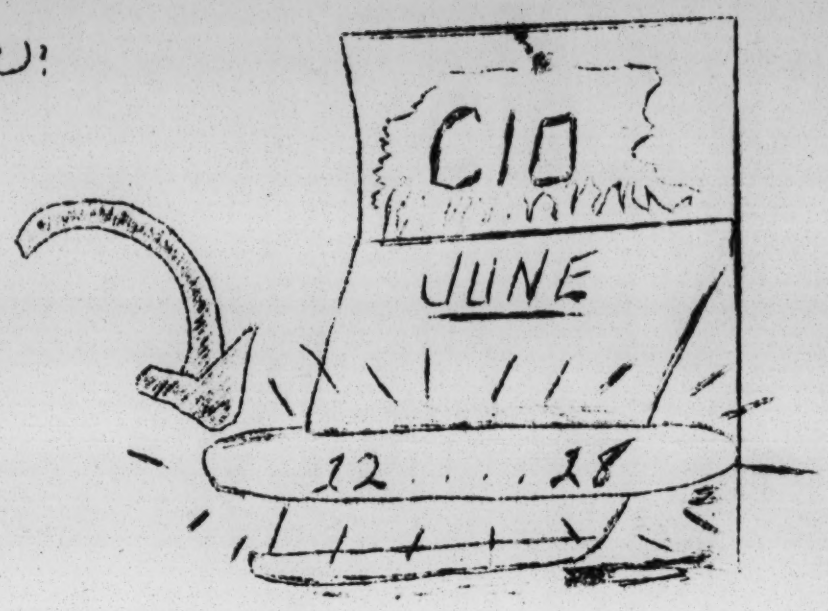
George T. Guernsey

George T. Guernsey
Associate Director
In Charge of Education

P. S. Members of Rubber Workers unions should send their registrations directly to Mr. Joseph Glazer, Education Director, URW-CIO, High and Mill Streets, Akron, Ohio. Members of Textile Workers unions should send their registrations directly to Mr. Lawrence Rogin, Education Director, TWUA-CIO, 99 University Place, New York City. All other unions should send their registrations to this office.

Mark your local's calendar for:

Southeastern C.I.O. Summer School



WHEN: June 12-18, 1955

WHERE: BLUE RIDGE ASSEMBLY
Black Mountain, N. C.

COST: $45 for Tuition, board, room

This annual, week-long CIO Summer School covers the states of Alabama, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina of CIO Region V and Mississippi of CIO Region XI.

COURSES... Timely and useful classes on --

- LABOR HISTORY
- ECONOMICS OF THE SOUTH
- BUILDING YOUR LOCAL UNIONS
- ISSUES OF 1955

WORKSHOPS... To help delegates become better and more active members.

- POLITICAL ACTION
- STEWARD'S TRAINING
- PUBLIC SPEAKING
- BUILDING LOCAL EDUCATION COMMITTEES
- PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

Informal evening programs and a school picnic will make evenings enjoyable and informative.

STAFF

Staff members of the National CIO Dept. of Education and Research will be present to conduct the courses and workshops. Special feature will be George Mitchell of the Southern Regional Council with a wealth of information in the course "Economic of the South."

YOUR LOCAL WILL RECEIVE A PRINTED FOLDER ON THE SCHOOL IN THE NEAR FUTURE. TAKE IT UP AT YOUR NEXT LOCAL UNION MEETING!!!

To: CIO Department of Education and Research
Attention: George T. Guernsey, In Charge of Education
718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Please register the following delegate(s) for the Southeastern CIO School, June 12-18, 1955. Fee of $45 each for tuition, room and board will be paid in full before the opening of the school. ($10 of fee is not returnable.)

NAME . . . . . UNION . . . . . .

NAME . . . . . Address . . . . . .

NAME . . . . . City. . . . . Zone . . State . . . .

May 5, 1955

TO: AH

FROM: GSM GSM

The man Cornbluh, employed in the Workers Education Bureau of the CIO under George Guernsey, is out on a recruiting trip for students for the CIO school at which I am to teach at Blue Ridge, North Carolina, June 12-17.

He asked for some materials:

(1) One copy of each of those old issues of New South which, respectively, examined and mapped reapportionment needs in Alabama, South Carolina, and Virginia.

(2) From several states in the lower South, examples of the statutes and/or constitutional amendments lately enacted or responsibly discussed as white hopes for avoiding desegregation of the public schools.

Ala. Mr. Dilly
Ga. "Statesman Speaks" (M.33, La.)
SC. see statesman
Fla. see clips
NC - see statesman (resolutions)

Also, if you will please, your own best effort at pithily compressed analysis of the device proposed. By analysis I mean description of the device proposed. And good if you could add some hint as to the Achilles Heel of the device at law.

I suggest that you also run into this group of items the correct quote from the White Primary Case in which the court said, in effect, that the writ ran against the sophisticated as well as the simple-minded effort at evasion.

(3) Some such list of what he called the ~~prospective~~ encouraging things, as we have from time to time compiled from other people; i. e., Negro police officers, Negro members of the city councils and school boards, localities in which parochial schools have been opened, Fayetteville and Charleston and Arkansas, and anything else calculated to bestir the laggard purposes. — expert

Perhaps this is ilumned if I tell you what he told me: that customarily they pass out to the students on arrival at the school a manual, or textlet, containing materials helpful to the subjects to be discussed.

In effect, I am asking you to try to put together some three pages of the manual.

They acknowledge the responsibility to edit and dress and alter and decorate what you may be good enough to scratch together.

The material is to be mailed, preferably within about a week, to George Guernsey, Congress of Industrial Organizations, 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.

May 18, 1955

Mr. John Conners
American Federation of Labor
1625 Eye Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear John:

Nice to have the May, 1955, Newsletter; and pleasant to note that you gave a listing to Lillian Smith's book, Now is the Time It is a good book, with her ideas well and persuasively put.

I hope that somewhere in our joint batting about this Summer we will encounter each other.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

JUL 2 1955

Congress of Industrial Organizations

718 Jackson Place, N. W. Washington 6, D. C.

Office of
STANLEY H. RUTTENBERG, Director
Department of Education and Research

Cable Address "CIOLABOR"

EXecutive 3-5581

June 30, 1955

Mr. George Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

I am enclosing a check for your expenses and honorarium. Thanks very much for all your help. Please put down on your calendar our school at Lake Junaluska, North Carolina, September 11-17. This will be for Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia and North Carolina.

received
131.09
KS

On the possibility of using you for an evening program in Colorado, August 18, I will have to let you know later. There is some doubt now about whether our school will be held. Keep me posted on the rest of the CIO contribution. I will try to ride herd on it.

I spoke at the NAACP meeting in Atlantic City with Herman Long on "Mobilizing the Total Community." We are having some troubles with our school board. They have tabled a motion to have full integration of the elementary schools by 1956 and the high schools by 1957. I thought this thing was all worked out but apparently not. I guess we will have to set up some kind of committee to ride herd on it.

If you are going to be around in this area anytime in the next three weeks, let me know and I will set up an evening meeting where we could talk a little bit about this.

Sincerely yours,

George T. Guernsey

George T. Guernsey
Associate Director
In Charge of Education

liu 1695 cio

GSM/vc

July 22, 1955

Mr. George Guernsey
Congress of Industrial Organizations
718 Jackson Place N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear George:

Alright for Junalaska beginning September 11.

Would see if you could set me up for a 4-day schedule that would release me Thursday night, September 15, so I could be back in the office Friday 16 ?

Not essential, but would help a great deal.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/vc

Congress of Industrial Organizations

718 Jackson Place, N. W. Washington 6, D. C.

Office of
STANLEY H. RUTTENBERG, Director
Department of Education and Research

Cable Address "CIOLABOR"

EXecutive 3-5581

July 20, 1955

JUL 22 1955

George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George,

The Upper South School is definitely set for Sept. 11 to 17 at Lake Junaluska. We will be expecting you there.

Fraternally,

George

George Guernsey

Congress of Industrial Organizations

718 Jackson Place, N. W. Washington 6, D. C.

Office of
STANLEY H. RUTTENBERG, Director
Department of Education and Research

Cable Address "CIOLABOR"

EXecutive 3-5581

July 26, 1955

JUL 28 1955

Mr. George Mitchell, Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

I want to thank you for your participation in the Southeastern CIO School at Blue Ridge this year.

I think this was one of the best schools we've ever had in the Southeast and am grateful for your contribution to it.

Sincerely and fraternally,

George

George T. Guernsey
Associate Director
In Charge of Education

liu 1695 cio

When will you be in Wash. D.C.? Why not stop by with your family?

July 29, 1955

Mr. John D. Connors
Director of Education
American Federation of Labor
1625 Eye Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear John:

I was greatly impressed with the standards and the whole conduct of the two Southern labor schools this summer. So impressed that I have written Mr. Meaney and praised with earnestness the attitudes manifest at both schools. Under the circumstances, I do not think it courteous to spread around copies of my letter to Mr. Meaney. But doubtless it will be passed on to you. In any case, I wanted you to know that obviously your people are doing a bang-up job. And the local union people, who were quite the dominant part of both schools, are stretching their minds, jumps at a time.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
JOHN D. CONNORS, DIRECTOR
1625 EYE ST., N.W., SUITE 914
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

August 29, 1955

AUG 31 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

It was very kind of you to write to President Meany about your impressions of the two sessions of the 1955 Southern AFL Labor School, and I appreciate your letting me know that you have done so.

I am very sure, from my own observations in previous years and from reports from this year's School, that a good part of the success of them has been due to your fine work.

With every good wish,

Sincerely yours,

John

John D. Connors
Director of Education

C:R:J

oeiu#2

September 20, 1955

Mr. George T. Guernsey
Congress of Industrial Organizations
718 Jackson Place, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear George:

I remember with interest and anticipation your plan to order about a six months back supply of issues of New South for various local industrial union councils in the Southern states.

Had a grand time at Junaluska and thought it quite a remarkable gathering. To my mind, the people came around pretty well towards the end.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
(Dictated September 19th)

September 26, 1955

Mr. George T. Guernsey
Congress of Industrial Organizations
718 Jackson Place, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear George:

Many thanks for the check, which helps. And thanks, too, for checking into the 375 which should come -- we hope.

I will have to give less time next Summer to the schools, but I will do some of it, and there are other people that can carry much of the load.

Tell Judy all aboard for Scotland.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Congress of Industrial Organizations

718 Jackson Place, N. W. Washington 6, D. C.

Office of
STANLEY H. RUTTENBERG, Director
Department of Education and Research

Cable Address "CIOLABOR"

EXecutive 3-5581

September 23, 1955

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

SEP 24 1955

Dear George:

Thanks a lot for coming to the school. If you really carry through with your plan to do only two schools next year, do them for us. In some ways I thought this was one of the best southern schools we have had.

I am still checking on the CIO contribution to the Southern Regional Council. I am also trying to get Judy to go to Scotland for the second year without much success. I'll do something about the 50 subscriptions.

Your check for your expenses in the sum of $131.66 is enclosed. Again, thanks a lot.

Sincerely yours,

George

George T. Guernsey
Associate Director
In Charge of Education

Enclosure - Check

October 11, 1955

Mr. George T. Guernsey
Congress of Industrial Organizations
718 Jackson Place, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear George:

For six months I am on loan to the Southern Regional Council. I will be visiting in twelve Southern states working with the Councils on Human Relations towards progress in school desegregation. Beginning April 1, I will be in Philadelphia for A.F.S.C. looking for a way for us to be helpful on the same subject.

I don't know much yet, but I am learning.

Greetings and best regards,

Sincerely,

Irene Osborne

IO/ys

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W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

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MR. GEORGE T. GUERNSEY
CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS
718 JACKSON PLACE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

NASHVILLE NOVEMBER 20TH AND 21ST O.K.

GEORGE S. MITCHELL

November 4, 1955

Mr. John D. Conners
Director of Education
American Federation of Labor
Department of Education
1625 Eye Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear John:

A couple of weeks ago the Attorney General of Georgia made a big speech, mightily jumping on the NAACP which he mislabelled un-American. In the course of it he took some sideswipes at the Southern Regional Council and the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation, which we help.

Such controversies are silly, but if not straightened out do damage. Here are the straightener-outers.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encls.

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This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

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GEORGE MITCHELL, SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL=

63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST TU ATLA=

MUST HAVE EXPENSES TODAY, BY RETURN WIRE, IF YOU EXPECT THEM TO BE PAID=

GEORGE T GUERNSEY=

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WESTERN UNION
Answer by WIRE
ENDER WAITING
6280(54)

November 22, 1955.

Mr. George Guernsey,
Congress of Industrial Organizations,
718, Jackson Place, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear George,

Enjoyed the Conference. Thought it did much good, though much remains.

Expenses for GSM:

Plane fare - 31.02	Atlanta-Nashville-Atlanta.
Airport bus and airport cabs.	4.00
City bus, Nashville	.15
Hotel	2.50
Meals	1.75
Total	39.42

Call on us again, and every best wish for you and the things you stand for, in the changes.

Yours sincerely,

GEM:rl.

Labor's - Connors

January 27, 1956

Mr. John D. Connors, Director of Education
AFL-CIO
1625 "I" Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Mr. Connors:

Good fortune had already furnished me with a copy of Volume 1, Number 1 of AFL-CIO Education News and Views; but I hasten to write on my best union letterhead and ask to be kept on the list to get the maggie.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

P.S. I am coming to Washington about Monday, February 6 and will hope to catch you or some of the others in.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Department of Education

1625 I Street, N.W.

Washington 6, D. C.

NAtional 8-3870

RECEIVED JAN 27 1956

GEORGE MEANY
President

WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER
Secretary-Treasurer

January 16, 1956

Dear Sir and Brother:

We are enclosing a copy of the first issue of a new monthly publication put out by the AFL-CIO Education Department. If you wish to receive this periodical, free of charge, please send us a formal request on your union letterhead, giving the following information: your name, address, and the position you hold in your union.

While we may not be able to add all the returns we receive to the mailing list of the AFL-CIO Education News and Views, we will do our best to send it to those who indicate by their union office that they are in the best position to use it.

If you wish to receive this monthly publication, please send us your request no later than February 15.

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

JOHN D. CONNORS
Director of Education

JDC:ejm
liu 1695 afl-cio

AFL-CIO
EDUCATION
NEWS and VIEWS

1625 EYE STREET, N.W. ★ WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

VOL. I, NO. I JANUARY, 1956 TEN CENTS

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Connors Heads New AFL-CIO Education Department

Meeting in New York City on December 5, a new, merged labor movement was set up consisting of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Education staffs from the former AFL and the former CIO were merged into a new AFL-CIO Education Department. President George Meany announced after the convention that John D. Connors, former Director of the AFL Department of Education would head the new Education Department. Two assistant directors, John E. Cosgrove and George T. Guernsey, were named. Former AFL Education Department members besides Cosgrove, now part of the merged Education Department are: Bess K. Roberts, Caroline Hodgin, Laura Belle Dawson, Vivian Johnson and Mary Bergman. Former CIO Education staff members besides Guernsey who joined the new Department are: Stuart P. Brock, Hy Kornbluh and Elizabeth J. Miller.

George Harrison Named Chairman

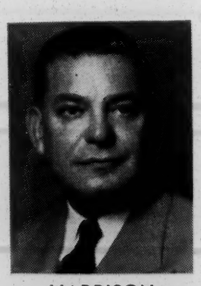
Named a week later to head the Education Committee was George M. Harrison, President of the Railway Clerks. Other members of the Education Committee named by President Meany are as follows: I. W. Abel (USA), James Brownlow (Metal Trades Department). Emery Bacon (USA), Fannia Cohn (ILGWU), John D. Connors (AFL-CIO), Arthur Elder (ILGWU), Joseph Glazer, (URCLPWA), Pat Greathouse (UAW), Joseph Keenan (IBEW), O. A. Knight (OCAWIU), Carl Megel (AFT), Jules Pagano (CWA), Paul Phillips (Paper Makers), Lawrence Rogin (TWUA), Peter Schoemann (Plumbers), and Brendan Sexton (UAW).

During the convention, the AFL-CIO Education Department arranged a film showing which was held on Tuesday, December 6 at the ILGWU Headquarters Films viewed by the convention delegates who attended the showing were: "For Fair Play," produced by the Pennsylvania State Commission on Industrial Race Relations; "The Story of the NLRB," produced by Rutgers University; "My Name Is Mary Brown," (ILGWU film); "Faith in the Future," produced by the Glass Bottle Blowers Association; and the revised, sound filmstrip produced by the AFL Education Department "Mr. Fraud—Right to Wreck Man."

Slides and Manuals Featured at Convention

Exhibits were prepared by the two former Educational Departments and educational material distributed both to the delegates to the convention and to the general public. Featured at the AFL booth were two newly produced automatically projected slide stories—one on the AFL-CIO merger and one on the Education Department. These will be made available to affiliated organizations which wish to use them. CIO's Manual for Discussion based on the materials prepared for the 1955 CIO summer school program was featured at its booth.

CONNORS


HARRISON

AFL-CIO Convention Supports Better Schools

At its recent Convention the AFL-CIO emphasized the importance of good schools, calling for the passage of various federal aid bills.

In reference to federal aid for states which defy the Supreme Court Decision, the convention said:

> **"that no federal funds should be granted to any state which takes action in defiance of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, provided that funds should be made available to such school districts as conform to the decision."**

To secure and hold good teachers, the convention stressed that local communities must:

1. **provide adequate pay.**
2. **assure the teacher freedom to teach the truth.**
3. **provide job security, with the legal right to bargain collectively.**
4. **develop recognition of the joint responsibility of the family, school, and community for the child's conduct.**
5. **provide good working conditions including relief from clerical and other non-teaching assignments, a free lunch period, full recognition of "extra-curricular activities" as an integral part of the school's work.**

Copies of the AFL-CIO convention resolution on education may be had by writing to the AFL-CIO Education Department, 1625 Eye Street, N. W., Room 914, Washington 6, D. C.

AFL-CIO
EDUCATION
NEWS and VIEWS

1625 EYE STREET, N.W. ★ WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

George Meany.....President
Wm. F. Schnitzler.....Sec'y.-Treas.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

John D. Connors, Director

Republication of matter contained in this News Letter, with due credit, is invited. Readers' comments and criticisms are solicited.

Subscribers are requested to give prompt notice of change of address. Published monthly at 1625 Eye Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. AFL-CIO affiliates receive this periodical free; others may subscribe at $1.00 a year. Single copies, 10c.

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January Education Meetings

Jan. 20-21—Labor Conference on Automation, conducted at Los Angeles State College, California, with the cooperation of the AFL-CIO advisory committee.

Jan. 22—Legislative Institute of the United Rubber Workers at Washington, D. C.

Jan. 27-29—Legislative and Political Institute of the Indiana State Federation of Labor at Muncie.

Jan. 9-10—Eighth Annual UN Conference sponsored by the University of Kansas at Lawrence.

January 13-15. Milwaukee Industrial Union Council Weekend Education Conference, Schroder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Jan. 14-15—Conference on Labor and the UN at Ohio State University at Columbus, sponsored by IAM District 52 and two UAW Local unions.

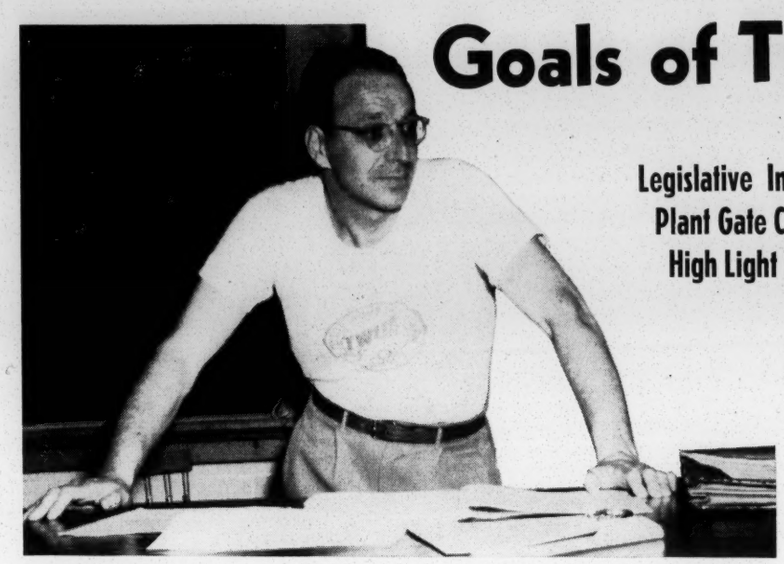
Jan. 15—Labor Institute of the Virginia State Federation of Labor at Richmond.

The Department of Education of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen has initiated a program of One-Day Institutes, with the co-operation of local leadership. In San Francisco such a meeting was held for the leadership of Locals 203 and 508, and in Baltimore for Local 149.

In Baltimore local leaders had the co-operation of Edward Johns, executive secretary of the Baltimore Federation of Labor.

Other One-Day Institutes are being planned for Texas, Pennsylvania, Ohio, California, Kansas, Illinois, Missouri, and the District of Columbia.

Goals of TWUA



Legislative Institutes, Plant Gate Classes, High Light Work

LARRY ROGIN, TWUA EDUCATION DIRECTOR

After 22 years of education experience in a variety of situations including a city central labor body, a resident labor college, a small national union and a large international union, Lawrence Rogin, TWUA education director, has come to believe:

1. That education programs must be integrated with the union's main operations.

2. That the workers education practitioner must be primarily a good discussion leader; able to teach any subject with a little preparation.

He holds that good teaching is based on discussion, that discussion is the basis of adult learning and that new techniques and gadgets must be judged on whether they contribute to good discussion.

He also says that the union educator must be prepared to do whatever other work is required by the needs of his organization as a supplement to his education activities.

Rogin broke into workers education in 1933 at the age of 24 as AFL Federated Trades Council education director in Reading, Pa. He served for two years under Council president George M. Rhodes, now Democratic Congressman from the district.

One of Rogin's friends and a chief advisor was the late James H. Maurer, one of the grand old men of American labor and former Pennsylvania Federation of Labor president and Socialist councilman in Reading.

During 1934 and 1935 Rogin also served as a Reading Times reporter and was a delegate to the Newspaper Guild's 1935 convention in Cleveland. From 1935 to 1937 he was on the staff of Brookwood Labor College in Katonah, N. Y. He was instructor of journalism and history and handled publications and publicity for the college. He also taught in the political science department of City College, N. Y.

On Labor Day, 1937, he became education director of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, at that time part of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, CIO. On this job he also edited the union paper for a time and did some organizing.

Since December, 1941, he has been TWUA education director. He originated that union's pace-setting education program. From 1947 to 1952 he was director of education and publicity.

Some of his other activities have included: Labor member of a U. S. government commission on education in Germany (1946); president, later executive council member, Local 189, American Federation of Teachers; CIO representative, Inter-University Labor Education Committee; vice-president, Adult Education Association of the United States, 1951-52; vice-chairman of American Labor Education Service.

Education Program

This February 12 about 30 TWUA members from 12 states gather at Washington's Hotel Congressional to attend the education department's 1956 legislative institute, beginning the seventh year of this particular program.

Students will visit the AFL-CIO headquarters, a foreign embassy, general sessions and committee hearings of the House and Senate and discuss issues and the political scene with Senators, Congressmen and AFL-CIO experts.

The five-day legislative institutes, originated by TWUA, have proven a marked success in terms of the real test of all workers education programs—what the students actually do after training.

A recent survey indicated that more than half those trained in Washington since the prgoram began are still active in the political and legislative work of their local unions and joint boards.

The inspirational and practical value are recognized by the long list of Senators and Congressmen who have participated in past institutes. Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, for example, told last year's group:

"Minnesota textile workers who have attended have gone about political action with more purpose, good sense and results than those who have not had similar training."

These institutes are, of course, only part of a well-rounded program which includes summer schools, local union education committees, conferences, staff training, preparation of teaching outlines and pamphlets, film promotion and a book club.

Effort is made to integrate all programs with the main operations of the union and the labor movement, and, in the case of local projects, with the relevant community facilities, such as libraries.

Institutes Planned Jointly

The legislative institutes themselves, for example, are planned jointly with the TWUA political action department. The summer schools (which, before the textile slump, were run with the cooperation of the research, legal and insurance and health departments as well as the political action department) have in recent years been run jointly with the CIO education department. These proved very successful.

Three or more have been held each year on a regional basis. The hundreds of TWUA members who have attended were trained in textile problems by the TWUA teaching staff while CIO provided highly competent instructors for political, legislative, economic and general labor subjects.

The TWUA education staff is small compared to years when the industry and the union were thriving. Nearly all of its former members are still workers education practitioners; some in unions, others in universities. But there's a good chance that the summer student might have the opportunity to attend an education program in his own local.

About 30 of these, ranging from one day to one-week, have been held in each of the last three years. Emphasis in most cases is on training stewards and officers in their specific job duties, because most such programs are held in newly-organized southern locals.

But there is still room for variety. Sometimes the subject is collective bargaining issues, political action techniques, putting out a joint board or local union paper or training education committeemen to operate film projectors and plan programs.

Plant Gate School

Most classes are held in local union halls or hotel rooms rented for the purpose. But last summer an experiment in plant gate teaching was tried with hopeful results at one of the Cone Mills in Greensboro, N. C. Though each session was necessarily limited to a half hour, the results were worthwhile because attendance was three times what it would have been in the union hall.

Where possible, an effort is made to use local facilities. Locals within the area serviced by universities with labor education institutes are encouraged to use the universities' programs. But classes are planned jointly between a local committee, a university representative and a TWUA education staff member. Incidentally, staff members serve on three university labor advisory committees: Cornell, Penn State and Rutgers.

In many cases, exhibits of books and short talks by librarians on how the library can serve the local labor movement have proved useful to the classes and future union projects. For example, libraries often have film projectors available free in areas where small locals cannot afford their own.

Besides instructing local leaders, the department has spent considerable time on staff training in conjunction with the organizing program. This is done in partnership with those in charge of organizing in each area, and in cooperation with the research department. Greatest emphasis has been in the south.

As with teaching programs, the publishing activity of the department is geared to the union's needs. In addition to teaching outlines designed for use of local education committee chairmen and education staff members, recent publications include an organizing manual for the union staff, another for volunteer local organizers and guides for local officers on what to do with retired members and with nonmembers.

Union Film Produced

The union has maintained a film division which includes a library and film specialist and still provides most of the same service despite the reduced education staff. In 1950 the film "Union At Work" was made and is still much used within the union, throughout the labor movement and in educational institutions.

The education department also operates a book club which gets new books of interest for its members. Recent titles selected include Walter White's "How Far the Promised Land?"; Marquand's "Sincerely Willis Wade" and Sloan Wilson's "The Man in the Gray Flannel Suit."

So much for the activities of the department. After 15 years of operation, how does it stack up? The best test, as was said earlier, is what people do after training. A very high percentage of those trained have become active local leaders, CIO council leaders, joint board delegates, business agents, international staff members, and holders of party and public offices. They, and through them the department, have made the union and the whole American labor movement stronger.

White House Conference Supp

The November 28-December 1, 1955 White House Conference on Education resulted in a victory for the education policies which have been advocated by organized labor for many years. By an overwhelming majority the Conference delegates endorsed federal financial aid to the nation's schools. This support occurred despite inadequate labor representation at the Conference and general maneuvering by the Conference to keep delegates from fully expressing their views on federal aid to education.

Nevertheless, as the Convention resolution passed by the AFL-CIO states: "The report is a clear-cut expression of the American people's desire that the federal government help the states to finance construction of new buildings, to increase teachers' salaries, and to expand school curricula and materials."

From the start of the Conference, delegates' attention was focused on discussion Topic V, "How Can We Finance Our Schools—Build and Operate Them?" The report of delegates discussions on this topic showed that a majority of at least two to one favored federal financial aid for school construction. In addition the participants favored the continuation of present federal aids and services. The Conference reports agreed with the trade union position that continued local control of the public schools is essential.

Topic V's report also showed that at least half of those present favored federal grants to assist in paying teachers' salaries and other regular operating expenses.

These conclusions, as stated by the White House Conference, are very encouraging. They will make labor's legislative job on coming school bills a little easier. But, as the AFL-CIO convention resolution points out, the job is not done. The resolution warns: "The same forces which have been opposed to federal aid will continue to use their power and influence to prevent Congress from appropriating federal funds for schools. We in the united labor movement will need to intensify our efforts to insure success."

4% of Delegates from Labor

Only about 4% of the more than 1800 delegates at the Conference were members of organized labor and many state delegations contained no members of the labor movement. During the Conference no motions or discussions were allowed at the plenary sessions. Delegates attempting discussions from the floor were ruled out of order. At each of the 166 tables the participants received discussion guides at the last minute which were misleading and ambiguous. These occurrences lend support to the charge that the Eisenhower Administration, which set up and ran the Conference, hoped to keep delegates from supporting adequate federal aid to education, which the Administration has continuously ignored.

One of the important factors in the final reports of the White House Conference on Education was the close cooperation of members of organized labor. This began Sunday, November 27, the day before the opening of the Conference, with a Meeting of labor delegates to the White House Conference on Education. This meeting, at the Statler Hotel in Washington, D. C., was attended by approximately one hundred members of the American Federation of Labor and of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Representatives of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen also attended and added their support.

Close cooperation between trade unionists throughout the White House Conference enabled a forceful presentation of the problems of public schools despite labor's lack of proportionate representation. Members of various groups, such as the National Farmers' Union, provided strong support for the AFL and CIO policies.

Significant points were made in the Conference reports on the six topics discussed. On Topic I, "What Should Our Schools Accomplish," the conferees stated, in part:

> **The people of the United States have inherited a commitment, and have the responsibility to provide for all a full opportunity for a free public education regardless of physical, intellectual, social, or emotional differences, or of race, creed or religion.**

Those participants discussing the private schools reached a consensus that each child's parents have the right to choose, and children have the right to attend private schools, as part of the "American tradition of education." Participants agreed that fundamental skills of communication and appreciation of our democratic institutions were among the essential goals of education.

Topic II was: "In What Ways Can We Organize Our School Systems More Efficiently and Economically?" Answering this query the Conference report stated that not all schools are adequately organized to accomplish the agreed-upon goals. Among reorganization recommendations was one that a committee's complete public school system would be under the jurisdiction of one administrative unit.

It was felt that citizens are primarily responsible for good schools and should, therefore, be informed as to them; that Boards of Education should establish policy and carry out the duties and obligations imposed by law; and that professional educators should, primarily, work for the educational development of the child. All three groups should cooperate closely.

Especially important among additional suggestions on this topic was the recommendation that consideration be given to strengthening the position of the Office of Education in keeping with the importance of education to the nation.

On the subject, "What Are Our School Building Needs" (Topic III), it was noted that almost no states or territories claim to be able to meet their building needs for the next five years. Among the obstacles to sufficient construction were listed the almost complete dependence on property tax, and the tax exemptions and preferential tax treatment to attract industry. Recommended solutions included: an equalized tax valuation on a statewide basis; continuation of federal aid to impact areas; and a feeling by some participants that states should assist distressed districts in their capital outlays.

The White House Conference report called for more adequate, up-to-date buildings for student and for com-

and adequate classrooms at this time. A plea was made for enough classrooms to reduce the pupil-teacher ratio to improve the teaching situation. It was recommended that housing legislation insure the provision of space for school buildings. It was also urged that public and non-public schools authorities freely exchange information on school construction plans. At several of the discussion tables, trade unionists pointed out the importance of prevailing wage provisions in any legislation for school construction, to protect craftsmen and fair contractors from marginal "builders."

How Can We Get Good Teachers

The obvious first answer to Topic IV's question—"How Can We Get Enough Good Teachers—and Keep Them?" —was not considered at all tables, some putting off the question of adequate salaries until Topic V. This followed the pattern established in Topic III as to the financing of school construction. Some of the discussants however, pressed to the heart of the teacher shortage and the report of Topic IV recommends improved personnel practices including a salary schedule commensurate with financial rewards of other professions, tenure right, retirement and group insurance rights, sabbatical and emergency leaves and released time for professional meetings and courses. The importance of relieving teachers from non-professional duties was noted It was observed that improved teacher preparation would attract more candidates. The report points out that the choice of candidates for teacher

orts Federal Aid

preparation and placement should not involve any consideration of the applicant's race, religious affiliation or national origin.

Listed as vitally important, in addition to compensation, are the prestige and status of teaching in the community and the definition of the teacher's job as sufficiently challenging to attract talented people.

Topic V's ringing answer to the essential problem "How Can We Finance Our Schools—Build and Operate Them" has been set out above. The final topic, No. VI, asked How Can We Obtain a Continuing Public Interest in Education? The composite answer of the participants, as reported was thoughtful. In part it reads:

> **"We agree that the energy, intellectual effort and investment of money on the White House Conference on Education will be futile unless specific and positive actions are undertaken at the local, county, State and national levels to meet the existing crisis in education and plan for future needs."**

Recommended solutions included: an equalized tax valuation on a statewide basis; continuation of federal aid to impact areas; and a feeling by some participants that states should assist distressed districts in their capital outlays.

It was recommended that housing legislation insure the provision of space for school buildings. It was also urged that public and non-public schools authorities freely exchange information on school construction plans.

The general satisfaction at the reports of the White House Conference on Education is, however, already giving way to doubt. No one knows just what the Eisenhower Administration will recommend to the Congress, in view of its utter failure to support education before. Another cause for doubt is the recent statement of Clinton Pace, Director of the White House Conference on Education. He has tried to minimize the endorsement of federal aid by the Conference. The final report to the President, based on both the State Conference and the White House Confrence reports, is expected in January or February.

IMPORTANT—For All Children

This report on the White House Conference on Education is important to every union member with a child in school, to every community where education is suffering because schools are overcrowded and teachers overworked.

The White House Conference was a national meeting of citizens and educators, called by President Eisenhower to recommend ways of meeting the crisis that faces our schools. The Conference came out overwhelmingly for federal aid to education—which labor has supported for years. Conference recommendations can help get federal aid bills passed—IF local unions are informed about the Conference and publicize its recommendations. Read the report on this page.

AFL and CIO delegates gather in Washington for pre-Conference meeting on the White House Conference.

State Federations, cetral labor unions and industrial union councils—state and city—and locals—should note that follow-up conferences are now being planned in many states and cities, and as a result of the national White House Conference. In view of the vital issues to be discussed at these meetings, during 1956, all affiliated organizations of the AFL-CIO are urged to take an active part in such programs. United States senators and representatives will watch these local conferences closely, to determine whether their own constituents agree with the conclusions of the national Conference. This in turn will directly affect the legislation for federal aid which the AFL-CIO will be supporting in Washington, D. C.

Those desiring more information on organized labor's position on questions of public education write: Department of Education, AFL-CIO, 1625 Eye St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

NEW FILMS

What Is Automation?

The Search. B&W. 25 min. 1955. Produced by CBS Television. Apply: AFL-CIO Dept. of Education. Rent: $3.00.

This one in the CBS Television series under the general title of "The Search" covers automation and robot machines. Under the supervision of M.I.T. research specialists, the film takes us on a cross country tour of laboratories pioneering in the development of automatic machines, starting with a huge hydraulic press, which merely substitutes machine muscle for man's muscle, and progressing to an automatic milling machine, which can do in a few hours what it takes a skilled machinist several days to do. Included in the survey are M.I.T.'s "Whirlwind" electronic calculating machine, which can do in 15 minutes a problem which would take a man 15 years to solve, and "Harry, the Mouse," a life-like metal rodent which correctly finds its way out of a maze.

From the layman's point of view this is a fascinating picture of what seems like science fiction come to life. It is extremely well done and should prove an excellent basis for a discussion on automation and its implications. The discussion following the showing should emphasize that some of the problems of manpower displacement and retraining skipped over rather blithely by M.I.T.'s president are matters which labor must be concerned about and about which management has an obligation.

AFL-CIO Department of Education,
1625 Eye St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.
Please send the following film(s) on dates indicated. (Give at least one alternate date.)
☐ ***The Search***
for showing on.....or.....
☐ ***Men at Work***
for showing on.....or.....
☐ ***Parlimentary Procedure***
for showing on.....or.....
☐ ***Let's Talk about Films***
for showing on.....or.....
Enclosed is $.....to cover the rentals.
(Make checks payable to Wm. F. Schnitzler, Treasurer, AFL-CIO.) Please bill. ☐
Name.....Title.....
Organization .....
Address .....

Men at Work. B&W. 27 min. 1954. Produced by the National Film Board of Canada. Apply: AFL-CIO Dept. of Education. Rent: $3.00.

Filmed in a washing-machine factory, this picture shows what happens from the human relations point of view when a speeded-up conveyor system and a clash of temperaments disrupt the harmonious work group on the assembly line.

Artie feels the new conveyor is his boss and he resents it. He resents the speed-up and the fact that the foreman is no longer as friendly as he used to be. He begins to feel insecure in his job and loses his sense of identity with the company. The whole work group becomes short tempered and the pleasant, easy companionship is gone. The shop steward tries to find out if there is a legitimate grievance on which the union can act, but there is no specific issue. The film ends as Artie and another man get in a fight over the new man's allegations that Artie's slowness has resulted in a smaller bonus for all of them.

The film does not attempt to give any answers or solutions, but it does an excellent job of exposing the problems in human relations which are created by changing work situations and the ways in which different personalities react. Implicit in the very sympathetic approach and the "nice feeling" which the film has is a plea for a little more human understanding on the part of both labor and management.

How to Run a Meeting

Parliamentary Procedure. B&W. 18 min. Produced by the National Film Board of Canada. Apply: AFL-CIO Dept. of Education. Rent: $2.00.

This is a very informal kind of a film. The narrator introduces the audience to a "group of actors" who are going to demonstrate how a meeting is run. The film then shows and explains the functions of the chairman, the purpose and correct manner of presenting a motion, an amendment, amendment to an amendment, point of order, point of information, closing debate by moving the question, and other points up to and including the motion for adjournment.

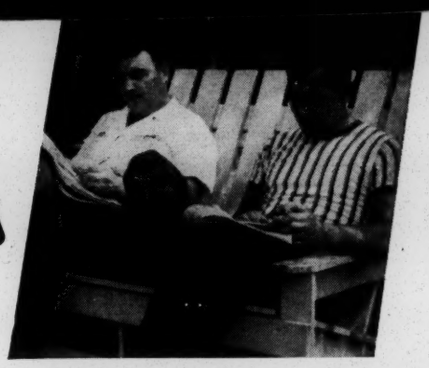
The film fills a long-felt need for a really good parliamentary procedure film and can be used to good advantage in schools, for officer training classes, and even in rank-and-file meetings.

Getting More Out of Films

Let's Talk About Films. B&W. 18 min. 1953. Produced by the National Film Board of Canada. Apply: AFL-CIO Dept. of Education. Rent: $2.00.

This film has limited use, but for those who are responsible for and interested in stimulating the use of films and film discussion, it is excellent. It opens with a film leader floundering in his attempts to get discussion started among a group of silent men and women whose main interest seems to be in getting on their hats and coats so they can leave. The leader relates his experiences to a group of other discussion leaders who in turn have encountered similar problems. They are then shown a film of a successful discussion. In their discussion following the showing, which in itself is an excellent example of good film discussion, they highlight the techniques which were used to bring about a lively and informal exchange of opinion and to create an informal and friendly atmosphere in which people felt free to express themselves.

Books and Pamphlets



This listing of books and pamphlets does not necessarily constitute endorsement by the Department of Education or agreement with the views expressed therein.

PAMPHLETS

Automation. A new Dimension to Old Problems. George P. Schultz and George B. Baldwin. Industrial Relations Section, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Public Affairs Press, 2163 Florida Ave., Washington 8, D. C. 1955. 20p. No price listed.
Defines automation, discusses some of the industrial relations problems which it presents, some of the opportunities it affords, and the importance of retraining displaced workers.

Current Problems and Issues in Human Relations Education. Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 515 Madison Ave., New York 22, N. Y. 1955. 70p. $1.00.
Proceedings of the National Conference on Human Relations Education held in New York in April highlight the importance of the work of the ADL in this field. The Stouffer address on "The Relation between Education and Tolerance" and the discussion on school desegregation are particularly worthwhile.

Federal Grants for Fine Arts Programs and Projects. Hearings before a Special Subcommittee of the Committee on Education and Labor, House of Representatives. Free from the office of Congressman Frank Thompson (D-N.J.). 1955. 349p.
Hearings on bills relating to the establishment of a program of federal grants for the development of fine arts program and projects. Congressman Thompson is the author of a bill along this line, supported by organized labor, which would give grants to the states to develop cultural programs, encourage them to build art centers, etc. and would set up a Federal Advisory Commission on the Arts including labor representation on the Board.

Labor Relations in Agriculture. Varden Fuller. Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California, Berkeley 4, California. 1955. 46p. 50c.
The author, who served as Executive Secretary of the President's Commission on Migratory Labor, is well known as a student in this field and his current study is a useful brief report on the status of the agricultural worker, particularly on the West Coast. Mr. Fuller believes that chances of effective unionization of agricultural workers are slim and that the workers' most immediate hope is through legislation.

The People Take the Lead. A Record of Progress in Civil Rights, 1948-1956. National Labor Service, 386 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N. Y. 1956. 37p. 10c.
Annual record of nationwide progress toward equal opportunity for all, detailing progress in administrative measures, legislation, court action, and voluntary action in fields ranging from Armed Services to Public Accommodations. A number of unions are cited for their voluntary actions.

Remedies and Resources for Rural Schools. National Farmers Union, 1575 Sherman St., Denver 3, Colo. 1955. 102p. 50c.
Highlights the financial problems facing rural schools, pointing out that equal education for farm children is seriously threatened by unequal tax burdens, disproportional pupil load per adult citizen, and the general economic inability of farm people to meet expanded educational needs. Discusses the special needs of rural people which the schools should meet, problems of securing and holding qualified teachers, school building and facility needs, and urges federal aid.

Robot Revolution. The Implications of Automation. Socialist Party, 303 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y. 1955. 47p. 25c; quantity rates.
Disputes industry's assertion that technological unemployment caused by automation will be compensated for by new products, new jobs, etc. and states that available facts indicate that "the displacement of labor caused by automation will be out of all proportion to any previous technological unemployment in our history and can only be compared with the levels of joblessness recorded during the great depression of the 1930's." The authors also see a danger for unions in that workers will be taken off the production line, "the taproot of organized labor's strength" and that unions may decline in numbers and in militancy as the workers remaining on automated jobs will have new responsibilities which will place them closer to management's point of view. They urge the AFL-CIO to push for a reduction of the work-week in all industries.

Teachers for Tomorrow. The Fund for the Advancement of Education, 655 Madison Ave., New York 21, N. Y. 1955. 72p. Free.
Points out that under present conditions it will be impossible to secure anywhere near enough good teachers for our schools and colleges over the next 15 years. Urges increasing the prestige and salary structure of the teaching profession and defining and organizing the teachers' job to use talents effectively. Includes a number of charts on teacher needs, educational standards, annual earnings of teachers as compared with other occupations, etc.

When Congress Investigates. Alan Barth. Public Affairs Pamphlets. Available from AFL-CIO Department of Education, 1625 Eye St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Single copies free.
The author of *Government by Investigation* outlines the historical role of Congress as an investigative power, abuses of this power, and suggests necessary remedies and reforms. Well done and readable.

Industrial Education in a Changing Democratic Society. Lynn A. Emerson. N. Y. State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. 1955. 94p. 50c.
A collection of papers by a former professor of industrial education pointing up the changes which have taken place over the years in vocational and industrial education and the changes which are necessary if education is to keep pace with the changes in society. The appendices list characteristics of a good program of vocatioal-industrial and technical education and suggest evaluative criterions for program analysis.

BOOKS

Alternatives to the H-Bomb. Edited by S. M. Levitas. The Beacon Press, 25 Beacon St., Boston 8, Mass. 1955. 124p. $1.00.
Articles which originally appeared in "The New Leader" by Lewis Mumford, Reinhold Niebuhr, Chester Bowles, Norman Thomas, W. Averell Harriman, etc. answer in various ways the question of how to surmount the challenge of totalitarianism without hydrogen war.

Economics and Problems of Labor. Philip Taft. The Stackpole Co., Harrisburg, Pa. 1955. 821p. $6.50.
This third edition of a book originally published in 1942 has been revised and enlarged, although it is still not up-to-date enough to include material on the steps leading to the AFL-CIO merger. Professor Taft is a keen, sympathetic student of the labor movement and his textbook should prove valuable for school use.

Shape-up and Hiring Hall. Charles P. Larrowe. University of California Press, Berkeley, Calif. 1955. 250p. $4.50.
An extremely interesting comparison of hiring methods on the New York and Seattle waterfronts and a penetrating study of both the racket-ridden International Longshoremen's Association and the left-wing International Longshoremen's Workers Union.

Above books and pamphlets should be ordered directly from publishers.

U. S. Union Team to Study Workers' Education in Britain

Four union leaders with practical experience in U. S. workers education left for Great Britain early this month to spend four months seeing British workers education in action. Together with a representative of a university labor education program, they make up a five-man Workers' Education Survey Team set up under the Fulbright scholarship program.

Making up the team are W. B. Petty, Vice President, Twelfth District, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Ed Gray, Region 9 of the United Auto Workers; Russell Allen, Education Director of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers; Jules Pagano, Education Director of the Communications Workers of America, and Phillips Garman, Coordinator of Extension for the Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations at the University of Illinois.

Will Make Recommendations

During their stay in Britain, the team will observe the many different types of programs in workers' education in Britain and will talk to education staff of the trade unions, the universities and colleges, the Workers Education and other groups holding education programs in the labor field. At the close of its survey, the team will make a report on ways to improve the present Fulbright scholarship program, which provides U. S. trade unionists with grants to study British methods.

Bert Petty has been active in many phases of union work since he first joined the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in 1919. He served as local union President, and Business Manager, then on the International staff. In 1947, when the Twelfth IBEW District was formed to cover the states of Arkansas, North and South Carolina, and Tennessee, he became IBEW Vice President.

Ed Gray led the organizing drive in the Trenton plant where he worked, later joined the United Automobile Workers International staff, and then became Area Director of UAW in western New York state for a number of years. While there he helped develop the UAW leadership training program of schools and year-round educational activity in the area. He is now special assignment in New York state with UAW.

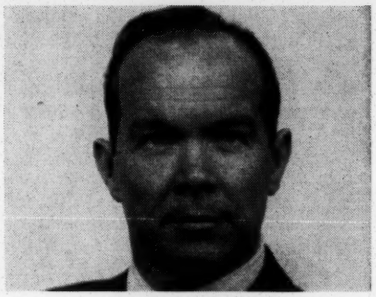
Attended UNESCO Meeting

Russell Allen became Education Director of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers six years ago, after working with the Industrial Relations Center of the University of Chicago and as Education Director for the Retail Clerks in Chicago. In 1952 he went to France to attend the UNESCO Conference on workers education. Among his many activities he is a member of the Advisory Committee to Cornell University.

Jules Pagano has been Education Director for the Communications Workers of America since 1950, following several years as CWA Education Director in Virginia. A graduate of St. Johns College and a veteran, he is responsible for conducting CWA's extensive program for members and local union officers and also CWA staff training.

Phillips Garman has been active in workers education and management training work for a number of years, and since 1947 has been Coordinator of Extension for the Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations at the University of Illinois. During World War II he was Chairman of the Wage Stabilization Board for some time. In recent years he has worked on several parts of the program of the Inter-University Labor Education Committee.

Bert Petty, IBEW



Ed Gray, UAW

Russ Allen, Paper

Jules Pagano, CWA

Phil Garman, Illinois U.

ICFTU SPONSORS ESSAY CONTEST

The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions has announced an essay contest open to all members of organizations affiliated with the ICFTU. The first prize is 15 pounds ($42); second prize, 10 pounds; and five prizes, 5 pounds each.

Essays of 1,500 words or less are to be on any of the following subjects: Why I am a Trade Unionist; My Ideas on International Solidarity; What the ICFTU Can Do to Help the Trade Union Movement of My Country, and Vice Versa; Politics and the Trade Union Movement, or the Menace of Dictatorship.

Essays must be at the ICFTU office, 24, rue du Lombard, Brussels, Belgium, not later than January 31, 1956.

Labor - CTO - Guernsey

February 8, 1956

Mr. George T. Guernsey, Director
Department of Education
1625 Eye Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Mr. Guernsey:

You will remember earlier appearance of this speech-item. I up and wrote it down the other day. Thought maybe some labor publication would run it. I appoint you agent for free to hawk it around. If you can get anybody useful to print it, I will be pleased.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mcf

"Mr. Mitchell"

April 18, 1956

Mr. George T. Guernsey
Assistant Director of Education
A.F. of L. - C.I.O.
815 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear George:

I promised to send you Jimmy Wolfe's letter praising what service we have been able to give them in Kentucky. Here it is.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl. - Photo of ltr dtd 4/4/56
from James E. Wolfe

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
JOHN D. CONNORS, DIRECTOR
815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C. NATIONAL 8-3870

RECEIVED APR 18 1956

April 16, 1956

Mr. George Mitchell
Executive Secretary
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

It was good to have lunch with you. I saw Boris Shishkin later in the day and he said he had spoken to you and is going to try to do something on the grant.

Sincerely yours,

George

George T. Guernsey
Assistant Director of Education

liu 1695 afl-cio

April 18, 1956

Mr. George T. Guernsey
Assistant Director of Education
A.F. of L. - C.I.O.
815 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear George:

I promised to let you know if I was going to be in Washington anytime soon.

There is still a possibility of such a trip in the first days of May, but it does not seem to be materializing and probably won't.

Howsomeever, I am to go to the neighborhood of Charlottesville, Virginia May 25th and 26th. This is to be part of a forgathering of the friends of the St. Peter Claver Center, which is the Roman-y equivalent of the Friendship House, in Washington, D. C.

If I get that close there is no reason why on Thursday night, May 24th, I shouldn't be available to you. I have marked it on the calendar. If you want to use it, shoot! If not, nothing.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

April 18, 1956

TO: FBR

FROM: GSM

When I was in Washington the other day, George Guernsey suggested that I make plans to come back to Washington in a few weeks for a meeting with various labor personages, which meeting Guernsey would arrange to discuss strategy in the South. Guernsey thought that it would be well if Mitchell came back to Washington assisted by fresh information from our state organizations as to what the labor movement is doing in the present situation -- state by state.

How much of a problem would it be to get such facts together?

eab/
cc: HCF

April 20, 1956

Mr. George Guernsey
Assistant Director of Education
A. F. of L. - C. I. O.
815 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear George:

I see that something called the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy has called a meeting at the Willard Hotel Thursday, May 24th.

I have told them I would be there off and on, but my first interest would be in meeting with any group you might fetch together.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

April 30, 1956

Mr. George Guernsey
11002 Kenilworth Avenue
Garrett Park
Washington, D. C.

Dear George:

Fine. And I will be in Washington available to you on May 24th. Shall set aside the luncheon period for whatever you may wish.

Cheerful about coming to Montgomery County for the evening meeting on the 24th. But I have to be clean down in Charlottesville next morning earlyish, and you know I wag my head after 8:00 p.m.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

April 23, 1956

RECEIVED APR 26 1956

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

I think some of the former AFL and CIO Education Directors, about six or eight, would be interested in having lunch with you on May 24, to talk about some of the educational programs that should be run in the south by their unions. Then, if I could have you for an evening meeting in Montgomery County on the 24th for teachers, citizens and PTA people, I think this would be helpful.

This would free you for the day except for lunch period and the evening period.

Sincerely yours,

George

George T. Guernsey
~~Assistant Director of Education~~

Please reply to my home address:

Kenilworth Avenue
Garrett Park, Maryland

Mr. Fleming - Dr. Mitchell said that you should be responsible for making the arrangements for these men.

EAB 5/14/56

~~M.O. - Please find Guernsey's May 9 letter & suspend with this to June 14. WCA~~

May 14, 1956

Mr. George T. Guernsey
Assistant Director of Education
AFL-CIO
815 Sixteenth Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear George:

You wrote me May 9th about the two Malayan trade union people who would be in Atlanta June 16-20.

Miserably those are the days when I am at the Kentucky Labor School.

But Harold Fleming or Fred Routh here will be happy to see the men and will arrange particularly good contacts for them.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

cc: HCR - ✓
FBR

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WM. F. SCHNITZLER

May 9, 1956

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED MAY 10 1956

Dear George:

Mr. Leong Seng Seet, Honorary Treasurer of the Trade Union Congress in Singapore and Mr. Chellappah Rasadurai, Member of the Central Committee of the Malayan Trade Union Council are now traveling in the United States under the Point IV program.

They plan to be in Atlanta from June 16 to 20 and I have asked them to try to call you. Maybe you could arrange for some special stuff for them to get some contact with rank and file people who are doing something specific on the race issue.

Anything you can do for these guys would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

George

George T. Guernsey
Assistant Director of Education

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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
JOHN D. CONNORS, DIRECTOR
815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C. NATIONAL 8-3870

July 12, 1956

Mr. George Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED JUL 13 1956

Dear George:

You should write to Jack Knight directly for copies of his statement. His address is as follows: Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers, 1840 California Street, Denver, Colorado.

Sincerely yours,

George

George T. Guernsey
Assistant Director of Education

liu 1695 afl-cio

(previous correspondence attached)

(eth)

June 15, 1956

Mr. George T. Guernsey
AFL-CIO
815 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear George:

I think Knight's statement is excellent. If you would ask Boris to send me one or two hundred copies I will get them out quite usefully.

When I was in Washington last, I connected with Boris at a meeting. We had only instants, but he said that our $5,000 was presently hung up on whether it should come out of general funds or out of the William Green Foundation. I opined that we don't care which it comes from just so it comes. I think what he was saying was that if it were to come out of foundation funds it would take some little while.

I stand by my view that we need the help and will need it this Summer. And it matters not to me whether it comes from one account or another. But I ought to be receiving it in June, July, or August for it to bring its saving health.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

P.S. My people who get literature out say they could use anything up to 2,000 copies of the Knight statement.

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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
JOHN D. CONNORS, DIRECTOR
815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C. NATIONAL 8-3870

June 11, 1956

RECEIVED JUN 13 1956

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear George:

Boris Shiskin has additional copies of the enclosed. I would appreciate your comments on its usefulness in the South.

Sincerely yours,

George

George T. Guernsey
Assistant Director of Education

GTG:k
Incls. 1 - Plain Talk on Racial Tension

Are you due in Wash., D.C.? Have you heard on your request to AFL-CIO?

October 18, 1956

Mr. George T. Guernsey
Assistant Director of Education
AFL-CIO
815 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear George:

I called your office and left word that I'm not coming to Washington November 16 and 17 (the people wouldn't pay the freight). So a meeting then is out. But I am coming to New York and therefore to Washington early in December, and shall let you know well ahead of time, just when.

Antioch's a good 'un.

Ben and SRC agree

Have no bits and pieces about labor schools, except the attached.

Didn't read Reporter article.

Best,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

At a labor school for people from the Southwest, in the summer of 1955, after a couple of days of class-room lecture by the instructor on the matter of civil rights and public school desegregation, the boys had an evening talk-fest. One guy was particularly hard-bitten in not liking the school decision. Others laid it on about the right-to-work laws. At eleven at night the hard-bitten man said, "I see it. The same _____ _____ _____ ___ _____ that put these right-to-work laws on us are the ones that say our kids and colored kids can't be in the same schools."

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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
JOHN D. CONNORS, DIRECTOR
815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C. NATIONAL 8-3870

October 16, 1956

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED OCT 17 1956

Called his office said not going to OK'd

Dear George:

Hy tells me you will be here November 16-17. I will work on arranging a small luncheon for Friday, November 16. I know you will kill me but I wish you could meet with some of the Montgomery County people sometime on Saturday, November 17.

How is your daughter? My daughter is having a wonderful time at Antioch.

Ben Segal was in to see me on some ideas for a program which I would like to talk over with you.

George, this is a personal request. I wonder if you ever kept notes on the union schools that you attended, especially some of the reactions of the guys? I would be very interested in reading them. I thought the Reporter article was quite unfair.

Sincerely yours,

George

George T. Guernsey
Assistant Director of Education

liu 1695 afl-cio

October 19, 1956

Mr. George T. Guernsey
Assistant Director of Education
AFL-CIO
815 Sixteenth Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear George:

The young ladies sent up the last six issues of New South as in your letter of October 15th you requested.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

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815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C. NATIONAL 8-3870

October 15, 1956

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED OCT 18 1956

Dear George:

I would appreciate receiving the last six issues of New South for our files here. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

George

George T. Guernsey
Assistant Director of Education

liu 1695 afl-cio

Sent 10/18/56
G.C.

Labor - AFL-CIO

May 1, 1957

AFL-CIO Education Department
815 - 16th Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Please send me one (1) copy of each of the following new AFL-CIO pamphlets:

1. AFL-CIO CODES OF ETHICAL PRACTICES (AFL-CIO Publication No. 50)

2. FACTS VS. PROPAGANDA - THE TRUTH ABOUT "RIGHT TO WORK" LAWS.

Forward these free pamphlets to me in care of the address given above. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm

National Council of the Churches of Christ
in the United States of America

BROADCASTING AND FILM COMMISSION
220 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 1, N. Y. • TELEPHONE ORegon 9-2968

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President

REV. ROY G. ROSS
General Secretary

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Secretary

PAUL F. ELY
Associate Treasurer

REV. S. FRANKLIN MACK
Executive Director

J. MARGARET CARTER
Director of Film Distribution

June 13, 1957

Mr. Emory Via
AFL-CIO
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Via.

After George Guernsey returned to Washington after a meeting at Lake Junaluska he wrote commenting on our film BROKEN MASK and suggested that you might be able to help in its distribution since you work in the South with labor groups and church groups.

I am sending you some literature about the picture and hope that you will feel free to call on us if you would like to have either piece in quantity. If you have any ideas for promoting the film in your area, I would indeed appreciate hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,

J. Margaret Carter

J. Margaret Carter
Director of Film Distribution

JMC:lf

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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
JOHN D. CONNORS, DIRECTOR

815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.
NATIONAL 8-3870

June 12, 1957

Mr. Emory Via
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

I am enclosing a promotional piece on "Broken Mask." I'd appreciate it very much if you would send your comments on the film to J. Margaret Carter of the National Council of Churches of Christ, Broadcasting and Film Commission. She made the film available to us for the preview. I think your comments would be helpful to her. We had a group see the film here in Washington. They all thought it was a pretty good film.

It was good to see you in Lake Junaluska.

My brother-in-law is thinking of buying a Volkswagen sedan, so I told him all about your station wagon.

I assume you are getting all of our materials. If not, drop me a note.

I spoke to Charlie Webber about the Lake Junaluska School on labor, industry and church. He is quite anxious to have Negroes attend. Do you know of any protestant Negroes in the South in the union movement whom we could invite? I think you know that Ray Nixon is working on this.

I am on my way to Kansas to a Machinists School. Let me hear from you.

Fraternally yours,

George

George T. Guernsey
Assistant Director of Education

GTG:gd

Labor - AFL-CIO - Guernsey

June 19, 1957

Mr. George T. Guernsey
Assistant Director of Education
AFL-CIO
815 - 16th Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear George:

Thanks for your letter on the "Broken Mask." I have already heard from Margaret Carter. I hope to use the film at the Labor Staff Seminar which we are running at Fisk; also, I am sure that some of our state affiliates will find use for the film.

Thanks for your offer to see that I get materials from the Education Department; as of now, I believe the only thing that I receive from the Department is the News and Views. I would appreciate receiving other materials as well.

I have done some rummaging around regarding the Lake Junaluska Conference on Labor, Industry, and Church, and the specific question of attendance by Negroes. Elija Jackson and Earl Davis are two Negro staffers assigned to carry Haigler's office; I do not know these men personally nor their church affiliations, but I understand they are competent union staffers even though quite busy at this time.

I am sorry to have been so slow in answering your letter of June 12th, but I have been away from the office for some ten days. It was good to have been with you at Lake Junaluska.

Best personal wishes.

Fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm

COPE

October 28, 1957

Mr. Henry Zon
Director of Research
Committee on Political Education
815 16th Street N.W.,
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Henry:

The two special reports (mimeographed) which I sent you earlier contain most of the information included in this current release, The Negro Voter in the South. I am glad that the publicity caught your eye. However, one would have soon been coming your way.

I would like to receive your comments on this piece, and any ideas that you might have for its distribution, keeping in mind that we would need to recover our cost for any large distribution.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:fcl

Enclosure

COPE

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR & CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS
AFL CIO

Committee on Political Education

GEORGE MEANY chairman **WM. F. SCHNITZLER** secretary-treasurer **JAMES L. McDEVITT** national director

815 16TH STREET, N.W. ★ WASHINGTON 6, D.C. ★ EXECUTIVE 3-0220

October 25, 1957

Mr. Emery Via
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Via:

We have seen newspaper accounts of your latest study and would be very much obliged if we could have a copy of the summary of your latest survey on the Negro vote.

Sincerely,

Henry Zon

Henry Zon
Director of Research

November 4, 1957

Mr. Henry Zon, Director of Research
Committee on Political Education
815 16th Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Henry:

It was good to see you even briefly in Washington last week. I am sending the ten copies of our voting study under separate cover.

Again let me remind you that we would welcome your comments on the usefulness of this particular study.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:fcl

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AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR & CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS
AFL — CIO

Committee on Political Education

GEORGE MEANY chairman WM. F. SCHNITZLER secretary-treasurer JAMES L. McDEVITT national director

815 16TH STREET, N.W. ★ WASHINGTON 6, D.C. ★ EXECUTIVE 3-0220

October 31, 1957

Mr. Emory F. Via, Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

Thanks much for the pamphlet "The Negro Voter in the South." It looks like a most useful and helpful document, and I am not ashamed to tell you that I plan to steal from it outrageously.

We could quite effectively use about ten more copies which we would sprinkle around among our own area representatives, a few officials of the Democratic Party and such like characters.

Sincerely yours,

Henry

Henry Zon
Director of Research

HZ:bp
oeiu #2

April 7, 1958

Mr. E. R. Williamson (Area Director of COPE)
Box 231
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Williamson:

I had meant to get this list of our state officers to you well before this time. I regret the delay, but we have been inundated with foreign and domestic visitors and fund-raising efforts. Anyway, here is the list. I hope you find it, and the people contained therein, useful to the labor movement in the South.

All good wishes.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

Enclosure.

FBR:fcl

April 14, 1958

Mr. John Connors
AFL-CIO Department of Education
815 Sixteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear John Connors:

I thought you might want this script of Face of the South for the film library in the event that one had not already come your way.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

Enclosure.

EFV:fcl

EFV

FOR YOUR INFORMATION.

AFL-CIO Department of Education
815 16th Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
JOHN D. CONNORS, DIRECTOR

815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C. NATIONAL 8-3870

April 22, 1958

TO: Education Directors and Those Running Summer Institutes

FROM: John D. Connors, Director, Department of Education

Many of you who will be running schools and institutes this summer are interested in additional staff and resources which you can get from various agencies that cooperate with the labor movement. As in the past, we are listing several such people available as teachers, speakers, etc., and the basis for their availability.

It would save time for you to communicate directly with the person you wish to secure. We urge you to do this promptly since some of them are already lining up their schedules. In general, we urge you to plan to use these people for a longer period than a one-shot affair and to use them in other parts of the school program besides their specialty so that they have maximum time and contact with the students.

Below are listed some persons or organizations from which help may be secured:

Harry Fleischman, Director, National Labor Service, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, New York.

Experience: Formerly labor editor of the Voice of America; former organizer for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; experience in radio, TV, and newspaper fields.

Period Available: May-October. Would stay a few days when possible.

Financial Arrangements: Room, board and travel expenses required.

Subjects: Civil Rights
Civil Liberties
Industrial Security
Labor History
Current Issues
Public and Community Relations (special reference to radio and TV), etc.

Southern Regional Council, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta 3, Georgia:

Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director, and Fred Routh, Assistant Director. Both are native southerners and experts on economic and social problems of the South. Available for occasional programs, especially in the south.

Emory Via, Labor Consultant. Has background in workers' education in the North and South, available to teach classes on standard union subjects as well as lead sessions on civil rights.

Rev. Charles Jones, Community Church, P. O. Box 2, Chapel Hill, North Carolina. Outstanding Southern minister available for southern programs for leading discussions on problems of the South.

American Trade Union Council of the National Committee for Labor Israel. Contact Gregory J. Bardacke, Executive Director, 33 East 67th Street, New York 21, New York:

The Council is prepared to furnish speakers and discussion leaders who will be "either Israelis who are connected with Histadrut (General Federation of Labor of Israel) or top union leaders who have made the Middle East one of their specialties."

Period Available: Throughout the summer.

Financial Arrangements: Room and Board. No other expense necessary.

Subjects: The Middle East
Histadrut
Israel

Mrs. Dorothy Kuhn Oko, Chairman, Joint Committee on Library Service to Labor Groups of the American Library Association. New York Public Library, 20 West 53rd Street, New York 19, New York.

There are a number of librarians scattered through the country who are prepared to help you in your program. They may be able to lend you a collection of books, set up an exhibit of library materials for, about, and of interest to, trade unionists, etc., for use by your school. They may be able to speak to your institute about the services the library can perform for members and locals.

The Joint Committee on Library Service to Labor Groups of the ALA, on which the AFL-CIO is represented, has been promoting this kind of cooperation. If you do not know whom to contact write to Dorothy Kuhn Oko for names of librarians in your area. (Be sure to make arrangements in advance about time allotted, space at the school and travel expense, if any, with the librarian who will come out. Suggestions on subjects, types of materials, and services will help the librarian in his planning.)

Jewish Labor Committee, 25 East 78th Street, New York 21, New York:

This Committee maintains a staff throughout the country. Contact Mr. Philip A. Heller for the field representative nearest the site of your training program.

The National Conference of Christians & Jews, Inc., 43 West 57th Street, New York 19, New York. Leonard P. Aries, Director, Commission on Labor-Management Organizations:

Speakers and resource persons available who can make presentations and take part in discussions in fields pertaining to intergroup relations involving such topics as "The High Cost of Discrimination," "Working Together on the Job," "Better Employer-Employee Relations," "The Psychology of Prejudice," etc. NCCJ persons available subject to agreeable dates. Write to L. P. Aries.

In some instances transportation costs would need to be provided; in other cases even this would not be necessary but would be assumed either by NCCJ or by the organizations from which the persons come.

American Arbitration Association, 477 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York. Contact: Joseph S. Murphy, Vice President, or E. Robert Cregar, Education Associate:

The Association will provide staff members and/or prominent arbitrators to speak and participate in education programs and to prepare practice arbitrations. The latter are available in script form and deal with a variety of subjects. Will also conduct workshops in case preparation and presentation particularly designed for those engaged in this activity. (A 16mm sound film entitled ARBITRATION IN ACTION, prepared by AAA, is available through AFL-CIO Film Library rental.) An Association staff member will be available to lead a discussion after the presentation of the film.

These services are available for a single day or evening session and, in the case of the workshops, courses are planned to extend from a two day period to a full week depending on the needs of the group and the time available. There is no charge for these services.

Regional Attorneys for the U. S. Department of Labor

The Solicitor of the U. S. Department of Labor has made the regional attorneys in the ten offices through the country available for union schools to explain the various federal labor standards laws, such as Davis-Bacon and Walsh-Healy, as they particularly apply to building and construction trade workers. They can cover such things as how "prevailing wages" are determined by the Secretary of Labor.

They can best be used for purely information sessions rather than discussion sessions on union policy. Write the AFL-CIO Education Department if you cannot locate the regional office of the Department of Labor in your area.

In addition, some state agencies might be helpful if your program calls for discussion of issues and problems within the state.

This listing is not intended to be inclusive nor necessarily endorsement of those listed. It is merely meant to be helpful to you in making your plans and we hope that it will fulfill this purpose.

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815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
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DAVID DUBINSKY
WM. F. SCHNITZLER

April 30, 1958

Mr. Ben Segal, Director
Trade Union Program on Civil
Liberties and Rights
1244 Nineteenth Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Ben:

Thanks for the note on Emory Via and Charlie Jones. I certainly will do all I can to see that they are used, especially in the South.

As you probably know from discussions with Charlie, I felt that the Textile Institute at Lake Junaluska was one of the best that Charlie and I worked together in in supplementing each other.

I am sorry I missed Emory Via when he was here. I am interested in knowing more about what he has been doing.

Fraternally yours,

George

George T. Guernsey
Assistant Director of Education

GTG:gd
ceiu #2 afl-cio
cc: Mr. Via
Mr. Jones

Sorry you didn't connect!

August 11, 1958

Mr. George Guernsey, AFL-CIO
Department of Education
815 16th Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear George:

Thanks so much for calling my attention especially to the July-August issue of Education News and Views and for the extra copies of this issue which you sent me. The material on the civil rights law should be helpful in getting some discussions underway. I am glad to see that you made mention of the Negro Voter in the South - it has proved to be a useful piece. We hope in the next few months to do a good bit of updating of this study.

I hope you will be in touch with me whenever I can be of service to you or to the department.

Best personal wishes.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls

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815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C. NATIONAL 8-3870

Department of Education

August 20, 1958

Mr. Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

Please send me a couple copies of the revised edition of the "Negro Voter in the South."

Some how I have been taken off the mailing list of the "New South." Would you please see that it is addressed to me.

Sincerely yours,

George

George T. Guernsey
Assistant Director of Education

GTG:gd
oeiu #2 afl-cio

(Have you seen "Burden of Truth?" Can it be used in the South?

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF OFFICE EMPLOYEES AFL-CIO UNION LABEL 2

August 27, 1958

Mr. George T. Guernsey
Assistant Director of Education
AFL-CIO
815 16th Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear George:

You are hereby reinstated on our mailing list; I have been unable to discover why you have not been receiving our materials.

The supplementary materials to the "Negro Voter in the South" will not be forthcoming for several months. You should receive such materials as are developed when they are ready.

I have seen "Burden of Truth". We used it at the Fisk Institute on Race Relations. It has a great deal to offer, but its usefulness in the South will be limited. However, I have requested a copy for our use when appropriate occasions arise.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

(Dictated by Mr. Via but signed in his absence.)

EFV:ls

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815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C. NATIONAL 8-3870

Department of Education

September 3, 1958

Mr. Emory F. Via, Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

I would be interested in knowing whether or not any of the letters that came in could have been from readers of the July-August issue of "Education News and Views."

We have a fancy September issue, a copy of which is enclosed.

Fraternally yours,

George

George T. Guernsey
Assistant Director of Education

GTG:gd
oeiu #2 afl-cio
Enclosure

December 4, 1958

Mr. George T. Guernsey
Assistant Director of Education
AFL-CIO
815 16th Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear George:

Thanks for your letter of November 20. I have waited this long to answer because I thought I would be able to tell you when I would be in Washington. As of now it looks as if I will not come into the District before leaving for the University of Wisconsin. I am sorry about this since I had looked forward to seeing you and a few others in that neck of the woods. If I find that my plans change I will be sure to be in touch with you.

I leave for Wisconsin the end of this month. The job offer there is a good one and I feel that it will give me an opportunity to do many of the things I would like to do in workers education. There is no way to adequately say how sorry I am to be leaving the South, and the time has never seemed less right for the leaving. Frankly, a number of practical, personal problems - short and long run - have entered into the decision to move. So I am in the ambiguous situation of honestly looking forward to the Wisconsin experience but by no means being eased of my regrets at leaving the Southern scene.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls

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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
JOHN D. CONNORS, DIRECTOR
815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.
NATIONAL 8-3870

November 20, 1958

Mr. Emory Via
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

I hear you are going to the University of Wisconsin. Personally, I hate to see you leave the South, but I assume you have to make your own decision. If you are coming through Washington, I would like to see you. When will you be located at the University of Wisconsin?

Fraternally yours,

George

George T. Guernsey
Assistant Director of Education

GTG:gd
oeiu #2 afl-cio
Dictated but not read.

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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
JOHN D. CONNORS, DIRECTOR
815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.
NATIONAL 8-3870

December 9, 1958

Mr. Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

Please be sure to see that I am placed on all the Southern Regional Council mailing lists before you leave. Can you give me the name of a person that I could write to when I want to get some background about Southern problems?

Fraternally yours,

George

George T. Guernsey
Assistant Director of Education

GTG:gd
oeiu #2 afl-cio

Send me your Madison address for our mailing list!

December 12, 1958

Mr. George Guernsey
Assistant Director of Education
AFL-CIO
815 - 16th Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear George:

Your name will be placed on SRC's mailing list for regular publications and special reports.

In February we will have a new man on the staff as Director of Research. He is conversant with the Southern scene, trained in political science and has had academic and governmental experience. His name is Leslie Dunbar, and he will perhaps always be able to see that such information as we have is sent on to you when you request backgrounding on a given problem.

Of course Harold Fleming, the Council's Director, knows who you are and would be more than willing to be of aid whenever possible.

My home address in Madison will be 465 Orchard Drive, Madison, Wisconsin.

Best personal wishes.

Fraternally yours,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls

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815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
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Department of Education

March 5, 1959

To: Education Directors and Those Running Summer Institutes

From: John D. Connors, Director, Department of Education

Many of you who will be running schools and institutes this summer are interested in additional staff and resources which you can get from various agencies that cooperate with the labor movement. As in the past, we are listing several such people available as teachers, speakers, etc., and the basis for their availability.

It would save time for you to communicate directly with the person you wish to secure. We urge you to do this promptly since some of them are already lining up their schedules. In general, we urge you to plan to use these people for a longer period than a one-shot affair and to use them in other parts of the school program besides their specialty so that they have maximum time and contact with the students.

Below are listed some persons or organizations from which help may be secured:

Harry Fleischman, Director, National Labor Service, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, New York. (Murrayhill 5-0181):

Experience: Formerly labor editor of the Voice of America; former organizer for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; experience in radio, TV, and newspaper fields.

Period Available: May-October. Would stay a few days when possible.

Financial Arrangements: Room, board and travel expenses required.

Subjects: Civil Rights
Civil Liberties
Industrial Security
Labor History
Current Issues
Public and Community Relations (special reference to radio and TV), etc.

Southern Regional Council, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta 3, Georgia (JAckson 2-8764):

Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director, and Fred Routh, Assistant Director. Both are native Southerners and experts on economic and social problems of the South. Available for occasional programs on Race or Community Relations in the South.

Rev. Charles Jones, Community Church, P. O. Box 2, Chapel Hill, North Carolina. Outstanding Southern minister available for southern programs for leading discussions on problems of the South.

American Trade Union Council for Histadrut. Contact Gregory J. Bardacke, Executive Director, 33 East 67th Street, New York 21, New York (REgion 4-6010):

The Council is prepared to furnish speakers and discussion leaders who will be "either Israelis who are connected with Histadrut (General Federation of Labor of Israel) or top union leaders who have made the Middle East one of their specialties."

Period Available: Throughout the summer.

Financial Arrangements: Room and Board. No other expense necessary.

Subjects: The Middle East
Histadrut
Israel

Mrs. Dorothy Kuhn Oko, Chairman, Joint Committee on Library Service to Labor Groups of the American Library Association. New York Public Library, 20 West 53rd Street, New York 19, New York

There are a number of librarians scattered through the country who are prepared to help you in your program. They may be able to lend you a collection of books, set up an exhibit of library materils for, about, and of interest to, trade unionists, etc., for use by your school. They may be able to speak to your institute about the services the library can perform for members and locals.

The Joint Committee on Library Service to Labor Groups of the ALA, on which the AFL-CIO is represented, has been promoting this kind of cooperation. If you do not know whom to contact write to Dorothy Kuhn Oko for names of librarians in your area. (Be sure to make arrangements in advance about time allotted, space at the school and travel expenses, if any, with the librarian who will come out. Suggestions on subjects, types of materials, and services will help the librarian in his planning.)

Jewish Labor Committee, 25 East 78th Street, New York 21, New York (LEhigh 5-3700):

This Committee maintains a staff throughout the country. Contact Mr. Philip A. Heller for the field representative nearest the site of your training program.

Dr. Frank Graham, formerly U. S. Senator from North Carolina, long-time President of the University of North Carolina, now with the United Nations. Dr. Graham was a public member of the War Labor Board during World War II. He was the author of the famous maintenance of membership resolution that helped establish union security during the war. Dr. Graham has a great deal to contribute to any labor school program. He is available on a limited basis to handle discussions on general problems in International Relations, or more specifically on the United Nations in the Atomic Age.

The National Conference of Christians & Jews, Inc., 43 West 57th Street, New York 19, New York. Leonard P. Aries, Director, Commission on Labor-Management Organizations:

Speakers and resource persons available who can make presentations and take part in discussions in fields pertaining to intergroup relations involving such topics as "The High Cost of Discrimination," "Working Together on the Job," "Better Employer-Employee Relations," "The Psychology of Prejudice," etc. NCCJ persons available subject to agreeable dates. Write to L. P. Aries.

In some instances transportation costs would need to be provided; in other cases even this would not be necessary but would be assumed either by NCCJ or by the organizations from which the persons come.

American Arbitration Association, 477 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York. Contact: Joseph S. Murphy, Vice President, or E. Robert Cregar, Education Associate:

The Association will provide staff members and/or prominent arbitrators to speak and participate in education programs and to prepare practice arbitrations. The latter are available in script form and deal with a variety of subjects. Will also conduct workshops in case preparation and presentation particularly designed for those engaged in this activity. (A 16mm sound film entitled ARBITRATION IN ACTION, prepared by AAA, is available through AFL-CIO Film Library rental.) An Association staff member will be available to lead a discussion after the presentation of the film.

These services are available for a single day or evening session and, in the case of the workshops, courses are planned to extend from a two day period to a full week depending on the needs of the group and the time available. There is no charge for these services.

Regional Attorneys for the U. S. Department of Labor

The Solicitor of the U. S. Department of Labor has made the regional attorneys in the ten offices through the country available for union schools to explain the various federal labor standards laws, such as Davis-Bacon and Walsh-Healy, as they particularly apply to building and construction trade workers. They can cover such things as how "prevailing wages" are determined by the Secretary of Labor.

They can best be used for purely information sessions rather than discussion sessions on union policy. Write the AFL-CIO Education Department if you cannot locate the regional office of the Department of Labor in your area.

Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington 25, D. C., has national, regional and state representatives who can handle classes, workshops or lecture-discussion on the subject.

AFL-CIO Union Label and Service Trades Department, Sec. Joseph Lewis, 815 - 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

The Department will provide speakers, materials and sometimes exhibits on the important union label program.

A speaker can be provided to labor schools for a single evening's program on union label. Usually this speaker will attempt to stay at the school for another day or so when possible for informal sessions with the participants. Such speakers are available throughout the summer as a service of the Department.

Carlos Guillén, Labor Relations, Division of Labor and Social Affairs, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Organization of American States, Pan American Union, Washington 6, D. C.

Period Available: Throughout the summer.

Financial Arrangements: To be determined at time of request.

Subjects: Prepared to report on living and working conditions in Latin America.

In addition, some state agencies might be helpful if your program calls for discussion of issues and problems within the state.

This listing is not intended to be inclusive nor necessarily endorsement of those listed. It is merely meant to be helpful to you in making your plans and we hope that it will fulfill this purpose.

oeiu#2 afl-cio

FOR YOUR INFORMATION.

AFL-CIO Department of Education.
815 16th Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

See page 2

March 30, 1959

Mr. George T. Guernsey
Assistant Director of Education
A. F. L. - C. I. O.
815 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Guernsey:

My apologies for not replying sooner to your letter concerning two of the films in the series on "Decision: The Constitution."

Both of them, and particularly the one on the right to vote, sound as though they might be used effectively by Southern groups with which we work. Would it be possible for us to have you send us a print of each so that we can view them? Representatives of a number of organizations concerned with race relations in the South will be meeting here in Atlanta on April 28 & 29. Perhaps it would be a good idea to run the films for them on the evening of the 28. This would be an effective way to introduce the films to staff members of a wide range of interested groups.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
JOHN D. CONNORS, DIRECTOR
815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.
NATIONAL 8-3870

February 20, 1959

Mr. Harold Fleming, Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

The enclosed issue of "Education News and Views" describes a new film which is part of a series on "Decision: The Constitution in Action." We are hopeful that we can get this film, "The Constitution on Employment Standards," used in Southern schools to show the function of the Supreme Court, in this case, in upholding the minimum wage law. We chose the film because we thought many labor groups would be sympathetic to the Supreme Court's decision. If you know of any groups in the South that would be interested in experimenting in using the film, please let me know.

"Education News and Views" also carries a description of another film in this series entitled "The Constitution and the Right to Vote." We also have a print of this film. This is a little hotter subject, I think. Perhaps you know groups that would be interested in using this one.

Fraternally yours,

George T. Guernsey

George T. Guernsey
Assistant Director of Education

GTG:gd
oeiu #2 afl-cio
Dictated but not read.
Enclosure

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . JOHN CONSTABLE . . . .

2/9/59

HCF:

Off-hand, I don't know of any particular groups who would be interested in these films. They both seem good,however, and I would suggest that we just add them to our film bibliography as a supplement. The bibiliography seems to have fallen on fertile ground and a great deal of interest has been shown.

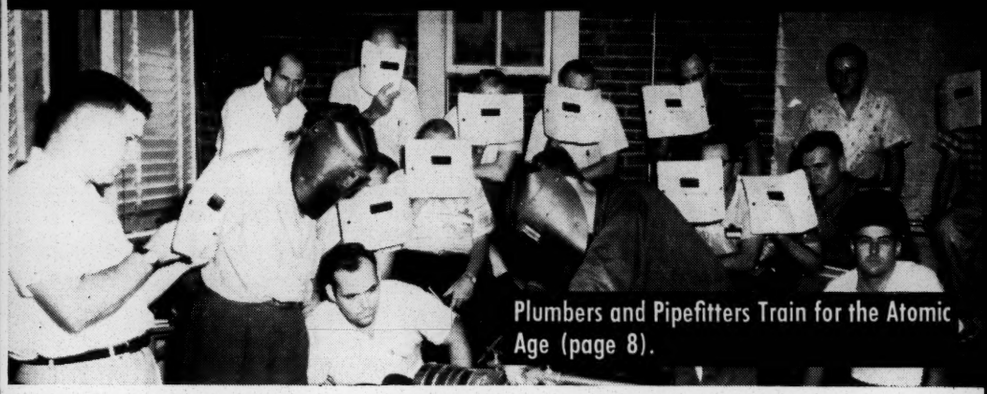
MM says a supplement can be done.

AFL-CIO
EDUCATION
NEWS and VIEWS

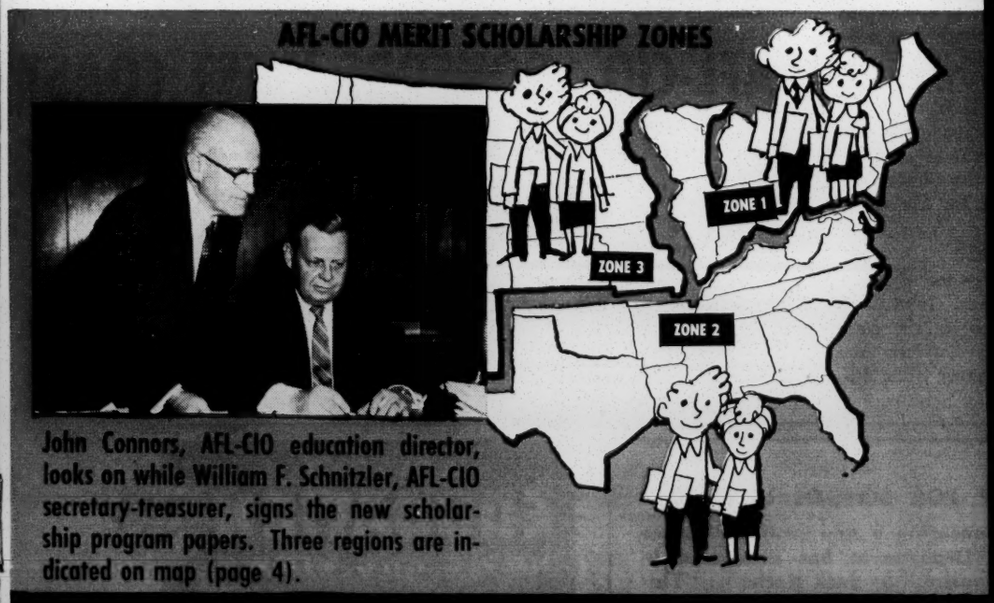
VOL. 4, NO. 1 JANUARY, 1959 TWENTY CENTS

Watch For These! Page 12.

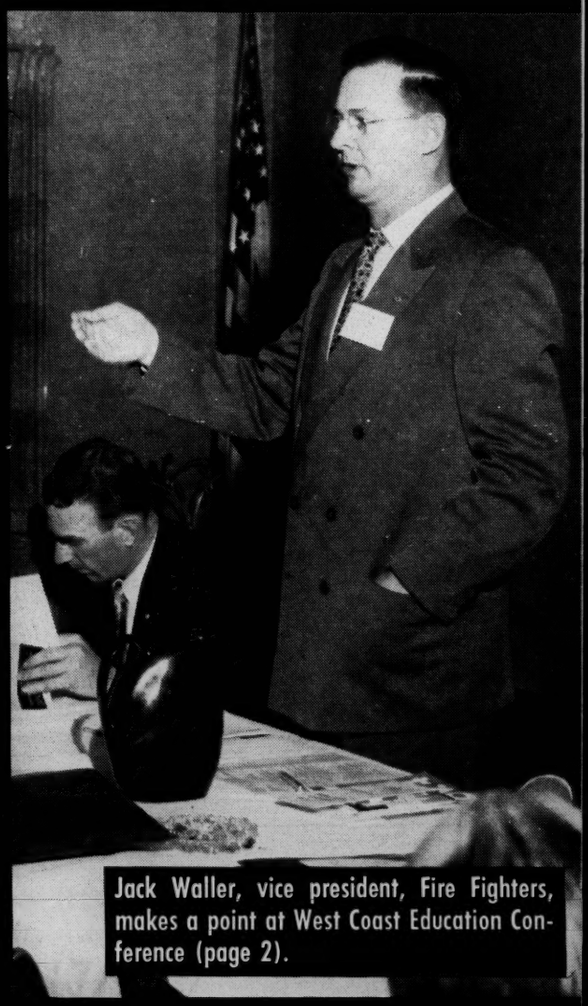
- A report on the U.S.-Canadian Education Directors Conference recently held in Washington, D. C.
- The Kansas AFL-CIO Scholarship Program for future teachers.
- A book review by Jerry Voorhis of "The Doctor Business."
- How the Los Angeles Joint Board of the Culinary Workers used the survey technique.
- Education helped to win the "right-to-work" fight in Ohio.



Plumbers and Pipefitters Train for the Atomic Age (page 8).



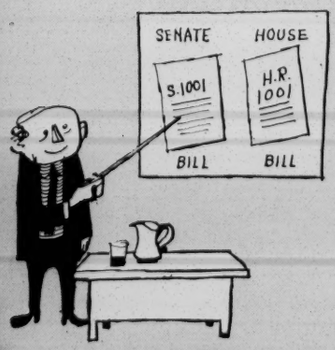
John Connors, AFL-CIO education director, looks on while William F. Schnitzler, AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer, signs the new scholarship program papers. Three regions are indicated on map (page 4).



Jack Waller, vice president, Fire Fighters, makes a point at West Coast Education Conference (page 2).

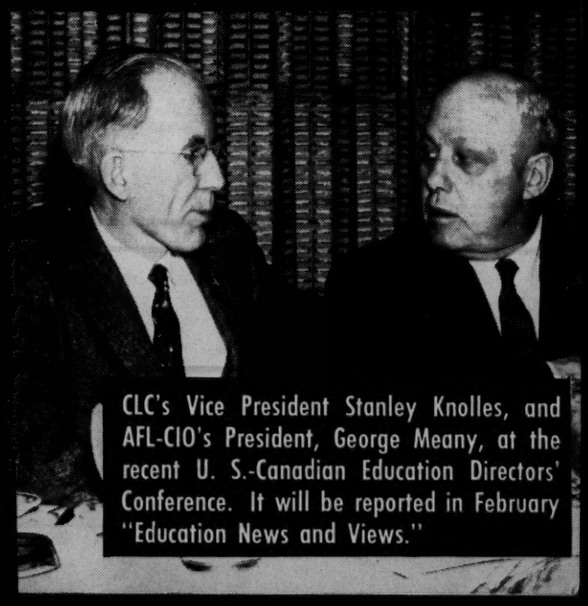
QUIZ ON HOW CONGRESS MAKES LAWS

(This is not a test . . . do not sign your name.)



	Check One True	False
1. A Congressman from the minority party cannot introduce a bill until his party becomes a majority.	☐	☐
2. The Senate as a whole usually ignores the recommendation of the committee which brings a bill before it.	☐	☐
3. Only members of the House or Senate can present their views on a proposed law before a Committee.	☐	☐
4. The House cannot send a bill to the President without waiting for Senate action.	☐	☐
5. If the President vetoes a bill, that's the end of it.	☐	☐
6. When the House and the Senate pass different bills covering the same thing, a compromise is possible.	☐	☐

FOR ANSWERS, see Educate on How Congress Works (pages 13-16).



CLC's Vice President Stanley Knolles, and AFL-CIO's President, George Meany, at the recent U. S.-Canadian Education Directors' Conference. It will be reported in February "Education News and Views."

George M. Harrison, chairman, AFL-CIO International Affairs Committee and U.S. delegate to the UN (above) addresses opening session of week long conference on "American Labor's Role in Less Developed Countries." He told the 40 trade union and university participants that labor's expanded international activities reflects "the rising maturity of the labor movement."

American labor's role in less-developed countries was intensively explored at a recent week-long special conference of forty trade union and university participants at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. The conference was conducted jointly by the AFL-CIO Department of International Affairs and Cornell.

Among the speakers were Railway Clerks' President George M. Harrison, chairman of the AFL-CIO International Affairs Committee and an American delegate to the U. N. General Assembly, and Harlan Cleveland, dean of the Maxwell School of Citzenship and Public Affairs at Syracuse University. The conference also included sessions on the goals and functions of the ICFTU, the activities of the international trade secretariats, the problems of international trade and aid and their impact on the U. S. economy, and the educational needs of unions in less-developed countries.

Michael Ross, director of the AFL-CIO Department of International Affairs, played a vital role in bringing about the conference. Working sessions were chaired by Harry Goldberg for the AFL-CIO and Ron Donovan of Cornell.

Nevada holds first week-end conference

The Nevada State AFL-CIO sponsored its first week-end labor education conference November 21-23, in Reno, Nev. John Cosgrove, assistant AFL-CIO education director, taught at the conference as did Jack Pierce, AFL-CIO Community Services Activities. The conference was attended by 60 delegates from different parts of the State.

AFL-CIO SPONSORS WEST COAST

Sixty delegates from California, Oregon, and Washington, attended the Second Pacific Coast Education Conference sponsored by the AFL-CIO Department of Education. Meeting in the Evergreen Hotel, Vancouver, Wash., the three-day Conference convened on November 18.

Opening the West Coast Conference was John D. Connors, AFL-CIO education director, who stressed the importance of workers education in strengthening the American labor movement. He outlined some of the challenges faced by trade union educators and indicated services offered by the AFL-CIO. He urged a strong grass roots education program in the labor movement. At the final session of the conference he summarized the various group discussions.

More than a dozen representatives of universities and colleges in the three states and Hawaii discussed the question of union-university cooperation in a session chaired by John Cosgrove, assistant education director, AFL-CIO. Representing the universities on the panel were John B. Ferguson, assistant director, Industrial Relations Center, University of Hawaii; Charles B. Friday, chairman, Dept. of Economics, Oregon State College; John Hutchinson, Coordinator of Labor Programs, University of California. Speaking for the trade union movement were John Donovan, Printing Pressmen, Los Angeles, and Lyle Swetland, secretary, Lane County Labor Council, Eugene, Ore. The panel discussed the 1957 AFL-CIO resolution on union-university cooperation and explored ways in which unions and universities could work on common objectives. John Hutchinson described the services being used by unions in the Berkeley, Calif., area.

"New responsibilities for Labor Education on the Pacific Coast" was chaired by George T. Guernsey, assistant education director, AFL-CIO.

May Darling, chairman of the Education Committee of the Oregon AFL-CIO, described the development of a course on the history of the trade union movement for the Portland public schools. Paul Harris, education and research director of the Allied Industrial Workers, spoke on the education program of a smaller international union. He described the way in which his union used many resources in developing the program, including universities, but emphasized that the direction of the program is kept in the hands of the union.

J. T. Marr, secretary, Oregon AFL-CIO, emphasized the importance of developing labor solidarity in the educational work on the West Coast. E. M. Weston, president, Washington State

UAW OFFERS LABOR BOOK SHELF FOR SCHOOL LIBRARIES

The UAW Education Department is sponsoring a new project, "Labor Book Shelf for School Libraries." The Department has purchased in quantity five books: "The Practice of Unionism," by Jack Barbash; "This Union Cause," by Katherine B. Shippen; "As Unions Mature," by Richard A. Lester; "Labor on the March," by Edward Levinson; and "Labor in America," by Harold U. Faulkner and Mark Starr.

Local unions may purchase the kit of five books for $11.75 from the UAW Education Department.

UAW locals are presenting them to high school and junior college libaries. These can be presented also to public libraries and can be the basis for a library in your local union. Those interested are urged to write to the UAW Education Department, 8000 E. Jefferson Ave., Detroit 14, Mich., for more information.

CHEMICAL WORKERS START PAMPHLET PACKET

The International Chemical Workers Education Department announces a new pamphlet packet program. Local unions or union members in the ICWU may subscribe to the packet program at the rate of $1.50 per year. At least six packets of materials on issues such as labor relations, collective bargaining, foreign affairs, and political issues will be sent to those who subscribe.

AFL-CIO
EDUCATION
NEWS and VIEWS

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

George Meany . . . . . President
Wm. F. Schnitzler . . . . . Sec'y.-Treas.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

John D. Connors, Director

Republication of matter contained in this Newsletter, with due credit, is invited. Readers comments and criticisms are solicited.

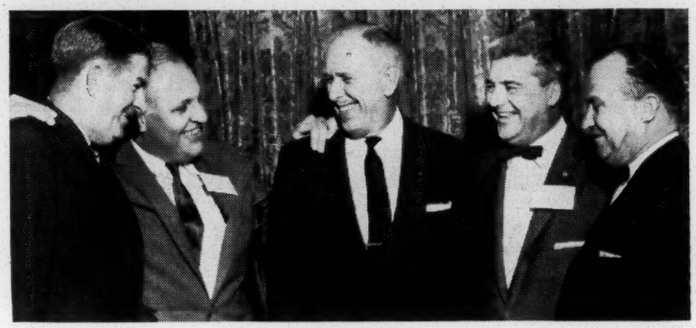
Subscribers are requested to give prompt notice of change of address. Published monthly at 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C. AFL-CIO affiliates receive this periodical free; others may subscribe at $2.00 a year. Single copies, 20c.

Printed in the United States of America under union conditions.

Four IBEW members get together and trade experiences on the best ways to develop local union education programs.

Left to right: Director John Connors looks over the West Coast Education Program with J. T. Marr, secretary, Oregon AFL-CIO; E. M. Weston, president, Washington State Labor Council; Robert S. Ash secretary, Alameda County Council, Calif.

Al Hartung, president of the International Woodworkers Union, closes the Conference with a plea for a vigorous civil rights and conservation program.



Left to right: John Donovan, Printing Pressmen's Union; George T. Guernsey, AFL-CIO Education Department; George Lambert, American Newspaper Guild, Seattle; William B. Pettyjohn, International Typographical Union; Homer Parrish, Boiler Makers Union.

EDUCATION CONFERENCE

Speaking at the dinner at the Conference, Monroe Sweetland, Oregon state senator, analyzed the results of the 1958 election. He praised labor's contribution in building a "ground swell of general participation in an off-year election."

Sweetland went on to point out that the labor movement could be proud of its record in helping to build interest and participation in political matters in the last 12 years. He indicated that a 12-year program of political education had begun to pay off. He emphasized, however, that labor should not underestimate the general national trend which characterized the 1958 election. He urged labor to be more concerned about the problems of young workers and the needs of our "senior citizens."

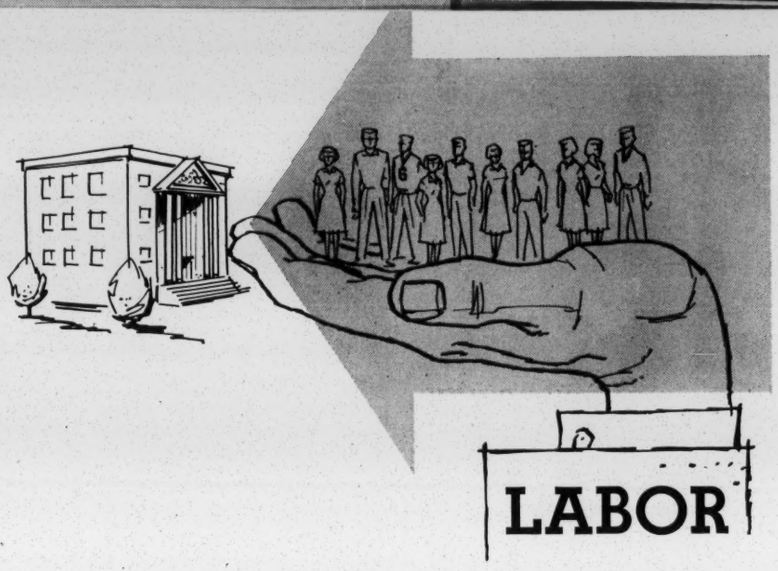
Addressing the Conference, Gus Norwood, Executive Secretary, Northwest Public Power Association urged a rebalancing of the nation's investment policies in order to achieve full employment.

(Continued on page 5)

Left to right: Tom Scanlon, education director, Oregon AFL-CIO; John Connors, AFL-CIO education director; Tom Tippett, education director, IAM District Lodge 751, Seattle; Paul Harris, education director, Allied Industrial Workers.

Left to right: Ben Gillingham, University of Washington; Arthur Carstens, University of California at Los Angeles; John Ferguson, University of Hawaii; Charles B. Friday, Oregon State University; John Cosgrove, AFL-CIO Education Department.

Six members of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union check over the sessions and discuss how to put their many ideas to work back home.



AFL-CIO ANNOUNCES NEW FOUR-YEAR COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

The AFL-CIO will award six $6,000 four-year merit scholarships to high school seniors of exceptional ability who plan to enter college in September it was announced recently by Secretary-Treasurer William F. Schnitzler.

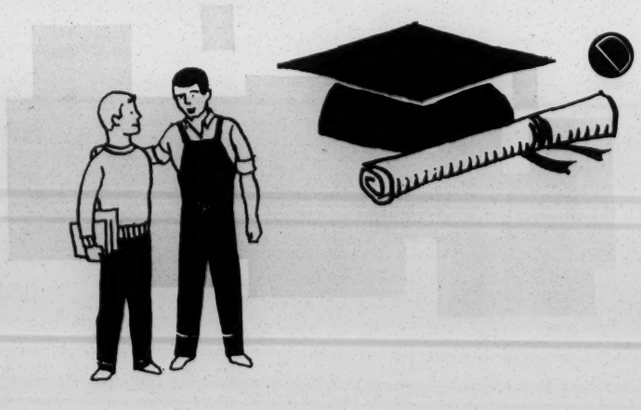
One of the outstanding features of these scholarships is that in this day of atoms and science students are not limited in the course of study they may choose.

Two scholarships will be granted in each of three geographical sections of the country (see map of 3 zones on page 1). One will be awarded to children either of whose parents are current members of unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO and the other will be entirely unrestricted.

The program is being conducted in cooperation with the National Merit Scholarship Corporation, an independent, non-profit organization. Final selections of winners are to be made by representatives of the AFL-CIO from finalists qualifying in the 1958-1959 National Merit Scholarship Program examinations.

Winners will be permitted to study at any accredited college or university and the amount of their award will be based upon the financial need of the individual.

The awards will vary upward to $1,500 per year depending on the actual costs involved in attending the school selected and the funds available to the student from his or her own resources. The awards are subject to change if the family financial circumstances change in the course of the year.



Winners will be announced in May and presentation ceremonies will take place at graduation exercises.

In announcing the scholarships, Schnitzler called attention to President George Meany's Labor Day message in which he cited one phase of the educational problem that deeply concerns labor, namely, the monumental waste of talent in the tens of thousands of qualified young students whose education ends before college primarily because of lack of financial means.

In addition to the AFL-CIO Merit Scholarship Program, 134 affiliated member organizations offer scholarship programs within their jurisdiction, awarding hundreds of grants each year. A detailed list of these awards can be obtained from the AFL-CIO Education Department, Washington 6, D. C.

SCHOOL PARTICIPATION IN PROGRAM

Each spring the high schools of the nation—public, private and parochial—are invited to participate in the nationwide scholarship qualifying examination conducted by the National Merit Scholarship Corporation. Principals enter their schools by registering for the National Merit Scholarship Qualifying Test as the first step in the selection procedure. The National Merit Scholarship Corporation administer these tests free for sponsoring organizations from funds granted for that purpose by foundations.

The examination given in the high schools is a three-hour test of educational development which does not require any special study or preparation. The scores yielded are valuable in determining the relative ability of students to benefit from college training.

HOW TO APPLY

The qualifying test is conducted in all participating high schools on a specified date in April. Second semester juniors and first semester seniors are eligible to take the examination. The high school principal may select two students to take the qualifying examination free of charge. If a student is not selected by his principal, he still may take the test by paying a $1.00 fee to cover the cost of administering the test. In hardship cases this fee is waived.

Even in the event the school is not a member of the National Merit Program, students may participate individually by writing to the National Merit Scholarship Corporation, which will attempt to make special arrangements for them.

SEMI-FINALIST

A group of top seniors, the highest scorers on the qualifying test in each state, pro-rated by population are advanced to the semi-finals in September. These semi-finalists will then be asked to take a Scholastic Aptitude Test of the College Entrance Examination Board at specially designated centers in December. Full information will be given them at the time of their notification as to the time, place and arrangements for this second test. There will be no fee charged for students taking this test for Merit Scholarship purposes. Scores on this three-hour examination further substantiate the abilities of the competitors. The finalists are announced in January after the scoring of the second examination.

FINALISTS

Finalists will be selected on the basis of scores on the two examinations, school activities and biographical information which they have supplied. No reference is made on either the qualifying test or the College Entrance Examination test for finalists to the race, creed or color of the applicants. From this group AFL-CIO representatives will select the six students to receive the AFL-CIO Merit Scholarships.

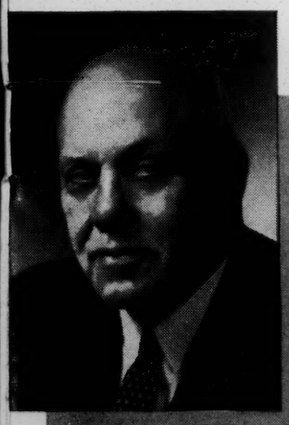
STIPENDS

The amount of the winners' awards will be based upon the financial need of the individual. One specified purpose of the AFL-CIO Merit Scholarship Program will be to aid boys and girls who have demonstrated their ability to profit from college work and have a substantial need for the awards.

The stipends, in all scholarships, will vary upwards to $1,500, per year, depending on the actual costs involved in attending the school selected and the funds available to the student from his own resources. The dollar difference between the student's resources and his college budget (tuition, living expenses, fees, travel expenses) determines his stipend. These stipends are subject to reevaluation from year to year as needs change (i.e., increased college cost, changes in family finances, etc.).

EDUCATION GRANT

In addition, the colleges attended by the winners may receive from the AFL-CIO an educational grant. The cost-of-education grant will depend upon the amount of the students' stipend. The combined amount of the tuition plus the AFL-CIO grant can total as much as $1,500 per year per student. If the tuition is $900, the college or university may receive as much as $600. If the tuition is $1,200 the college or university may receive $300. If the stipend is $1,500 then there will be no cost-of-education grant to the college or university.



"Federally-financed scholarships for college study would be a long step forward toward a stronger democracy and would show the world that, in America, opportunities are truly equal. If Russia can find the funds to fully educate all students, so can the United States."

GEORGE MEANY, *President, AFL-CIO*

CONTINUATION OF SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

The AFL-CIO retains the right to change or discontinue the scholarship program. However, once a student has been awarded a scholarship, sufficient funds will be provided to allow the student to complete the four years of college, provided the student continues to meet the academic standards of the college or university attended.

MORE INFORMATION

For further information, write to Edward C. Smith, vice-president, National Merit Scholarship Corporation, 1580 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill., or John D. Connors, director, Department of Education, AFL-CIO, 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

West Coast Conference—

(Continued from page 3)

He cited three authorities in support of at least doubling the present rate of investment in the long neglected field of public facilities.

"Today," he said, "we see the double tragedy of wasted natural resources and wasted human resources. These multiple wastes can be changed into multiple benefits. We must find the financing method for getting our people back to work. The capital budget should be pushed at the next session of the Congress."

Norwood urged the educational directors to support the capital budget bill introduced by Senator Wayne Morse as a basic step for financing public needs.

Speaking at the closing luncheon of the Pacific Coast Education Conference A. F. Hartung, president of the International Woodworkers of America, urged that labor support legislation that will enlarge recreation and wildlife areas. Wilderness areas, he said, once destroyed and potential park sites diverted to other uses cannot be replaced.

Pres. Hartung stated that he felt Oregon and Washington were among the leading states in the area of civil rights legislation. He asked that the AFL-CIO educational program be strengthened in the southern states, perhaps, at the expense of similar programs elsewhere. "Union people in the South must be given educational opportunities in the field of civil rights," Hartung said.

CONQUERGOOD, HEDGES DIE

Two beloved leaders in the field of workers education died recently.

Howard Conquergood, director of Political Education, Canadian Labour Congress, died in September, 1958. He was the former education director of the United Steelworkers in Canada and was education director of the Canadian Congress of Labour until the merger.

Marion H. Hedges, former research director and editor of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers died in January, 1959. He helped to set up the collective bargaining procedures of the Tennessee Valley Authority and was active in the promotion of legislation for a labor extension service bill.

NEW BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

WIDENING LABOR'S HORIZONS

ONLY IN AMERICA. By Harry Golden. World. 317 pp. $4.00.

Number One on the bestseller book list for 20 weeks now, *Only In America* is unique in many ways. It features some of the best items from Golden's bi-monthly paper, whose subscribers include Carl Sandburg, Earl Warren, Adlai Stevenson and a host of union leaders.

Why do people love Golden's writings?

"Sixteen years ago," he writes, "I wanted to publish a liberal paper in North Carolina, but I was a Jew, a liberal and a Northerner. Ah, the odds were too much. So I insulated myself. I called the paper, *The Carolina Israelite*. I use Jews as examples and rely on Gentiles to get the point." Obviously they have, for more non-Jews than Jews subscribe.

When the North Carolina state legislature met to enact a segregation plan, out came his famous Golden Vertical Plan. "What's all the fuss about?" he wrote. Whites and Negroes "stand at the same grocery counters; deposit money at the same bank-teller's window; pay taxes, light and phone bills to the same clerks; and stand at the same drug store counters. It is only when the Negro sits down that folks become panicky."

Therefore, suggested Golden, all Southern lawmakers need do is pass one small law to provide "stand-up type, old-fashioned bookkeeping desks" in schools, with "no seats." Since "no one in the South pays the slightest attention to a vertical Negro," quipped Harry, "this would solve our problems completely." Even the segregationists laughed—and had qualms of conscience.

Golden's mind, heart, and wit range over the entire universe, with special attention, it is true, to the Lower East Side and the South. And unionists who are told incessantly by employers that they're impractical idealists will enjoy Golden's short, short story entitled "They Never Met a Payroll," which reads as follows:

"1. Copernicus
2. Galileo
3. Newton
4. Einstein."

NEITHER BLACK NOR WHITE. By Wilma Dykeman and James Stokely. Rinehart. 371 pp. $5.00.

This book provides impressive proof that the South is not solid. Written by two native Southerners this intensely readable account of their interviews with hundreds of Southerners reveals the bitterness and frustration of those determined to keep things just the way they've always been. But it also cites many heartwarming examples of Southerners willing to accept, even to further, equality.

THE TENDER WARRIORS. By Dorothy Sterling with Donald Gross. Hill and Wang. 96 pp. $1.50.

The tender warriors in this book are the Negro and white school children who are in the forefront of America's efforts to achieve integration. Touching photographs, obtained by Myron Ehrenberg as he accompanied Mrs. Sterling on her interview tour through the South, make the book a significant record of one of the most far-reaching social changes of our time.

STRIDE TOWARD FREEDOM. By Martin Luther King, Jr. Harper & Bros. 230 pp. $2.95.

Long before the bus was invented, a New Englander named Thoreau wrote an essay "On the Duty of Civil Disobedience" that helped stop the buses in Montgomery, Ala. This personal history by Martin Luther King, Jr. shows how the first successful large-scale use of non-violent resistance in America—the Montgomery bus boycott—came about. The method of loving your enemy while refusing to cooperate with evil found the Montgomery city authorities no more able to cope with it than the British in India could deal with Gandhi's salt marches and other non-violent activities.

Dr. King, discussing the future of the Negro, points to the significant moves made by the AFL-CIO to bring "economic emancipation to white and Negro by organizing them together in social equality." At the same time, he calls for labor to fully enforce the principles it has professed, and reminds labor that "the forces that are anti-Negro are usually anti-labor too."

WHO'S MY NEIGHBOR? By Algernon D. Black. Public Affairs Pamphlets. 28 pp. 25¢.

This highly readable booklet is designed to help the average American home owner and his family learn the facts about integrated housing "realistically and constructively and with clear conviction and courage."

Mr. Black, acting chairman of the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing, discusses such questions as the effect of mixed neighborhoods on children, social status and prestige—as well as panic selling, property values, maintenance of property, and financial stability. The pamphlet is a real eye-opener and could be used to follow up a showing of the Steelworker's film, "Burden of Truth."

WHAT WE KNOW ABOUT "RACE". By Ashley Montagu. Anti-Defamation League. 40 pp. 25¢.

With humorous illustrations, this pamphlet explains what race is and isn't. Noted anthropologist Ashley Montagu examines the physical differences between ethnic groups and points out how heredity, environment and intelligence interact. Ethnic groups, the author reveals, resemble each other more than they differ. Man's outstanding trait, he claims, is his ability to learn—and to profit by his experiences. (Sometimes union educational directors have their moments of doubt about this.) In addition, says the author, intelligence needs the stimulation of the environment to develop and grow.

Professor Montagu compares two civilizations—Mediterranean and Australian aborigine. The aborigines remained primitive because they were isolated while the Mediterranean peoples developed a complex culture because their location made it possible for them to have contacts with other civilizations.

HARRY FLEISCHMAN
Director, National Labor Service

New Pamphlets

What about the health and welfare needs of your members in case you have to face a strike? **Beyond the Picket Line—How to Organize a Strike Assistance Program** is an important handbook for all locals. It describes how to set up a strike assistance committee or to get the existing local union community services committee prepared to handle fund-raising and job-finding and to set up a commissary. It also tells how to survey the resources and assistance available to members in the community, how to meet with the social agencies and work out a system of referrals for needy members. Training strike counsellors is also dealt with in the pamphlet. (32 pp. AFL-CIO Community Service Activities, 9 E. 40th St., New York 16, N. Y.)

* * *

Due Process on the Railroads will be useful to railroad unionists finding themselves concerned with cases involving disciplinary measures. Now in an up-to-date and revised edition, the author, Joseph Lazar, codifies and analyzes thousands of awards of the National Railroad Adjustment Board dealing with due process in disciplinary matters. (80 pp. Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California, Los Angeles 24, Calif. $1.25 each. Quantity rates.)

* * *

Did labor campaign contributions dominate the 1956 elections? Led by Sen. Goldwater, much hue and cry was raised about labor's participation in that presidential election year. **Report on Political Campaign Contributions in 1956** is a detailed debunking of the Goldwater line. Reprinted from the "Congressional Record," it contains the report of the Senate Subcommittee on Elections and Privileges.

One revealing fact that the committee came up with was that just twelve families contributed more to the Republican Party than the AFL-CIO COPE spent in the campaign on candidates endorsed by labor. The report contains interesting listings of names and party contributions.

A speech by Sen. Richard Neuberger precedes the report and contains an article by President George Meany on limiting

campaign contributions. (28 pp. Write AFL-CIO COPE, 815 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Single copies, free.)

* * *

The "Recession"—Cause and Cure calls for vigorous government programs to combat the recession and promote long-term economic expansion. It presents the position that this will probably not be as inflationary as measures to combat the recession which result in slowing down our long-term economic growth. Contains many illustrated charts, tables and graphs. (56 pp. Conference on Economic Progress, 1001 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D. C. 50¢ each. Quantity prices.)

* * *

In line with the problems created by NLRB decisions, the Plumbers and Pipe Fitters Union has recently published for its locals a pamphlet which will be found useful by many building trades locals. **Explanation of Hiring Practices Necessary under the Taft-Hartley Act** discusses the effect of the recent NLRB decision in the Mountain Pacific Case on hiring practices of locals and hiring clauses in union agreements. It contains five suggested hiring plans which can serve to help draft legal local hiring clauses. (44 pp. United Association, 901 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 1, D. C. Single copies, free.)

* * *

With the November elections bringing a revival of hope for major Taft-Hartley amendment, many arguments pro and con on how T-H actually operated will be heard. **The Taft-Hartley Act After Ten Years—A Symposium** is a collection of articles by specialists in the labor relations field, evaluating different aspects of the experience of the past decade under the law. The articles are reprinted from the April, 1958 issue of "Industrial and Labor Relations Review" and also include a text of the act itself. (New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. $1.50 each. Quantity prices.)

* * *

Right and Wrong in Labor Relations, by Prof. Milton Derber, is one of the series of lectures delivered over the University of Illinois radio station, WILL. It gives a short historical background on collective bargaining in the U. S. and includes a section on "Management and Industrial Democracy" and "The Ethical Practices Codes of the AFL-CIO." Useful pamphlet for high school teachers and could be used in college classes and union classes. (18 pp., Lecture No. 14, Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, University of Illinois, Champaign, Ill. No price given.)

NEW PAPER BOUND BOOKS

Hidden in between the mystery stories and "hot" covers of the paper bound books at your corner drug store may be some of the following new books that may be of interest to you:

"A Parent's Guide to Children's Reading," by Nancy Larrick, Pocket Books, 35¢.

"The Last Angry Man," by Gerald Green, Pocket Books, 75¢.

"Man: His First Million Years," by Ashley Montagu, Mentor Book, 50¢.

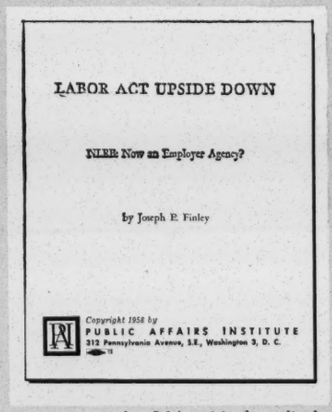
"The True Believer," by Eric Hoffer, Mentor Book, 50¢.

"The Story of Jazz," by Marshall Stearns, Mentor Book, 50¢.

Bantam Books has started an excellent new reprint series of minor classics. Included in the first group are Frank Norris' novel, **"The Octopus"**; Theodore Dreiser's **"Sister Carrie,"** and Charles Darwin's **"The Voyage of the Beagle,"** 50¢.

If you scout around you may be able to find a Bantam Book entitled **"A Treasury of Folk Songs,"** edited by Sylvia and John Kolb, 35¢.

PAMPHLET OF THE MONTH


LABOR ACT UPSIDE DOWN

NLRB: Now an Employer Agency?

by Joseph E. Finley

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Some of the damage done to organizing and collective bargaining since the passage of Taft-Hartley has actually been accomplished through the decisions of an anti-labor National Labor Relations Board, rather than the law itself.

LABOR ACT UPSIDE DOWN—NLRB NOW AN EMPLOYER AGENCY? summarizes many crucial NLRB cases to back up its documented indictment of the present NLRB as a decidedly pro-management agency.

Pointing out that even under the Taft-Hartley law the Board was still charged with protecting workers rights to organize and bargain collectively, the author, Joseph E. Finley, Washington, D. C. labor attorney, also analyzes the voting record of Eisenhower appointee Philip Ray Rodgers and shows how he voted 98% of the time with management in 164 critical, split-decision cases. He also describes how linking together recent adverse Board decisions with the T-H provision that economic strikers may not vote in elections, creates a perfect union-busting weapon.

The pamphlet is especially good for education committees to use in showing how union rights have been whittled away by administrative decision. (32 pp. Public Affairs Institute, 312 Pennsylvania Ave., S. E., Washington 3, D. C. 25¢ each. 30% off on 10 or more.)

NAMES IN THE NEWS

"Rudy" Faupl of the International Association of Machinists has been elected a worker representative of the ILO Governing Body, replacing **George Delaney** who has become director of organization, International Union of Operating Engineers.

Walter Davis, director of the Ohio United Labor Committee, is now education director of 880, Retail Clerks, Cleveland, Ohio.

Tony Sandys of the Retail Clerks has been appointed chairman of the Minnesota State AFL-CIO Education Committee.

Tom Cosgrove, formerly of the Textile Workers Union, is now at the University of Chicago working on an experimental program.

Paul Swaity has been appointed as education director, TWUA, AFL-CIO.

Joseph Krislov, formerly education director of the Kentucky State Federation of Labor, is now with the Social Security Administration in Baltimore, Md.

Stanley Johnson, Ill. SFL & CIO, and **Robert Johnston,** regional director, UAW, have been appointed to the 15-man Institute Advisory Committee of the University of Illinois Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations.

Ralph Wright, Local 6, ITU, New York City, has been appointed director of the Washington Branch Office of the International Labor Organization.

Helmuth Kern, director of the Department of Education, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, attended an ILO Conference on Workers Education in December, 1958. He will report in a future issue of "Education News and Views."

Jeffrey Cohelan of the Milk Drivers Union, Berkeley, Calif., was elected to Congress. At the last Teamsters Convention, Cohelan opposed Hoffa. He studied workers education in England under a Fulbright Scholarship several years ago.

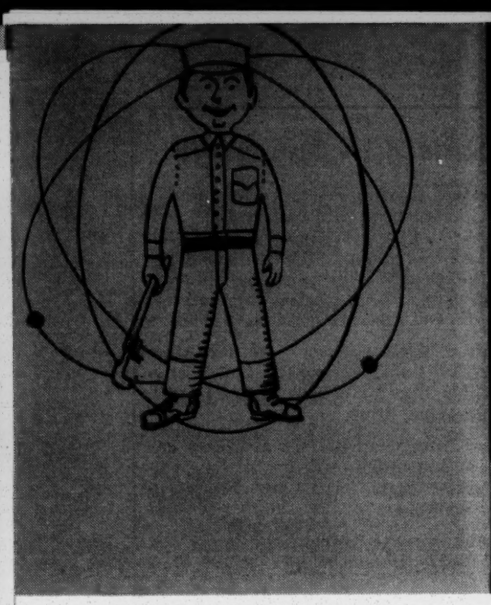
Lawrence Rogin, University of Michigan, has been elected chairman of the ALES Board of Directors.

Martin Wagner has been named director of the Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations at the University of Illinois.

Brendan Sexton, UAW education director, gave a provocative talk entitled "A Labor Educator Looks at Education and Scientific Change" at a recent IUD meeting in Washington.

Lane Kirkland, formerly of the AFL-CIO Department of Social Security, has been appointed research and education director of the International Union of Operating Engineers.

"Lee" Bamberger, formerly of the Community Health Association of Detroit, Mich. and the UAW, has been appointed to the AFL-CIO Department of Social Security.



UA General President Peter T. Schoemann congratulates two first prize winners. On the left, Leon C. Hoelscher, Local 597, Chicago, Ill., pipe-fitter. On the right, Warren Weltsek, Local 1, Brooklyn, N.Y., plumber. They won the Union's 1958 apprenticeship contest.

TRAINING THE PLUMBER AND PIPE FITTER FOR THE ATOMIC AGE

The United Association of Plumbers and Pipe Fitters' education program is working hard and systematically at helping its members adjust to the atomic age.

An apprentice plumber or pipe-fitter soon to become a journeyman may find himself involved in or affected by the program in many different ways:

During his apprenticeship he may take at least one course set up by a local joint union-industry apprenticeship committee and taught by a more experienced member or possibly a technical school teacher or industry person.

He may be chosen by his local to compete in a statewide contest leading to an international contest for apprentices on the skills of their trade.

If he is to travel to the international contest (covering the U.S. and Canada) he may very well be sitting beside his local instructor who may have been chosen by the local union to take a week's intensive training in the latest and most effective teaching techniques. They would both be participating at the same time in the week-long Annual Apprentice Contest and Instructor Training Course at Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana—a high point of the union's program.

After becoming a journeyman, he may continue to take other night courses in his local area, arranged by the joint committee, to keep up with the rapid changes coming about in this industry in the atomic age.

As the union's president, Peter T. Schoemann, has put it: "In atomic plants, they use pipe made of special metals costing as much as $1100 a foot and install valves that cost as much as $35,000 apiece. They have to be fitted to tolerances of less than one ten-thousandth of an inch. You can't afford to make mistakes in that kind of work."

The annual affair at Purdue is now entering its sixth year. After a week of intensive competition in written and performance tests on various aspects of their trade, the winners in the separate groups—plumbing and pipe fitting—are awarded prizes by the union's president at the Awards Dinner at the end of the week. In 1956, the union brought 86 contestants to Purdue. As a memento of the occasion, each contestant received replicas of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

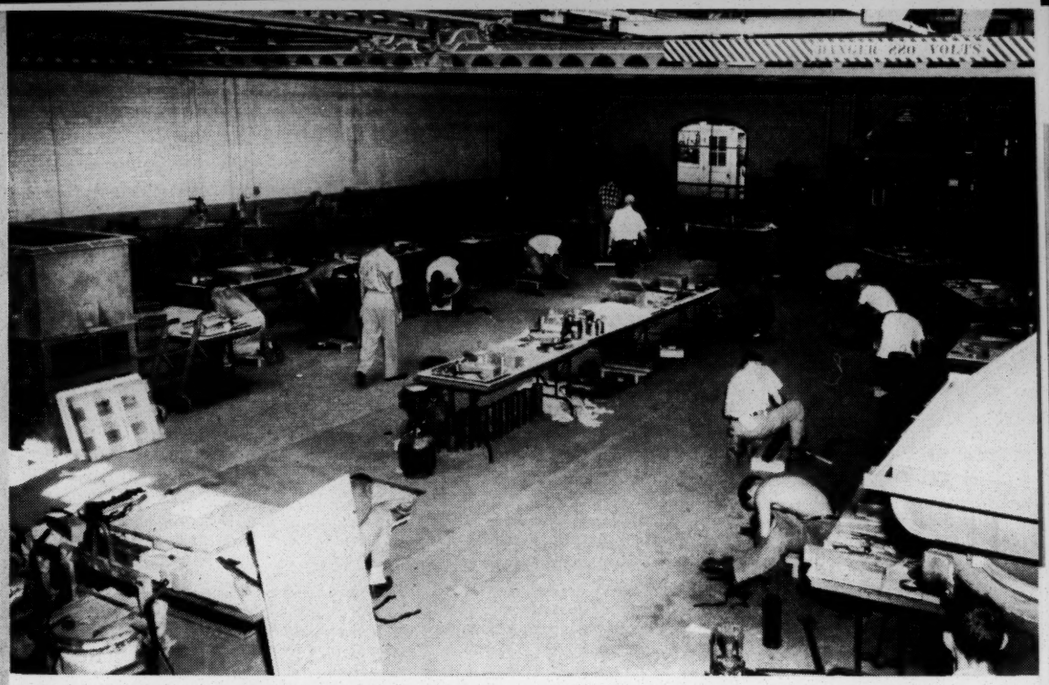
As for the instructor training part of the program, last year saw 280 attending. For them the week's concentrated training was under the tutelage of seventeen teachers from the university and a like number from industry. Divided into 16 different groups, they took such subjects as Understanding the Apprentice, Methods of Teaching, Principles of Learning, Organizing Instructional Material, How to Make an Illustrated Talk, How to Use the Discussion Method and the teaching techniques for a number of technical subjects in the industry and related topics.

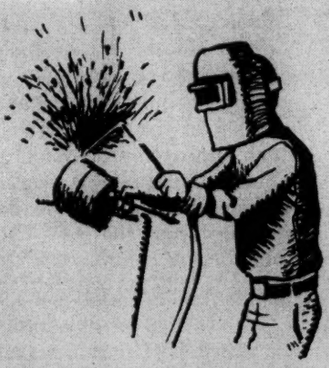
A new feature in the program is the $1½ million International Training Fund. Built up through an agreement with employers to pay 2½¢ per hour into the fund, it is designed to help locals, on the basis of need, who submit approved applications for training projects and purchase of new training equipment. This will help do a better job of training apprentices and provide additional courses for journeymen on changing methods in the industry.

A central part of the union's program is the model school maintained at the United Association's headquarters in Washington, D. C. Here local union leaders and teachers can see demonstrations of the most modern technical equipment and teaching methods. Materials for simplifying and aiding the work of local instructors are tested and produced at the school and made available for purchase by the local teachers. Along with this, the union maintains a Training Department for Apprentices and Journeymen. With four regional coordinators in the field, the department hopes to raise to 200 the number of locals which have active training programs.

As the United Association's Journal said in commenting on the completion of the fifth year of the week-long conference at Purdue, the union's program ". . . has now completed its five-year apprenticeship and entered full-fledged journeyman status."

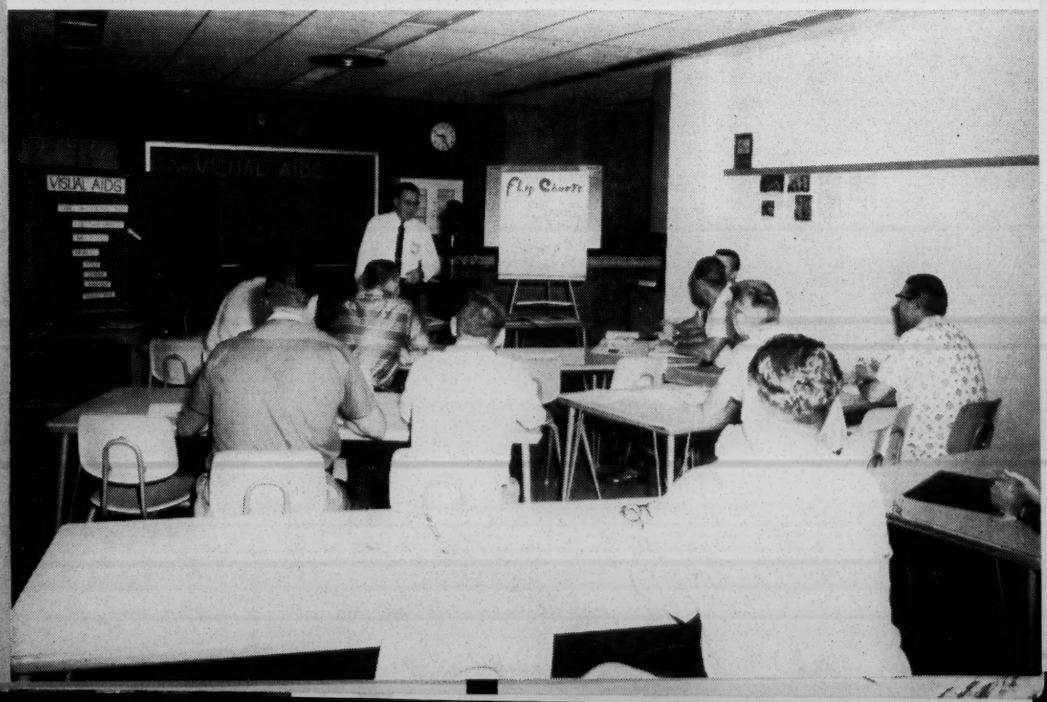
Plumbing contestants do a stint at joint calking while judges look on at the Plumbers and Pipe Fitters Union annual apprentice contest at Purdue University.





A group of pipe fitter instructors receive training at Purdue University in techniques of teaching particular welding operations.

"How to Use Visual Aids" was one of the sessions attended by the 280 local instructors who participated in the United Association's instructor training course at Purdue University.



ARE YOU USING THE FILM-OF-THE-MONTH PLAN?

Are your union members learning by looking?
By listening?
By discussing?

We are a nation of movie goers. With the coming of TV, union members spend a great deal of time watching TV programs in their homes. Many local unions, joint boards and central bodies have used labor films effectively. By hard work and proper planning, they have made use of one of the most powerful educational weapons of the 20th Century.

Between 150 and 200 affiliates have used the AFL-CIO "Film-A-Month" Plan. By carefully selecting films that will interest your audience—and by using them properly—you can build understanding of many of the issues included in the AFL-CIO's 12-point legislative program which appears on the back page of this issue.

Some of the films available to you under the "Film-A-Month" Plan are listed below. For a full selection of films available from the AFL-CIO Department of Education write for the complete catalogue, **Films for Labor.**

Here is how the AFL-CIO "Film-A-Month" Plan works.

1. You select a total of 9 films during a 12-month period. (In this way, you can omit three months during the year.)

2. Total payment for the series is $15.00 if you keep the film **for a single showing** each month. If you wish to keep each film **for two weeks** each month, the total cost of the nine films is $36.00. If you wish to keep the films **for one month,** the total cost of the series of nine films is $54.00.

Central bodies or regional offices or joint boards of international unions may wish to keep the film for two weeks or one month and make them available to local unions in the area, as well as church groups and school groups.

3. A listing of various films is included in this issue from which you may make your selection. The full listing of more than 200 films available for rental through the AFL-CIO Film Library is included in our catalogue. **Films for Labor.** In selecting your 9 films, choose films in the categories listed below.

4. Because of the importance of previewing, the films are shipped to arrive a few days in advance of your showing date. Discussion guides and materials are also included. The responsibility for carrying through your film discussion program may be assigned to your local union education committee. In this case, the committee should preview the film and study the discussion materials before the showing. It should order additional materials to distribute at the film showing.

Start your program now by filling out a booking sheet. Indicate the date of each one of your meetings and indicate the film of your first choice and your second choice for each meeting. Indicate the date of the showing. If you are planning to keep the films for two weeks or one month, indicate the period of time you plan to keep each film.

Some changes probably will be necessary in your bookings. These will be submitted for your approval.

LABOR HISTORY

Together—40 minutes. Story of AFL-CIO merger convention, New York, 1955.

United Action for Victory—33 minutes. Scenes of activities and problems in the UAW Tool and Dye Makers strike in 1938-39 against General Motors.

With These Hands—50 minutes. Reviews struggle of the Ladies' Garment Workers to build their union, as seen through the eyes of a member.

POLITICAL EDUCATION

Clinton, A Political Story—13 minutes. Shows a local union political committee at work.

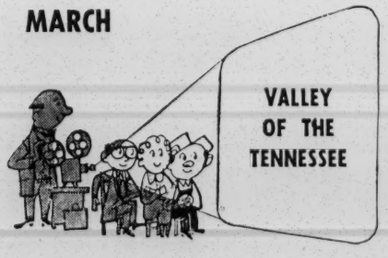
A Citizen Makes a Decision—22 minutes. Stresses need for studying issues and candidates before making a political decision.

You Can Win Elections—25 minutes. Emphasizes block workers and organized precinct work.

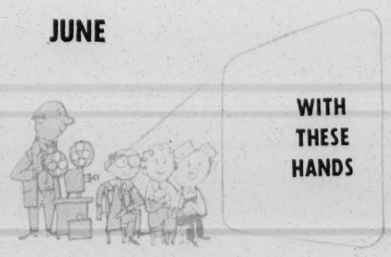
ANTI-DISCRIMINATION

Brotherhood of Man—10 minutes. Popular cartoon film stressing man's likeness regardless of race, creed or color.

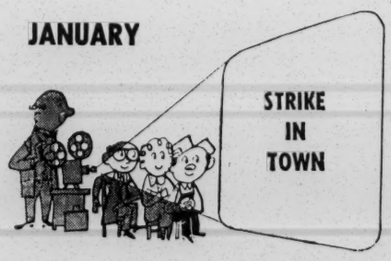
MARCH



JUNE



JANUARY



For Fair Play—30 minutes. Pennsylvania State Commission film about a white machinist's concern for a Negro machinist who couldn't get a job.

Joe Davis, American—13 minutes. Discusses need for national Fair Employment Practices law. Features Senator Wayne Morse.

Segregation in the School—25 minutes. TV report on southern community reactions to Supreme Court school desegregation decision.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR

Breakthrough—18 minutes. Story of significance of Marshall Plan aid to union workers in Norway.

ILO—11 minutes. Describes structure, policies and program of United Nations International Labor Organization.

ICFTU Film Report No. 5—10 minutes. Reviews activities of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions for 1954.

A Union Goes to School—18 minutes. Story of an ICFTU leadership training school held in Europe.

UNION TRAINING

How to Conduct a Discussion—22 minutes. Explains discussion leadership techniques.

Parliamentary Procedure—18 minutes. Offers basic knowledge for those chairing a meeting.

Structure of Unions—10 minutes. Describes relationship of local unions to one another and to their international or national unions.

BUILDING UNIONISM

Local 100—32 minutes. Shows how a union is formed and improves working conditions.

Union and Community—18 minutes. Describes activities of local union Community Service Committees.

Union at Work—24 minutes. Good story of what a union (TWUA) does and how it operates.

A Watch for Joe—45 minutes. Shows how a union grievance procedure helps protect workers.

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Farewell Oak Street—20 minutes. Calls for slum clearance and public housing.

Our Nation's Health—13 minutes. Presents case for National Health Insurance program.

Valley of the Tennessee—30 minutes. Best film story about TVA. Shows how the people and the nation gained from this program.

We the People—14 minutes. Relates "right-to-work" fight to the long struggle in U. S. to develop political and economic freedom.

Who Will Teach Your Child—20 minutes. Stresses need for good teachers in our schools.

CIVIL LIBERTIES

The Challenge—28 minutes. Raises question of loyalty oaths for public school employees. Good discussion film.

Due Process of Law Denied—30 minutes. Western story about a lynching.

Freedom to Read—14 minutes. Film about attempts to censor public libraries.

INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING

Afghanistan Moves Ahead—10 minutes. Fine UN story of how technical assistance programs help people in under-developed countries.

The Grand Design—9 minutes. Reviews UN progress against mans' ancient enemies—poverty, hunger, disease, ignorance and war.

Out—25 minutes. UN documentary story of Hungarian refugees. Raises questions of what will we do to help these and other refugees living in camps.

"Man on the Assembly Line" reminds us that people work on the line—people with feelings and problems not always covered by the contract. Here he gives vent to his feelings by tossing a handful of bolts in the air while visitors are touring the plant.

Shoemaker and the Hatter—20 minutes. Animated cartoon about the value of free trade between nations.

EIGHT NEW FILMS ADDED TO AFL-CIO FILM LIBRARY

OPERATION CAMERON. 28 mins. B&W or Color. Produced by the Louisiana State Labor Council, AFL-CIO. Available from AFL-CIO Film Division. Rental, $3.00.

This is the story of labor's role in helping Cameron, Louisiana, dig out and rebuild after the hurricane of 1957. It is a story of an area wide AFL-CIO volunteer effort. It is the first such labor story to be put on film.

"Operation Cameron" shows the many volunteers, especially from the building trades unions, who gave their time and skills to help a neighbor in distress. Homes were rebuilt, people in trouble were helped.

This is the story of one of the great contributions of the labor movement which will not be headlined by newspapers that prefer to headline the McClellan Committee hearings. It should be shown widely to non-labor groups so that they may better understand the American labor movement.

* * *

PRICES, PAYCHECKS AND PROSPERITY. 18 min. B & W. 1958. Produced by the Conference on Economic Progress. Available from the AFL-CIO. Rental $2.50.

Could your family use $2,000?

Leon Keyserling, director of the Conference on Economic Progress and former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under President Truman points out in *Prices, Paychecks and Prosperity* that this is what the lag in full consumption and full prosperity has cost the average American family over the past five years. Furthermore, he points out in answer to yet another question that it is still possible for each family to enjoy that much more by 1964 if we get a change in economic direction.

Mr. Keyserling tries in answering a series of questions from wage earners, housewives and others about inflation, to bring about understanding of "full prosperity." His answers to questions are illustrated with charts.

In answer to the final question raised in the film, ". . . what should we do to help all American families enjoy full prosperity?" Keyserling calls for a more vigorous anti-monopoly program, higher outlays for defense, education, health, and resource development.

He says also it is time to change our farm program and revise our tax burdens as further stimulants to consumption.

The film can be useful in discussing why "the spenders" in Congress support this kind of program—and the $2,000 per family increase by 1964.

* * *

TO ALL CONCERNED. 10 mins. B&W. Produced by the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association. Available from the AFL-CIO Film Division. Rental, $2.00.

Addressed to the GBBA membership, this film explains the new contract provisions. It discusses economic problems like unemployment, reduced work weeks, soft markets, etc., which existed when the contract was negotiated. It reminds the members that their union has not only a responsibility to them but to the industry and the community. It points out that a long-term contract would help management plan its production costs over a longer period to meet market competition.

THIS IS YOUR UNION. 20 min. Color. 1958. Produced by the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, 226 South 16th Philadelphia 2, Pa. Available from AFL-CIO Film Division. Rental, $2.50.

How this union operates is told by their International President, Lee Minton, to a new member named Bill. Bill is shown starting to work in one of the many plants under a Glass Bottle Blowers' contract.

Although the union structure and the grievance handling procedures described are peculiar to the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, the high standard of photography and simplicity of the story should make this film useful to groups that want to know about how unions function.

The two following films are from a new series produced by the Center for Mass Communication of Columbia University Press entitled "Decision: The Constitution in Action." Each film ends with a Supreme Court decision of modern times, involving a question of Constitutional interpretation. The films show how the Constitution has remained a living, growing document.

THE CONSTITUTION AND EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS. 28 mins. 1958. B&W. Produced by the Center for Mass Communication of Columbia University Press. Available from AFL-CIO Film Division. Rental, $3.00.

This film closes with the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in 1941 in the case of the U. S. v. Darby Lumber Company. The Court ruled that Congress did have the right to set minimum wages, limit child labor, and in other respects legislate employment standards. The film reconstructs the case and is valuable for showing how through our form of government laws are passed by Congress, signed by the President (or passed over his veto), and the Supreme Court decides whether they are in keeping with the Constitution.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE RIGHT TO VOTE. 28 mins. 1958. B&W. Produced by the Center for Mass Communication of Columbia University Press. Available from AFL-CIO Film Division. Rental, $3.00.

This film, shot in Houston, Tex., is based on two cases in which the "white primary" was challenged: Grovey v. Townsend and Smith v. Allwright. The film traces the steps by which the aggrieved party took his case into the courts and was eventually upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States. This film could be useful not only for a discussion on how Negroes are gaining the right to vote in the South because of the Supreme Court decision but to promote a discussion of the Civil Rights law passed in the 85th Congress.

The two following films are from the new Canadian series, "The Nature of Work." They examine some of the problems of working in a modern industrial society and provide some keen insights into the problems that ought to make for a pretty rewarding discussion in a union class.

THE SKILLED WORKER. 30 mins. B&W. Produced by the National Film Board of Canada. Available from AFL-CIO Film Division. Rental, $3.00.

This is an excellent film dealing with a Ukranian immigrant machinist who takes great pride in his work. Production methods are changed in the plant and he is offered a new job on the assembly line. There are some excellent discussions between both his son and his son-in-law who do not understand the older man's pride in his work and emphasize that his pension and pay are more important than this "skill."

An excellent film for discussing some of the problems Harvey Swados has raised in his book *On the Line.* Must be used with discussion.

MAN ON THE ASSEMBLY LINE. 30 mins. B&W. Produced by the National Film Board of Canada. Available from AFL-CIO Film Division. Rental, $3.00.

This film deals with the tensions that are created in our modern industrial plants where motors are produced and men are disintegrated. The worker on the assembly line who has been promised a chance to leave the line and make a phone call about the delivery of a swing for his child finally "blows his top" because the foreman unwittingly doesn't carry through his promise.

A vivid scene closes the film where a group being taken through the factory stops to watch "The Man on the Assembly Line." While the guide describes "how happy our workers are," the worker reaches into his bin, grabs the bolts that he has been using for mounting the door of the truck, and throws them high into the air.

Again, an excellent film for discussing what happens to the man who tightens bolt No. 462. Must be used with discussion.

"The Skilled Worker" has more than a job. His skills run deep and they can't be turned off with a switch. Just watching (left) an unskilled hand touch his tool, hurts, and though the union (below) helps ease the change, the worker is sure things will not be the same.

Educating on HOW CONGRESS WORKS

This is the first of two articles aimed at helping local union education and legislative committees educate on the legislative process. The next issue of "Education News and Views" will examine ways to educate on national legislative issues.

* * *

Congress is now in session. It's the 86th Congress this time. Many people in the local unions may well sit back and be proud of the job they did in helping elect liberal Senators and Congressmen on November 4.

But is now the time to take it easy? Winning elections, when one thinks about it, is not an end in itself. It's only a means to the real end—that of passing decent legislation benefiting the people of the country.

Getting good legislation passed, and damaging legislation defeated, is a constant process involving hard work and understanding by the people at the local level. A legislator sooner believes his mail bag and what he hears people getting excited about back home than what a professional lobbyist tells him is on the minds of the voters in his district.

It is because of this that local union education and legislative committees particularly have a very important job to do while Congress and state legislatures are in session.

There are two main things that education and legislative committees must do to get the continued grass roots support necessary to get legislation passed:

1) Educate on how legislation gets passed.
2) Follow bills as they go through Congress and educate on what the legislation is all about.

Learning More About Congress

Later on in this article there are suggestions on some of the things that your committee and local members can do to help get good legislation passed in Congress. But in order for people to understand why they should do these things, they must first understand how Congress works. Here are some ways to educate on how laws are passed:

1. *Use films*—There are a number of useful films, available from the AFL-CIO Education Department, which show how Congress works.

MAN ON THE HILL—(23 min. Rental $2.50) Shows the work of a Congressman, especially on committees, and the influence of legislation on our daily lives.

PRESSURE GROUPS—(20 min. Rental $2.50) Shows good and bad pressure groups in action and makes the point that lobbying can be a legitimate, constructive part of the legislative process.

THE CONGRESS—(10 min. Rental $2.00) gives an outline of the process a bill must go through to become a law.

How Congress Makes Laws

1. A BILL IS INTRODUCED TO CONGRESS EITHER BY A CONGRESSMAN OR A SENATOR. This may be his own bill or he may have gotten the idea from some group or person back home or from a national group such as a labor or business organization. Or, it may be the bill of the administration or the opposition.

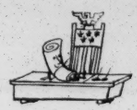
2. BILLS ARE REFERRED TO SPECIALIZED COMMITTEES which study them and make recommendations to the House or Senate. The committees are extremely important, as many bills are long and involved and generally the recommendations of the committee to the Senate or the House are accepted.

3. ON MOST IMPORTANT BILLS, THE COMMITTEE WHICH IS STUDYING THE BILL WILL HOLD HEARINGS where representatives of various groups or individuals who are interested, can present their views on the piece of legislation involved.

4. WHEN THE HEARINGS ARE OVER, the committee and its staff studies all the recommendations and the bill itself and presents an agreed-upon bill to the House or Senate for consideration.

5. THE BILL GOES ON THE CALENDAR IN THE SENATE before it gets on the floor for debate. IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, IT IS SENT TO THE RULES COMMITTEE which acts as a traffic cop and decides when (or whether) the bill can be presented for debate.

6. WHEN THE BILL PASSES ONE OF THE HOUSES OF CONGRESS, IT IS THEN SENT TO THE OTHER HOUSE FOR APPROVAL. If the bill passes the second House without any changes, it is sent to the President for his signature.



7. IF THE PRESIDENT SIGNS THE BILL, IT BECOMES A LAW. If he vetoes it, it is sent back to the House and Senate. It takes a two-thirds vote of both Houses to pass a bill over the President's veto.

8. IF THE SENATE AND HOUSE PASS DIFFERENT VERSIONS OF A BILL, the two separate bills are sent to a joint conference committee made up of Senators and Representatives. They compromise the issues involved and then the compromise bill is sent back to the House and Senate, where it is generally passed by both Houses.

POWERS OF CONGRESS—(13 min. Rental $2.50) A fantasy about the powers of Congress which should be accompanied by an explanation that Congress doesn't automatically work in the interest of the people.

LABOR'S WITNESS—(33 min. Rental $3.00) Good illustration of a hearing before a Congressional committee, in this case a UAW official testifying about political education activities.

Order one of the films for showing at your meeting. Also reproduce the box on page 13 and hand it out to members following the film showing. Then take a particular bill and show how it must go through the various steps before it can become law. A good example would be the Forand Bill, which will be introduced in the House and which the AFL-CIO strongly supports. It would give hospital and surgical care to those who receive social security benefits.

2. *Use an Experienced Person*—Get one of your union representatives or a member who has been to a union legislative institute or someone you have worked with in the community who has had legislative experience. Show one of the films and then ask him to comment on it from his experience. Ask him to comment on the 8 points on "How Congress Makes Laws" and what can be done by the local and its members at each step in the legislative process.

3. *Use a Simple Quiz*—Reproduce the questionnaire on the front page. Ask the people to fill out the questionnaire and then discuss the answers. Refer to the box on page 13 in the discussion. Also reproduce it and distribute it.

The Important Issues

This 86th Congress will be meeting for two years. Bills will be introduced, changed in committee, debated, etc. Some may be stalled in committee. Filibuster on the floor may threaten others. Some may not see a final vote till close to the end of next year's session.

In order to do their job, local unions have to know the background of the important issues in Congress and keep up with what is happening to specific legislation.

The next issue of *Education News and Views* will examine ways to educate on legislative issues in your local union. In the meantime, you can become familiar with the 12-point legislative program adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council. This program covers the major items which the AFL-CIO hopes will become law during the 86th Congress. There may be other bills submitted which we will oppose strongly.

The legislative program is summarized below and on page 15. On the back page is a poster high-lighting the program. Extra copies of the poster can be purchased from the AFL-CIO Education Department. Start your education program in this field by ordering enough to post on bulletin boards in your plant and locker rooms.

AFL-CIO's 12-Point Legislative Program

1. **Anti-corruption Legislation and Repeal of 14(b).** The Senate's McClellan Committee on Improper Activities uncovered several cases of corruption and racketeering. Much commendable work has been done by the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee on these abuses. The Kennedy-Ives Bill, in the last session of Congress, would have supplemented these efforts through its reporting and disclosure provisions for both unions and employers. The bill also contained some needed amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act. Though some provisions were unwise, the AFL-CIO favored the Bill. It was passed in the Senate but killed in the House by those who sought not anti-corruption legislation but anti-labor legislation.

Voters in five of six states last November overwhelmingly repudiated the misnamed anti-union security "right-to-work" laws. AFL-CIO is asking Congress to follow this clear mandate by repealing the loophole in Taft-Hartley which allows states to pass such laws—Section 14(b).

2. **Civil Rights.** The Civil Rights Act of 1957 has proven ineffective in dealing with the wave of bombings of schools and churches, violence, closings of public schools in two states and denial of civil rights to minorities. The Act was watered down because of the threat of filibuster in the Senate. AFL-CIO urged that the new Senate change its Rule 22 which protects the filibuster "so that the majority rule may prevail" in the Senate and calls for broader, more effective civil rights legislation.

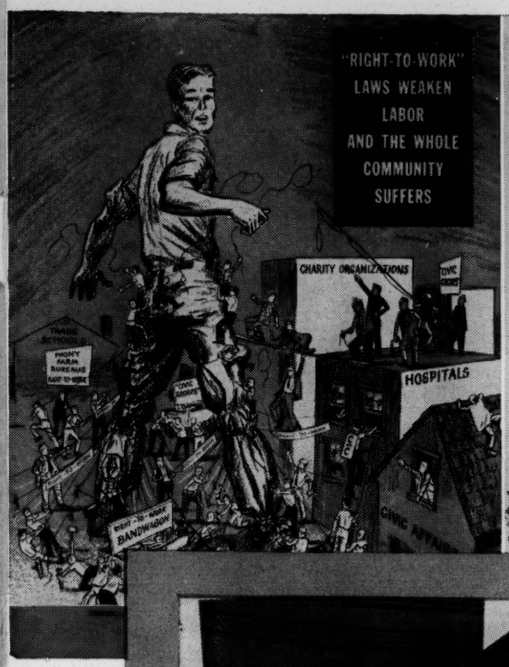
3. DEPRESSED AREAS AND FULL EMPLOYMENT. The Full Employment Act squarely places on the Federal government the responsibility to maintain full employment. Despite Administration noises about "the recession is over," the undisputed fact remains that by December 15 the country had regained about 85% of the annual level of production lost in the recession but only 25% of laid off non-farm workers have been rehired. In addition, area redevelopment or "depressed area" legislation has been strongly supported by the AFL-CIO to meet the problem of high, chronic unemployment in some parts of the country. A bill to provide authority to buy bonds, make low interest loans, and grants for local public works in such areas, passed the Senate last year. With some changes it was approved by the House only to be vetoed by President Eisenhower.

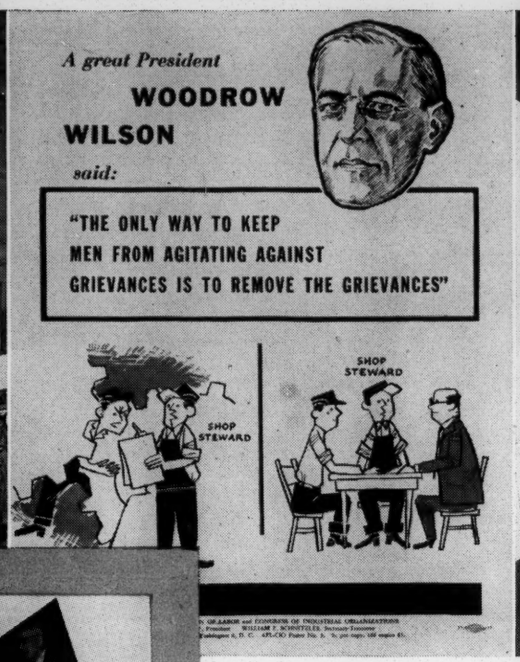
4. **Federal Aid to Education.** There is a shortage of 142,500 classrooms in the nation's schools and some 2,300,000 attend half-days only or study in firetraps unfit for human occupancy. Many local communities can't meet their school construction needs or are losing their teachers because they cannot pay them decent salaries. President Eisenhower failed to support his own program of $1.3 billion in grants to states in the last session of Congress at the crucial time in the House when it lost by five votes.

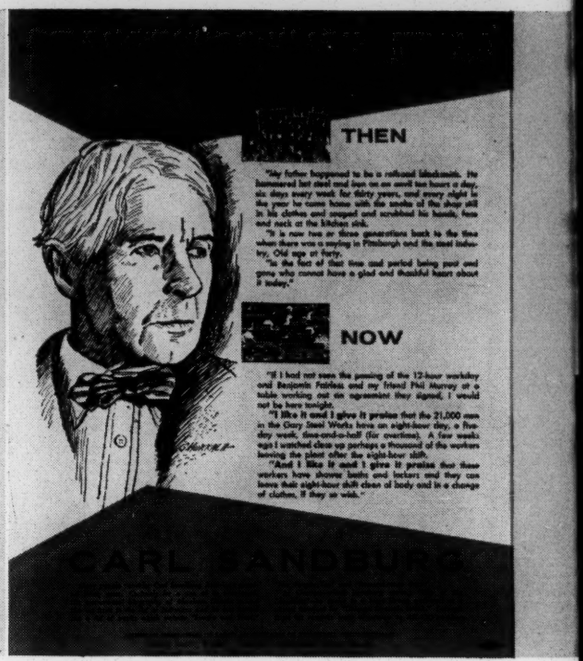
5. **Forand Bill.** If passed, this would provide hospital and other health benefits to those receiving Social Security (OASI) benefits. Only about one out of four social security retirees has some form of hospital and surgical insurance—at a time of life when they need it the most. It is either impossible or too costly for them to get non-profit or commercial health insurance. The bill will be vigorously opposed by the American Medical Association lobby and will need active support from the locals.

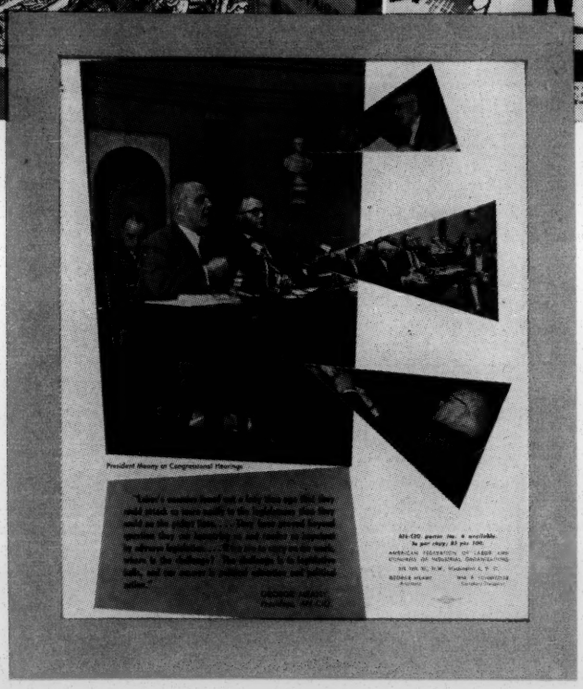
6. **TVA Self-Financing and Resource Development.** The Tennessee Valley will face a power shortage in 1960. The Eisenhower Administration has continually blocked TVA expansion to meet this shortage. AFL-CIO supports a bill to allow TVA to issue its own bonds to finance construction of these facilities. We support similar multi-purpose projects in the nation's great river basins and a program for peaceful use of the atom.

7. INCREASE AND EXTEND MINIMUM WAGE. Can a family live today on $40 a week? AFL-CIO is









Use AFL-CIO Two-Color Bulletin Board Posters

Local union education committees interested in using 8½ x 11" two-color posters will be glad to know that five posters for use on plant bulletin boards, union halls and community centers are now available from the AFL-CIO Education Department. The four posters reproduced on this page deal with "right-to-work," grievance procedure, Sandburg's praise of unions, Meany's emphasis on labor's legislative work. The fifth poster on the back page of this issue of "Education News and Views" dramatizes the 12-point AFL-CIO legislative program. These are available at a price of 5c per copy; $3.00 per 100.

A special $3.00 packet with 20 copies of each of the five posters and 20 copies of a new poster put out by the Social Security Administration is available from the AFL-CIO Education Department. Send in your order for the $3.00 special poster packet or your individual orders for posters at the above prices.

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asking that the minimum wage be raised from $1.00 to $1.25. In addition, some 20 million workers are still not covered by the act in such industries as retail, service and telephone. AFL-CIO asks for many of these millions, who need it the most, to be brought under the act's protection.

8. **Higher Federal Standards for Unemployment Compensation.** The recession has highlighted the inadequacy of U. C. benefits. Some 2.2 million workers exhausted their benefits during the first 10 months of '58. The average benefit received in 1957 was only 35% of weekly wages whereas the law intended this to be 50%. Higher federal standards on these and other aspects of the law will make it mandatory for all states to modernize their U. C. laws.

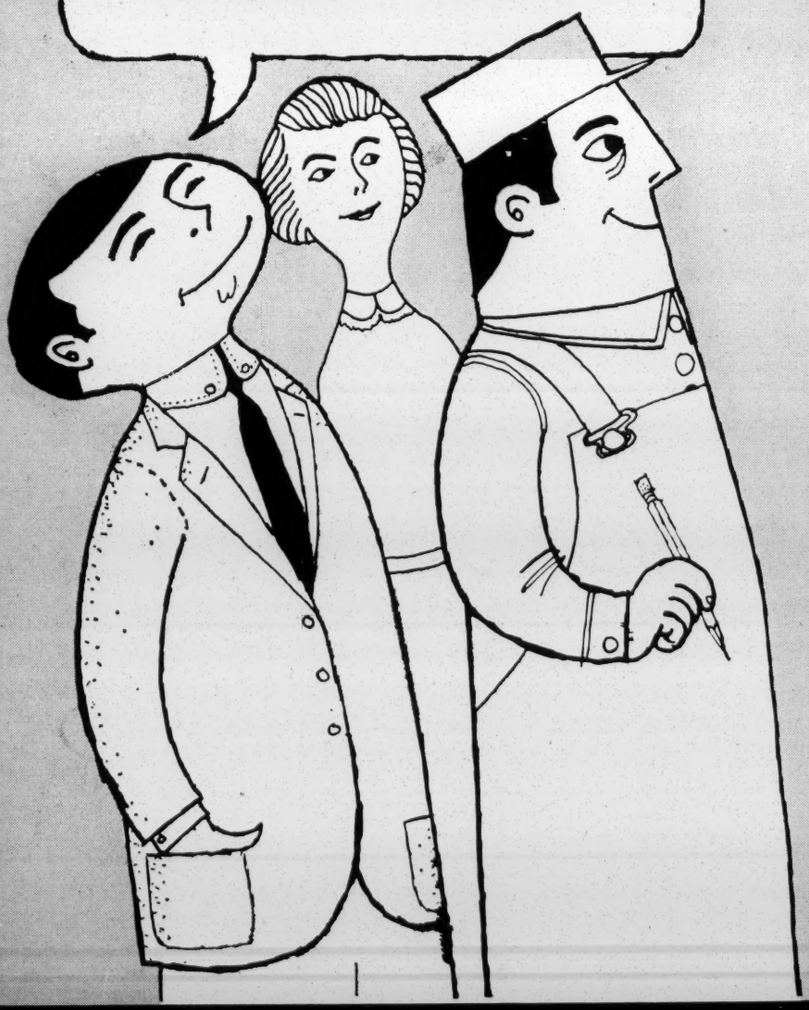
9. **Increased Pensions, U. C. for Railway Workers.** Railroad workers receive retirement and unemployment benefits from a separate act—the Railway Retirement Act. To bring them up to the rises in the cost of living separate legislation is needed. It was blocked in the last session of Congress.

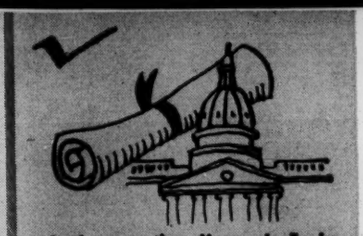
10. COMPREHENSIVE HOUSING PROGRAM. We are building only half the housing units this country needs. Some 13 million dwellings are substandard—about as many as there were in 1950. Aid for long-term low interest loans for middle income housing, a reduced FHA interest rate, greatly expanded low-rent public housing, slum clearance and urban renewal are necessary to meet this problem.

11. **Fair, Equitable Farm Legislation.** Though some of the nation's family farmers made some gains last year after suffering a long recession on the farm, many such farmers are not getting a just share of the nation's potential prosperity.

12. **Adequate Defense Program.** The nation needs a defense program determined not solely by the economy-minded "bookkeepers." It can never be a question of how much defense can we afford but can we afford to have anything less than adequate defense.

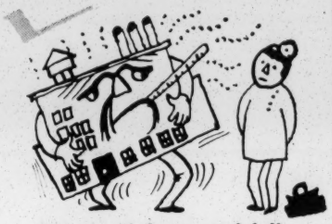
THIS IS A GOOD CHECK LIST TO WORK ON...





Anti-corruption Kennedy-Ervin type Bill with repeal of 14-B

Effective Civil Rights

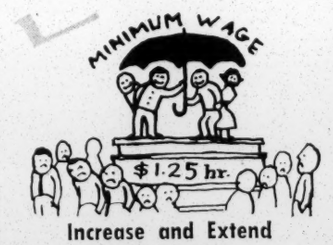


Depressed Areas and full employment measures

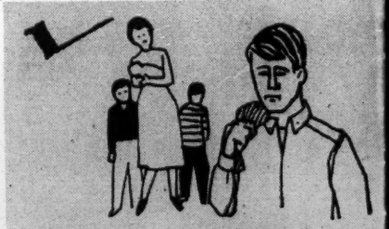
Federal Aid to Education

Health Insurance for Retirees—Forand Bill

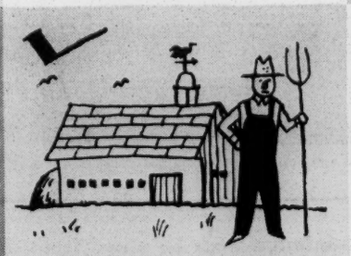
TVA Self-financing and Resource Development



Increase and Extend Minimum Wage



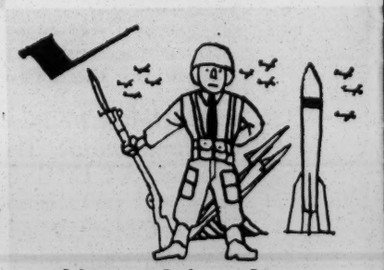
Higher Federal Standards for Unemployment Compensation



Fair, Equitable Farm Legislation

Increased Pensions, U. C. for Railway Workers

Comprehensive Housing Program



Adequate Defense Program

WHAT ARE YOU AND YOUR LOCAL PLANNING TO DO ON THESE ISSUES?

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR and CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS
GEORGE MEANY, President WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, Secretary-Treasurer
815 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. AFL-CIO Poster No. 5 5c per-copy, 100 copies $3.

VIA AIR MAIL

May 5, 1959

Mr. George T. Guernsey
Assistant Director of Education
AFL - CIO
815 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Guernsey:

Your telegram has made me apologetically conscious that I should have written you before now.

We had bad luck at the Southern interagency meeting. In the face of an unusually heavy agenda, the group voted to continue their discussions into the night and, regretfully, to forgo the films. Unfortunately, I was laid up with 'flu; if I'd been there, I might have been able to filibuster them into another decision.

As a second best, we arranged for a showing of the films to members of our staff and possibly a few other Atlanta-based human relations staffers. The showing is scheduled for tomorrow morning. I will write you promptly following tomorrow's screening.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LT=International Letter Telegram

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A WA205 PD=FAX WASHINGTON DC 5 247PME=

HAROLD FLEMING, DIRECTOR SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL=

63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST ATLA=

PLEASE AIR MAIL YOUR EXTENDED COMMENTS ON PREVIEW OF "THE CONSTITUTION AND THE RIGHT TO VOTE," "THE CONSTITUTION AND EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS," TO ME, ESPECIALLY POSSIBLE USES IN SOUTH. REGARDS=

GEORGE T GUERNSEY ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

LWD -
MM
note p. 2 O.K. - MM

VIA AIR MAIL May 6, 1959

Mr. George Guernsey
Labor Education Department
AFL - CIO
815 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Guernsey:

The films were viewed this morning by several of us on the staff of the Council and of the Southeastern Office of ADL.

First, we felt that the film on "The Constitution and Employment Standards," though excellent as a part of the general series, is outside the scope of our programs and those with which we cooperate.

We all felt that "The Constitution and the Right to Vote" was extremely well produced, though somewhat technical and legalistic for a run-of-the-mine audience. I'll forgo a detailed critique, but for a variety of reasons we don't regard it as well suited for use with unconvinced, or partly convinced, white Southerners. (This is no criticism of the film, which was obviously designed for another purpose.) Its greatest utility in the South would probably be with Negro audiences -- particularly meetings aimed at stimulating registration and voting. For such groups the legalistic nature of the film would be more than offset by the drama of the developments depicted and the cast of "real-life" characters.

This purpose is a very important one, indeed. As you know, one of the great problems is the induced apathy, or lack of political motivation, which holds Negro registration to a low level even in areas where there are no discriminatory barriers. In many parts of the South the big need is to awaken rank-and-file Negro citizens to the importance and meaning of the ballot. This is one of the few movies I have seen that would contribut to this purpose. If you haven't already done so, I hope you will call it to the attention of those groups that are spearheading Negro registration efforts -- natably, the NAACP and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, as well as the unions that are promoting registration among their Negro members.

We will add the title to our own film bibliographies, and if there are other ways in which you feel we can help promote its appropriate use, let me know.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

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815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C. NATIONAL 8-3870

Department of Education

May 12, 1959

RECEIVED MAY 14 1959

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I was quite interested in the material on the two films which was included in your letter of May 5.

One of the thoughts I had about the minimum wage film was that it would make people more conscious of the role of the Supreme Court in an area with less tension.

We have used it in about three or four areas of the South. While there is a lot of heated discussion, it is on the framework of the minimum wage law rather than on the case of the desegregation decision. This makes it a lot easier to conduct a discussion.

Sincerely yours,

George

George T. Guernsey
Assistant Director of Education

GTG:gd
oeiu #2 afl-cio

Hope the films have been returned!

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Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a full rate telegram	
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WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

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Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

JANUARY 7, 1960

MR. GEORGE GUERNSEY
AFL - CIO
815 -16th STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DANIEL BOWERS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, AVAILABLE FOR JANUARY 19 PANEL AT OUR EXPENSE. CAN DISCUSS SRC AND OTHER HUMAN RELATIONS RESOURCES AND TECHNIQUES. ADDRESS 216-C BROAD GRACE ARCADE BUILDING, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA. TELEPHONE MILTON 9-0812. HE EXPECTS FURTHER WORD FROM YOU. REGARDS.

HAROLD C. FLEMING

February 22, 1960

Mr. George T. Guernsey
Assistant Director of Education
AFL - CIO
815 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear George:

Thanks for your letter and the copies of "Indirect Approach to Educating on Civil Rights," a good and useful program piece.

Unfortunately, Dan Bowers didn't get a list of the delegates at the Kentucky conference. Do you have one available? If so, we'd welcome the opportunity to send them some materials.

All the best.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

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815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C. NATIONAL 8-3870

February 11, 1960

Mr. Harold Fleming, Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Thanks for sending Bowers to the conference from Virginia. We didn't get to use him as much as I had hoped we would. I think it would be a good idea to send all of the delegates some materials. I don't know if Bowers was able to get their names and addresses or not. Do you?

Under separate cover I am sending you 100 copies of the enclosed reprint entitled "Indirect Approach to Educating on Civil Rights."

Fraternally yours,

George

George T. Guernsey
Assistant Director of Education

GTG:gd
oeiu #2 afl-cio
Enclosure

The indirect approach to discussion of civil rights has been used successfully by one union education director in a state where schools have been closed and feeling has run high.

Some union representatives may feel that, because of the tense racial situation, this is no time to educate on civil rights in southern union halls: "Have a program on the implications of school integration? Why create problems? Let's leave well enough alone."

The union educator who developed the type of program described here feels that much can be learned from this technique. Similar programs were held in numerous locals. While it is an indirect approach, all participants knew very well what they were really discussing. None of the members became excited and walked out. Many said after the program that it was one of the best and most interesting meetings which they had ever attended. Some of them requested copies of the Constitution: "From now on we want to know what we are talking about."

* * *

At the beginning of the program four panel members are selected. They are told that they will discuss the Right to Picket and the Federal Minimum Wage Law. Background information about the Constitution and the functions of the three branches of government are provided. Then the moderator presents a "theoretical" case to the panel:

MODERATOR: Let us talk about the right to picket: Do you think that, as Americans and as union members, you should have the right to picket?

ALL: Yes.

MODERATOR: What gives you the right to picket?

SILENCE

MODERATOR: It's like the right of free speech, isn't it? How did you get that right?

PANEL MEMBER: Could it be we got it from the Constitution?

MODERATOR: What part of the Constitution?

SILENCE

MODERATOR: I'll read it to you. (HE READS THE FIRST AMENDMENT.) Now, if anyone tries to take that right away from you, what can you do about it?

PANEL MEMBER: Take it all the way to the Supreme Court, I suppose, and let them rule on it.

MODERATOR: Now I am going to give you a case, and I want the four panel members to tell me what can be done about it. This year, the South Carolina legislature passed a bill practically outlawing all picketing in South Carolina. Suppose you belong to a local union in South Carolina. Now that the anti-picketing law has been passed, the employer decides it's a good time to destroy the union. So he announces that, starting Monday, there will be a 10 per cent wage cut, no more paid holidays, and no more paid vacations. What would you do?

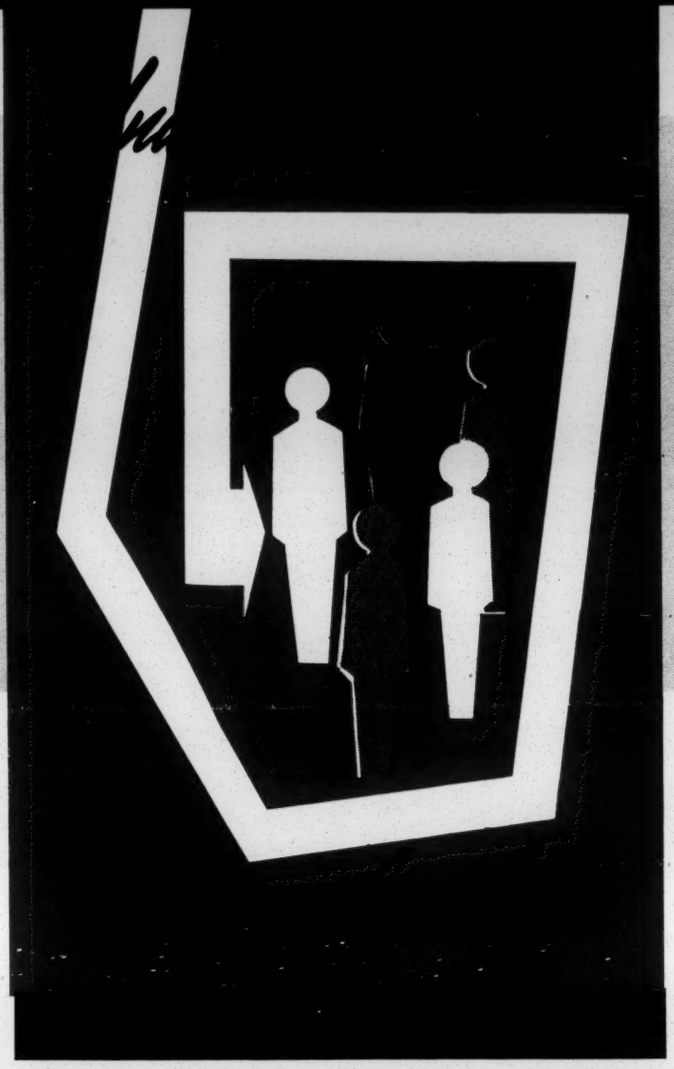
PANEL MEMBERS: We'd go on strike.

MODERATOR: All right, you go on strike, and you walk in front of the plant carrying what?

PANEL MEMBERS: Picket signs.

MODERATOR: Why would you want to carry picket signs?

PANEL MEMBERS: So that everybody knows we are on strike.



MODERATOR: But suppose the Governor of South Carolina says: There will be no picketing in my state. I don't give a hoot about the First Amendment of the Constitution and what the Supreme Court has to say. Washington isn't going to tell me what to do and what not to do. So he calls out the National Guard, not to enforce the First Amendment of the Constitution and the Supreme Court ruling, but to stop you from picketing. What will you do now?

SILENCE

MODERATOR: Well, what will you do? Let the Governor of a state take away your right of free speech, as guaranteed by the First Amendment of the Constitution and the ruling of the Court?

PANEL MEMBER: I'd go back to court—all the way up to the Supreme Court, if necessary.

MODERATOR: So you go back to court, and, once again, the court rules that you have the right to picket peacefully under the Constitution. The court goes even further and enjoins the Governor from using the National Guard to stop your picketing. What will you do now?

PANEL MEMBER: I'd go back to picketing, holding my sign way up high.

MODERATOR: But a state-wide committee has been formed. It calls itself the "South Carolina Citizens Council to Stop Picketing." So there you are, holding your picket sign up high, which, the court rules, you have a right to do, when a Citizens' Council mob arrives at the gates of the plant, shouts: Kill that dirty Communist!, and throws bricks and stones until you go down. (HE TURNS TOWARD THE FOUR PANEL MEMBERS.) Now I

want you to be the President of the United States and I am asking you: Mr. President, what will you do?

MAN IN THE AUDIENCE: That's where the federal troops come in.

MODERATOR: You would call out the federal troops? I'd rather have the four panel members figure this out. Mr. President, it is your job to see to it that the law of the land is obeyed. What will you do, Mr. President?

PANEL MEMBER: I'd see if there are some rules and regulations which would cover such a situation.

MODERATOR: You'd make a good President. Let us look at the rules and regulations. They are in a big book, called the U. S. Code—full of rules and regulations. Let us look up what rules apply to our situation. (HE EXPLAINS THE U. S. CODE, THEN READS OUT LOUD SECTIONS 332, 333, 334, TITLE 10, CHAPTER 15.)

PANEL MEMBER: I'd follow the U. S. Code and issue a Presidential Proclamation.

MODERATOR: And what would you put into your Proclamation?

PANEL MEMBER: I'd request the mob to stop and disperse.

MODERATOR: What if they don't pay any attention to your Proclamation and continue to beat up the union pickets?

PANEL MEMBER: I'd hesitate there, but if you really want me to be the President of the United States, there is only one thing I could do then: Federalize the National Guard or call out the troops. . . ."

MODERATOR: I'll give you another case now, The state of Illinois has no minimum wage law. The Governor of Illinois decides that, if South Carolina can ignore the constitutional right of free speech, Illinois can ignore the $1.00 federal minimum wage law. A state-wide "Citizens Council to Keep the Federal Minimum Wage out of Illinois" has been set up and there is talk about mobs that will keep all union members (who insist on being paid at least the federal minimum wage) out of the plants. So the Governor calls out the National Guard to stop all union members from going to work, because this would cause violence, he says. Well, how about that? Should Washington really be allowed to tell the employers in your state how much they have to pay? Should federal inspectors have the right to come into your state and check whether your employers are paying the federal minimum? Isn't this interference with the rights of your state, in the name of regulating inter-state commerce? Now pretend again that you are the President of the United States. What will you do? Issue a Proclamation? What if the Proclamation is ignored?

WOMAN IN THE AUDIENCE: I'd like to say something about this. If it wouldn't be for Washington, working people would have nothing. No right to organize, no unions, no Social Security, no New Deal and Fair Deal benefits. Nothing. We'd be getting sweatshop wages today, if it wasn't for our union and federal government. . . ."

* * *

Encouraged by the type of discussion that takes place, the people of good will—those who believe in law and order—begin to speak up. This type of program makes it easier for them to have their say.

Successful education programs dealing with civil rights must create an atmosphere of a completely free exchange of opinions. There must be no indoctrination, no "this must be done because this is AFL-CIO policy." The most outspoken segregationists as well as the most moderate members must be encouraged to speak up and give their viewpoint without fear of being "slapped down." At the end, it is the moderates who prevail and who do most of the talking, gathering courage as the program proceeds. Until then, the "extremists" have made all the noise.

Check Your Local on Its Civil Rights Program

Seven local unions in the Chicago area were honored recently for their activities in promoting civil rights by the Fourth Labor Conference on Civil Rights in Chicago. It was the first time that the Conference had recognized local unions in their awards.

The awards were given "for initiative and excellence in civil rights policy and practice; for continuous, year-around application of such policy and practices; for cooperation with other labor bodies in activities and programs to benefit all union members and their families; and for participation in community programs in service to all citizens."

The seven locals differ in their history, size, location, and program. They are all active in city and state union bodies. They have one other thing in common which led to their civil rights awards: They faced reality and did something about it.

Top honor, the Distinguished Civil Rights Award, went to Local 241, Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, for its achievement of thorough and continuing integration of drivers in the Chicago transit system. In 1943, at the suggestion of the union, employment as driver was opened to anyone regardless of race, creed, or national origin. Training of new drivers is performed in all parts of the city by any veteran driver who gets the assignment.

Other unions which received the Civil Rights Award were:

Local 1550, International Association of Retail Clerks, which in 1952 sucessfully integrated a Negro local into Local 1550. Employers are urged to hire on the basis of

qualifications, regardless of neighborhood. The local has successful recreation functions, credit union, eye care center and blood bank.

Local 329, Building Service Employees' International Union, has had all eight of its units integrated from the beginning. Steward training classes, annual conferences, and the bi-monthly publication put regular emphasis on civil rights. The local fought employment discrimination by Chicago's State Street stores.

Local 1422, United Steelworkers of America, has been successful in placing Negroes as foremen, confidential secretaries, time-keepers, draftsmen, plant nurse, and in combination lithograph positions. Their counselling program helps all members in housing, safety and health, workmen's compensation, wage assignments and garnishees, blood bank, and credit union.

Local 477, United Automobile Workers, succeeded in eliminating racial designations on employment application forms in 1937. In 1938 the local elected its first Negro officer and has had total integration in all union offices since that time. The local has a standing Committee on Civil Rights, holds classes on civil rights and participates actively with civil rights programs of the UAW, Cook County Council, and the Jewish Labor Committee.

Local 87, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, organizes every eligible worker regardless of color, creed, or ethnic origin. Its staff and officers are thoroughly integrated. The local is active in community and state civil rights programs.

Local 1, National Federation of Post Office Clerks, led the campaign for civil rights resolutions in the Illinois State Federation of Labor and has actively fought for equal housing accommodations for delegates at conventions. The local helped to start the Chicago Labor Conferences on Civil Rights and helps police the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy.

The 4th Annual Labor Conference on Civil Rights which made the awards, is a joint project of labor groups in the Chicago area and of the Jewish Labor Committee. Nearly 100 labor leaders worked actively on committees to plan the conference. Delegates attending came from 25 international unions and represented a cross-section of the Chicago area labor movement.

Civil Rights Checklist Prepared

One guide used in granting the Civil Rights Awards was the checklist prepared for use by local unions by the Jewish Labor Committee with the cooperation of local union officers and labor educators who have been connected with the annual Civil Rights Conferences in Chicago.

This checklist helps local unions to evaluate their own union activities and programs, to recognize what they have been doing to promote civil rights and what needs to be done in their unions, industries, and communities.

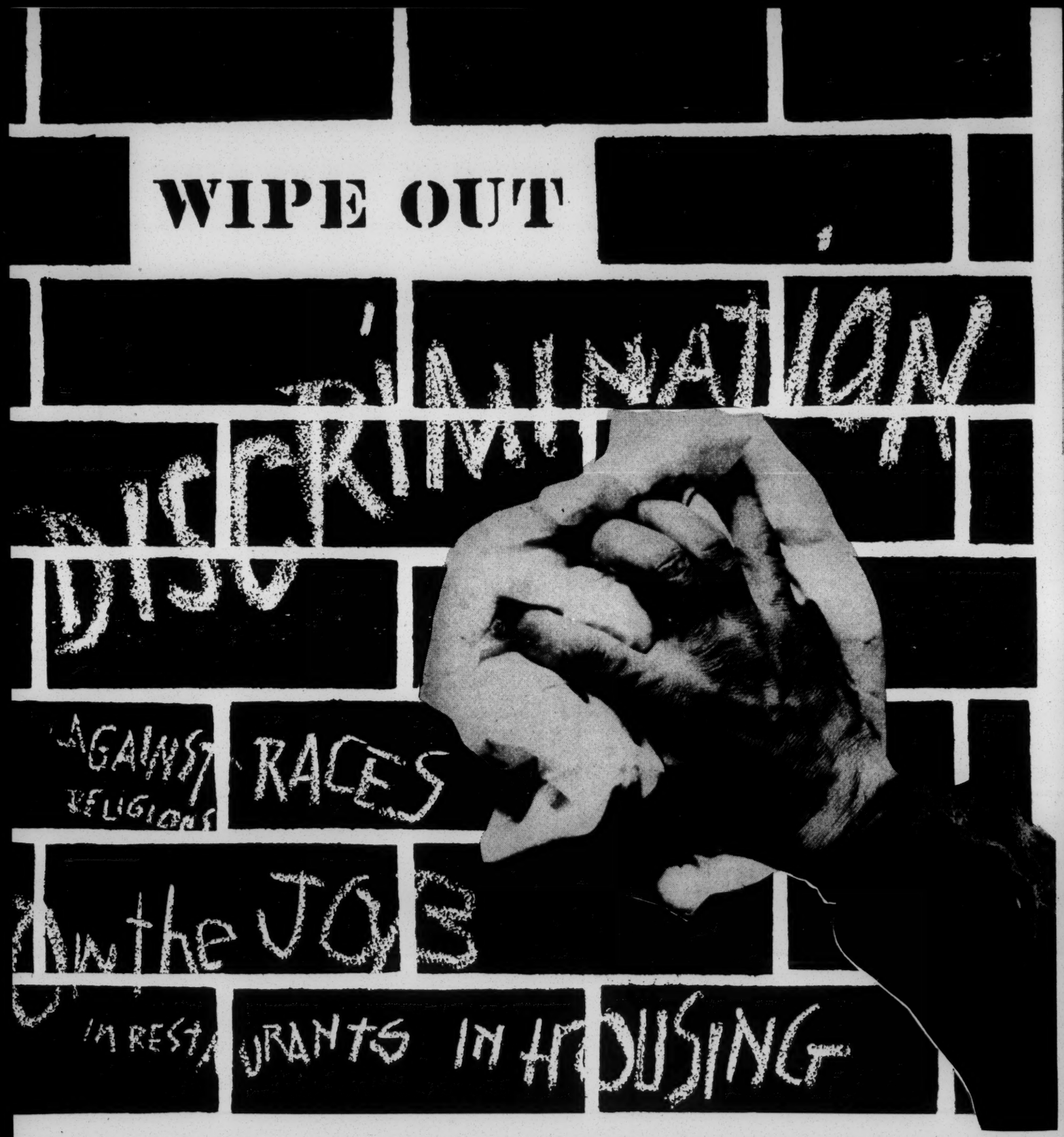
If you want to see how your local union measures up in civil rights, check your answers to the questionnaire with this article.

Local Union Self-Evaluation Check List on Civil Rights*

The purpose of this check list is to help the responsible local union officers (yourselves), and the representatives of your international union located in your area, in developing a program of civil rights for the benefit of the union members, the union, and the community.

	YES	NO
1. **Do you have an active civil rights (or human relations or fair practices) committee?**	.....	.....
2. **Does your employer(s) discriminate in hiring, upgrading, layoffs, transfer, rates of pay, selection for training, or job assignment on the basis of creed, color, or national origin?**	.....	.....
3. **Does your contract include a special non-discrimination clause referring to the areas of discrimination in 2, above, in addition to the seniority provision of the contract?**	.....	.....
4. **Has your local handled any cases of discrimination based on color, creed, or national origin? (Briefly describe the procedures.)**	.....	.....
5. **Does the employer(s) use a personnel application form? (Consider both shop and office hiring forms.)**	.....	.....
Does this form include questions that refer to color, religion, or national origin?	.....	.....
6. **Does your employer have a federal government contract? If so, has he posted the mandatory non-discrimination provision?**	.....	.....
7. **Does your local participate in an apprenticeship plan?**	.....	.....
How are the apprenticeships selected?		
8. **Does your contract include medical welfare provisions such as Blue Cross and Blue Shield?**	.....	.....
Does each union member have equal and adequate access to medical institutions and services covered by these welfare provisions?	.....	.....
9. **What civil rights *conferences*, sponsored by or for labor unions to which union representation was invited, or *institutes* or *classes* has your local participated in during the last 12 months?**	.....	.....
10. **What specific action has your local taken to promote local, state and federal civil rights legislation?**	.....	.....
11. **Does your local have social functions?**	.....	.....
Do all the cultural groups participate in proportionate numbers? *Comment:*	.....	.....
12. **Does your union promote civil rights understanding through union publications? film showings? literature? *Comment:***	.....	.....

* Prepared by the Jewish Labor Committee of Chicago.



FOR ADDITIONAL COPIES WRITE:
AFL-CIO Education Department
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS
George Meany, President Wm. F. Schnitzler, Secretary-Treasurer
815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON 6, D. C.
17 17
Printed in U.S.A.

order submitted 6-13-60 LC

JC -

Guernsey has suggested we send "some appropriate materials" to this list. The new "Next Steps" would be appropriate when ready + perhaps our Changing South leaflet. Can you think of anything else?

HCF

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815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C. NATIONAL 8-3870
Department of Education

February 24, 1960

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Exec. Dir.
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Under separate cover, we are sending you a list of the delegates who attended the Kentucky conference.

You should receive this within the next two weeks.

Sincerely yours,

George

George T. Guernsey
Assistant Director of Education

GTG:ng
oeiu#2 afl-cio

P.S. Please find list enclosed.

LIST OF PERSONS ATTENDING
AFL-CIO Southern Education Conference, Louisville, Kentucky, 1/18/ - 1/19/60

Walter M. Allen
Director, Service Bureau
International Printing Pressmen
Pressmen's Home, Tenn.

Henry E. Blair, Rep.
Steve Mounters Intl. Union
228 Ewing Lane
Nashville 7, Tennesse

H.B. Blankenship, Vice.Pres.
IBEW
Alms ~~XXXXX~~ Arcade, Victory Parkway &
Cincinnati 6, Ohio McMillan

Albert Bolander, Pres.
Local 4
Natl. Fed. of P.O. Clerks
415 N-26
Louisville, Ky.

Joseph B. Booker
Education Committee Chrm.
Louisville Central Labor Council
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ 816 S. 2nd Street
Louisville, Ky.

E.J. Bourg
Secretary Treasurer
La. State Labor Council
415 Government Street
Baton Rouge, La.

Daniel A. Bowers, Exec. Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
Southern Regional Council
216 C Broad Grace Arcade
Richmond 19, Virginia

H.B. Boyd, President
Virginia State AFL-CIO
102 N. Belvidere Street
Richmond, Va.

E. A. Burton, Business Manager
IBEW Local 825
P.O. Box 614
Bowling Green, Ky.

Robert Butler
Community Services Comm.
208 SE 1st St. Community Chest
Evansville, Ind.

Edward J. Carlough, Jr.
Director of Research and Education
Sheet Metal Workers
1000 Connecticut Avenue
Washington, D.C.

Wylie Chaffin, 2nd Vice Pres.
Alabama Labor Council
604 Lyric Building
Birmingham 3, Alabama

William Clitheroe
Educ. Rep.
IAM
808 Glenn Building
Atlanta, Ga.

Scott W. Cole
Director of Research and Education
Kentucky AFL-CIO
312 Armory Place
Louisville, Ky.

Burt Deutsch
International Organizer
Barbers and Hairdressers
1141 N. Delaware Street
Indianapolis, Ind.

R. A. DuVall
International Representative
Firemen and Oilers
1406 Washington Bldg.
Louisville, Ky.

William Elkuss
Education Director
Western Organization ACWA
333 S. Ashland Blvd.
Chicago 7, Ill.

Sam Estelle
Executive Secretary
Kentucky State AFL-CIO
312 Armory Place
Louisville, Ky.

C.E. Gaffey
International Rep.
Hotel & Restaurant Employees
512 W. Ormsby Avenue
Louisville 3, Ky.

Charles Goidel
International Representative
Int. Brotherhood of Elec. Wkrs.
Plum Springs Road
Bowling Green, Ky.

Ashton Gorten
Secretary-Treasurer
6th District
Ameri. Fed. Govt. Employees
P.O. Box 233
Lexington, Ky.

Jesse B. Greer
District President
Amer. Fed. Govt. Emp.
P.O. Box 233
Lexington, Ky.

James F. Grubbs
1st Vice President
Stove Mounters Intl. Union
2863 Belmont Blvd.
Nashville 12, Tenn.

Earl Haynes
IBEW Local 1701
222½ W 3rd St.
Owensboro, Ky.

Carl Heckel
Sheet Metal Workers
8304 Denise Drive
Louisville 19, Ky.

Francis Henson
Director of Education
IAM - Great Lakes Territory
1336 National City Bank Building
Cleveland 14, Ohio

Dave Hutchinson, Field Rep.
UAW, Education & Citizenship Dept.
1701 West 18th Street
Indianapolis 2, Indiana

Ralph O. Johns
Assistant P.R. Director
International Typographical Union
Indianapolis , Ind P.O. Box 428

Margaret A. Kennedy
Comm. Workers of Amer.
Western Ky. Director
904 Hoffman Building
Louisville 2, Ky.

Thomas Knight
Vice President
Miss. Labor Council ACWA
P.O. Box 772
Petal, Miss.

Robert H. Kreutzer
Chairman, Education Committee
IUE Local 761
5153 Poplarleval Road
Louisville, Ky.

Jerry Levine
Organizer, Union Label Dept.
ILGWU 1065 Gordon St., S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Leroy Lindsay
Secretary and Treasurer
Alabama Labor Council
604 Lyric Building
Birmingham, Ala.

W.N. McGlamery
Secretary-Treasurer
Montgomery Central Labor Council
1726 Carter Hill Road
Montgomery 6, Ala.

Delbert Melcher
Business Manager
Plumber Local 107
1536 So. 7th Street
Louisville, Ky.

Frank Messmer
Fin.-Secretary
Hotel and Restaurant Emp. & Bartenders
Local 181
1304 Washington Building
~~Xxxxxxxxxx~~, Louisville, Ky.

James E. Noe
Director of Res. and Educ.
IBEW
1200 15th St., N.W.
Washington, D.C.

W. J. Owens, President
Dade County Fed. of Labor
821 N.E. 2nd Ave.
Miami, Florida

Samuel V. Noe
Asst. Supt of Schools
Louisville, Kentucky

Martin Palmer
Business Representative
Plumbers Local 107
1536 So. 7th Street
Louisville, Ky.

T.H. Payne
International Representative
IBEW 12th District
1423 Hamilton National Bank
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Jennings Perry
Executive Director
Citizens for TVA
The Hermitage Hotel
Nashville 3, Tennessee

B. William Petri
International Representative
Stereotypers and Electrotypers
705 Shady Lane
Austin, Texas

Earl C. Pippin
1st Vice President
Alabama Labor Council
326 Frank Lee Building
Montgomery, Alabama

Daniel A. Powell
Area Director, Cope Area #5
National Cope
5298 Revere Road
Memphis, Tenn.

William W. Rainey
International Representative
Amer. Fed. Hosiery Workers
611 Palmetto Street
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Charles Shake
President
Greater Louisville Central Labor Council
312 Armory Place
Louisville, Ky.

L.F. Shipman
International Vice-President
Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers.
1108 Montford Drive
Charlotte, N.C.

William H. Silcox
Vice-President
United Textile Workers of America
2323 Albright Drive
Greensboro, N.C.

Don Slaiman
Civil Rights Department
AFL-CIO
815 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Stanton E. Smith, Pres.
Tenn. State Labor Council
~~939 Church Street~~ 226 CAPITOL BLVD.
Nashville 3, Tenn. Rm 205

A.C. Stevens, Rep.
Intl. Pressmen's Union
2205 Lowell Avenue
Louisville 5, Ky.

Barney Weeks, Pres.
Alabama Labor Council
604 Lyric Building
Birmingham, Ala.

Charles F. Wheeler
Fin. Secy. Treas.
Leather Worker Intl. Union
Local 310
Ashland, Ky.

Sally W. Wiles
Educational Director
Owensboro Council of Labor
2406 So. York Street
Owensboro, Ky.

V.H. "Bill" Williams
Executive Secretary
Arkansas State AFL-CIO
415 National Old Line Building
Little Rock, Arkansas

James E. Wolfe
Education Director
United Brewery Workers
2347 Vine Street
Cincinnati 19, Ohio

Van D. Woolems
Educational Delegate
Pipefitters Local 633
Owensboro, Ky. 222½ W. 3rd Street

Simway Young
President
South Carolina Labor Council
P.O. Box 1411
Columbia, S.C.

Edward Weyler, International Representative
United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America
Carpenter's Building
Indianapolis 4, Indiana

October 4, 1962

Mr. George T. Guernsey
Assistant Director of Education
AFL-CIO
815 Sixteenth Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear George:

Thank you for your letter and the clipping from the AFL-CIO News.

When did Stan take a picture? If you have an extra print, i'll take one.

Incidentally, I have not heard from anyone regarding expenses. I came up not expecting to be reimbursed and we can absorbe it, but of course we always like money. So if, as you say, somebody has some, my round trip plane fare from Atlanta to Knoxville was $30.91.

It was good seeing all of you and I hope there can be other occasions.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

LWD:A

Leslie W. Dunbar

Gulf Coast Labor School Biggest Ever

Gatlinburg, Tenn.—Seventy repsentatives of 25 international unions from four states attended the Southern Labor School's institute for Gulf Coast workers, the largest it has ever held.

The students came from Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee. Charles W. Houk, treasurer of the Tennessee AFL-CIO, Southern Labor School president, and Barney Weeks, president of the Alabama AFL-CIO and a member of the executive board, also attended.

The students discussed legislative issues, political education, collective bargaining and parliamentary procedure, under the guidance of union staff representatives and guest speakers. In addition, they viewed "The Awesome Servant." a motion picture on automation, at a special evening session.

The faculty included AFL-CIO Assistant Education Dir. George Guernsey; Marvin Friedman, AFL-CIO economist; Dir. Dan Powell of COPE Area 5; Education Dir. Byrl Whitney of the Railroad Trainmen; Assistant Education Dir. Stanley Rosen of the Textile Workers Union of America, and William Elkuss, western education director for the Clothing Workers.

Guest speakers included Jules Pagano, chief of the Technical, Professional & Labor Section of the Peace Corps and Dir. Leslie Dunbar of the Southern Regional Council, who spoke on problems of the South.

AFL-CIO News, Sept. 29, 1962

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815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C. NATIONAL 8-3870

Department of Education
October 1, 1962

Mr. Leslie Dunbar, Director
Research, Southern Regional Council, Inc.
64 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Leslie,

I am enclosing a copy of the story of the Gulf Coast School which appeared in the AFL-CIO News. I thought you might want it for your files.

I hope we can get a picture to you during the next month in the AFL-CIO News. Stan Rosen sent me some pictures which were pretty good. If you have need for a 8 x 10 glossy print, write me.

Fraternally yours,

George

George T. Guernsey
Assistant Director of Education

GTG:djw
oeiu#2afl-cio
Enclosure

Thanks very much for coming to the School. Hope we can get you involved in some of our other activities.

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815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
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Department of Education
October 9, 1962

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

write & send bill; see Guernsey letter

Dear Leslie,

I spoke to Charlie Houk, President of the Southern Labor School at Gatlinburg - he said to have you send your expenses to him and that they would be glad to pay them. Would you send them to Charlie Houk, President, Southern Labor School, 226 Capitol Boulevard, Room 205, Nashville 3, Tennessee.

We didn't get a picture of you at the school. I am, however, enclosing a shot of one of the classes which might be useful to your files.

I have just started to work on the one-month NILE Southern Institute, and will probably call you sometime during the next week.

Fraternally yours,

George

George T. Guernsey
Assistant Director of Education

GTG:djw
oeiu#2afl-cio
Enclosure

October 30, 1962

Mr. Charlie Houk
President
Southern Labor School
226 Capitol Boulevard, Room 205
Nashville 3, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Houk:

Mr. George T. Guernsey has asked that we forward to you a notation of the travel expenses for Leslie W. Dunbar when he attended the Southern Labor School's institute for Gulf Coast workers at Gatlinburg, Tennessee in September.

The round trip plane fare from Atlanta to Knoxville was $30.91.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright
Secretary to Mr. Dunbar

November 5, 1962

Mr. George T. Guernsey
Assistant Director of Education
AFL-CIO
815 Sixteenth Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear George:

I got a note that said you were going to call me one day so I did not keep my promise to write. But you did not call and so I write. Here are some names you might think about in connection with the Chapel Hill School.

Carl Holman: a terrific fellow, one of the real work horses of the Atlanta Negro community, professor of English at Clark College and editor of the Atlanta Enquirer until a few weeks ago; he took a one year leave of absence to be Director of Information for the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, where he now is.

John Hope: veteran of the human relations activities, long time consultant to us and number two staff man of the Fisk Institute for Race Relations, now deputy of John Feild at the President's Committee.

Daniel Thompson: a very able sociologist who was also, until a few weeks ago, a key political and civic leader in the New Orleans Negro community; left Dillard University this year to join the faculty of Howard University.

William Nicholls: professor of economics at Vanderbilt and author of an important book of a couple years ago called Southern Traditions and Regional Progress in which he make out the case that the South must solve some of its social problems before it can advance much further economically. From a reading of his book I infer that his attitude toward union labor is fairly detached.

Donald Strong: professor of Political Science at the University of Alabama, a good man who is an authority about southern politics generally and the two subjects of the Negro and Republican vote in the South in particular.

Paul Gaston: University of Virginia historian, Alabama born, deeply dedicated to civil rights, and a coming authority on southern history.

Kenneth Morland: professor of sociology at Randolph Macon Woman's College, Alabama born, deeply dedicated to civil rights, and very experienced in the conduct of workshops for us and other organizations.

Phil Hammer: Phil now has his office in Washington under the name Hammer and Company. An economic consultant who has a terrific store of knowledge about the South.

Harold Fleming: you don't need any description.

Samuel DuBois Cook: in my opinion the ablest Negro political scientist. Knows a lot about voting patterns and will be at the time of your conference on leave from Atlanta University as visiting professor at the University of Illinois.

I have not mentioned any Chapel Hill people on the assumption that you will have them coming out of your ears, but in addition to Dan Pollitt there are persons there whom you could use, such as Guy Johnson, Don Matthews, Jim Prothro, and Dan Price.

All the best.

Sincerely yours,

LWD:A

Leslie W. Dunbar

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815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C. NATIONAL 8-3870

November 8, 1962

Mr. Leslie Dunbar, Director of Research
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Room 201
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Les:

Thanks very much for your suggestions in your letter of November 5. They were quite helpful. I will write you later about some of the plans for the school as we are just beginning to work on the program and staff.

We have decided to use Ray Marshall, Dan Pollitt of North Carolina, and Professor Roy of Duke. We are having a little trouble on the number of academics we plan to use.

I am on my way to the Advanced Southern Labor School* which will be held at the New Terrace Hotel, Sarasota, Florida, November 11 through the 16th.

Would you send your expenses to Charles Houk. He will be at the meeting, and I plan to talk with him on the number of items.

Sincerely,

George

George T. Guernsey
Asst. Director of Education

GG:cme
oeiu #2 afl-cio

*Just heard the Southern Labor School may have to be moved because of a strike - probably to Miami.

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815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C. NATIONAL 8-3870

PA ✓
SB ✓

January 9, 1963

Mr. Leslie Dunbar, Director of Research
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Rm 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Leslie:

Thanks for the copies of "What Price Violence." We have sent this to approximately 100 key regional education directors and to about 50 National education directors. I have found it to be quite useful in giving the background about Mississippi which most education directors can use.

Sincerely,

(dictated but not read)

George T. Guernsey
Asst. Director of Education

GG:cme
oeiu #2
afl-cio

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JAMES B. CAREY
HARRY C. BATES
DAVID J. McDONALD
DAVID DUBINSKY
WM. F. SCHNITZLER

April 16, 1963

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Les:

Just a short note to thank you for teaching at the NILE Southern Staff Training Institute at the University of North Carolina. You will be glad to know that the Institute closed with a bang. (Only one delegate had to leave early.)

Ron Donovan is working on a report on the Institute. I am sure we will send you either his report which is being prepared for NILE or at least a report that will fill you in on what happened during the period you were not present at the Institute.

Thanks for your participation. I am sure you realize that this was a tremendously significant Institute for the South. I am hopeful that similar staff training institutes will be developed.

With best wishes, I am

Fraternally,

George

George T. Guernsey
Co-Director of NILE Institute and
Assistant Director of Education

GG:cme
oeiu #2 afl-cio

Thanks for all the help. John Fields did an excellent session.

Labor: CIO
A.F.L.-CIO
Dept. of Educ.

PA ✓
MJ-file

November 6, 1963

Mr. George T. Guernsey
Assistant Director of Education
A. F. L. - C. I. O.
815 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear George:

I don't know why we should hope to get any money from AFL-CIO when you can't get enough to buy New South. But never mind; we love you and the AFL-CIO just the same. We are shipping off a bundle of the September New South to you. I'm glad you like it. I do too.

We have not done any distribution of it, except to New South subscribers, and have no other plans. We are getting some requests for additional copies.

I think it is very interesting that you are calling a follow up meeting of the Chapel Hill training program. If we can help, let me know. Other than that, we are glad that you will be in Atlanta, and that we will have a chance to see you.

Thank you for your post script.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

P. S. -- This office is running better than I thought. People are doing things on their own; consequently, I don't know everything. We have sent out more of the September issue than I had supposed when I dictated this letter, and we are down to little less than 200 copies. We have just or ordered a re-run, and can let you have more later. In the meantime, we are sending you 100 copies. Let us know if you want more later.

L.W.D.

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815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C. NATIONAL 8-3870

Rec'd 11/6/63

November 4, 1963

Mr. Leslie Dunbar, Director of Research
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Rm 201
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Les:

I took the September, 1963, issue of the New South home the other night and quietly read Margaret Long's "March on Washington." I think it is terrific and could use additional copies, ten to 200. I hate to say it, but I can't buy them, so please send me what you can. Tell Margaret Long that I think it is the best thing I have seen on the March on Washington.

What kind of distribution have you done on it? Do you have any plans of going any further on distribution?

I am sure you will be glad to know that we are calling a meeting of the delegates who attended the one-month NILE training program at Chapel Hill last March. The meeting will be held the middle of December, probably in Atlanta. We are interested in seeing what the delegates think they got out of the one-month training program. This is the first time there has been a follow-up on any staff training program for this purpose.

Sincerely yours,

George

George T. Guernsey
Assistant Director of Education

GG:cme
oeiu #2 aflcio-

Am doing what I can on your letter!

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

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815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C. NATIONAL 8-3870

ML
PW
JJ
SB - file paper
MJ - file

January 8, 1964

Lobby file
AFL-CIO, Dept of Education

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Leslie:

Thanks very much for the copies of the September issue of New South on the march on Washington. I have been sending them around to key labor people.

I am enclosing two copies of the AFL-CIO News which reports on a follow-up meeting which we ran in Atlanta, December 13-15. This was the first time that a staff training group has been called together for a follow-up meeting. I had hoped to be able to give you a ring while I was in town, but had almost no time. McGill did a terrific job; if you see him, compliment him on his 2½ hours with us.

If I am in Atlanta for the COPE Area Conference on the 11th, I'll try to give you a ring at home.

Sincerely yours,

(dictated but not read)

George T. Guernsey
Assistant Director of Education

GG:cme
oeiu #2 afl-cio
Enclosures

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815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C. NATIONAL 8-3870

January 16, 1964

File Labor - Atlanta Dept. of Educ.

MA - pls handle
ML
PW
PA
MJ - pls

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Leslie:

I am enclosing a marked copy of the January Federationist which gives a note to your report on the march on Washington.

I had hoped to see you in Atlanta January 11th. But I came in that morning and pulled out early the next morning. Are you due in Washington anytime soon?

Ralph McGill mentioned Professor James Silver's paper on Mississippi when he spoke to the staff training group in Atlanta the middle of December. Do you have copies of this? If you will tell me how much they are, I would like to purchase 20 and send them out to the delegates who attended the NILE Southern Staff Training Institute at Chapel Hill.

sent w/ bill
1-27-64
MA

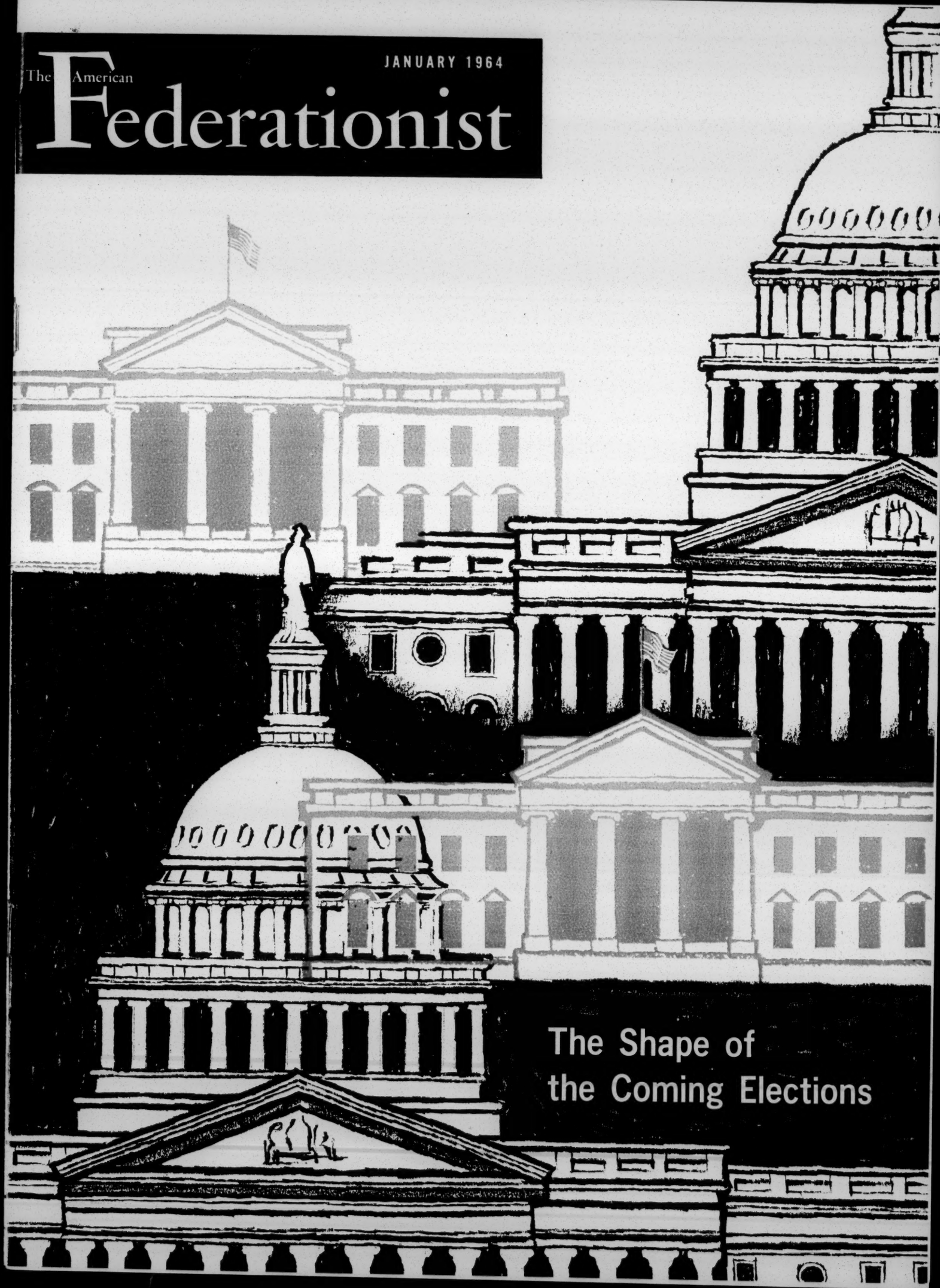
Sincerely yours,

George

George T. Guernsey
Assistant Director of Education

GG:cme
oeiu #2 afl-cio
Enclosure

The American
Federationist
JANUARY 1964



The Shape of the Coming Elections

To Find a Home.

University of Wisconsin, 1963. 28 minutes. Rental $3.

The problems encountered by a Negro couple in a northern city when it sets out to find a larger apartment are depicted in this film. Paul Reed is a TV repairman who can pay up to $135 a month for an apartment. Time after time, he calls and makes an appointment to see an apartment only to find white rental agents disconcerted when they discover he is a Negro, and concocting evasive stories that the apartment has just been rented. Some people are more direct, saying they wish they could rent to him but people in the community might complain and they don't want any trouble with their neighbors. The usual myths about the devaluation of property, danger of intermarriage and so on are voiced by the landlords. The despair and humiliation resulting from continuous rejection begin to destroy Paul Reed's self-respect.

This film can set the stage for a discussion of discrimination in the community as it closes with the Reeds once again approaching an apartment with a "For Rent" sign. As they knock at the door, the narrator asks the audience: "What would *you* do?"

NEW PAMPHLETS

Public Welfare.

By Emma Harrison, Public Affairs Pamphlet, 22 E. 38th St., New York 16, N.Y. 20 pages. 25 cents.

The need for a rational understanding of the goals and functions of public welfare programs in American society has never been greater. Unenlightened and misinformed legislators call for crackdowns on welfare "chiselers," vast numbers of citizens see dependency as sinful and evil and many a taxpayer feels resentfully put-upon when he reads of the rising costs of welfare programs. At the same time it is clear that what is needed is more than sympathy and compassion for the poor. Our society's measures to deal with poverty must be dramatically improved. The changes needed in programming and financing public welfare services cannot be brought about without considerably greater reasoned understanding by the public of what welfare is today and what it might be. This pamphlet is a valuable contribution towards that end. The pamphlet is co-sponsored by the American Public Welfare Association as part of its Project to Enlarge Public Understanding of Public Welfare and should prove exceedingly useful in doing precisely that.

March on Washington.

New South. September 1963. Southern Regional Council, 5 Forsyth St., N.W., Atlanta 3, Ga. 19 pages.

A moving account of the historic March on Washington fills the entire September issue of the New South magazine. Written by the publication's editor, Margaret Long, the report captures the mood and spirit of that dramatic day. Intimate glimpses of Negro and white celebrities who joined the march appear, along with a brief review of the major speeches, including those of A. Philip Randolph, Walter P. Reuther and the Rev. Martin Luther King.

The People Take the Lead.

National Labor Service, 165 E. 65th St., New York 22, N.Y. 52 pages. 25 cents.

This annual review of progress in the civil rights field lists achievements through administrative, judicial, voluntary and legislative action in significant areas such as housing, public accommodations and employment.

A New Member's Guide to the ACWA.

Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 15 Union Square, New York 3, N. Y. 15 pages. Single copies free.

Designed to introduce new members to the union, this pamphlet opens by explaining why the union is needed to protect the worker. It proceeds to summarize the history of the union, its structure, the economics of the industry, where the dues money goes, the function of grievance procedure, the reasons for political action and other areas of union activity.

American Women.

Report of the President's Commission on the Status of Women. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 86 pages. $1.25.

The status of women in today's society is outlined in this report which can serve as a handy reference source. Gains which have been made since the turn of the century in terms of education, health, political and economic opportunities are documented, along with goals still sought to achieve equal status in all areas for women. Special attention is given to current problems in areas such as education, home and community, employment, protective labor legislation, civil and political rights and responsibilities.

NEW BOOKS

Industrial Personnel Security.

By Leon H. Weaver. Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, Springfield, Ill. 632 pages. $17.50.

This study covers in depth the field of industrial personnel security programs, including both those initiated by the federal government and purely private systems. It is much more, however, than a survey of how the different programs operate, for it undertakes to analyze in terms of the competing considerations of security and individual freedom such features of the programs as the standards and criteria for judgment, confrontation (or, rather, non-confrontation), the use of lie detector tests, etc. Dr. Weaver not only gives his own evaluation on these various topics but sets forth the divergent views of a wide range of protagonists, including union spokesmen. This study reflects both intensive work and a high degree of competence and will be of great value to specialists in this field.

Recd 12/4/64

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815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C. NATIONAL 8-3870

File

December 2, 1964

Mr. Leslie Dunbar, Director of Research
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Rm 201
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Leslie:

It was good to talk to you on the phone last week. We're now involved in shaping up the program for the 1965 NILE Southern Staff Training Institute. I'll be calling you within the next two weeks.

Thanks a lot for your help.

Sincerely yours,

(dictated but not read)

George T. Guernsey
Assistant Director of Education

GG:cme
oeiu #2 afl-cio

January 19, 1965

Mr. George T. Guernsey
Assistant Director of Education
A.F.L. - C.I.O.
815 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear George:

I shall see you in Austin on February 2. Would I be correct in inferring from your letter that I do not begin work until 7:30 p.m.?

It is unimportant, but I don't care much for the title. I suppose that the South is always in "crisis", now perhaps less than the formerly.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:slw

1/15/65

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815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C. NATIONAL 8-3870

January 15, 1965

Mr. Leslie Dunbar, Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Rm 201
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Les:

This will confirm your scheduled participation at the 1965 NILE Southern Staff Training Institute, Stephen Austin Hotel, Austin, Texas:

"The South in Crisis"
February 2 and 3 7:30--9:30 p.m.

There will be a room for you at the Austin.

Sincerely yours,

George

George T. Guernsey
Assistant Director of Education

GG:cme
oeiu #2 afl-cio

LIST OF STUDENTS - SECOND SOUTHERN STAFF INSTITUTE

University of Texas - January 31 to February 26, '65

NAME:	PLACE:	UNION:
Fay A. Marsh	Columbia, South Carolina	CWA
Jack K. Grimm	Hutchinson, Kansas	IBEW
T. O. Parsons	Oklahoma City, Okla.	CWA
Farris Sawyer	Houston, Texas	UPP
Olan R. Long	Jackson, Tennessee	IAM
Wayne W. Johnson	Fort Worth, Texas	IHC
John H. Gillespie	Tupelo, Mississippi	IBEW
John L. Coleman	St. Louis, Missouri	OCAWIU
Earl Fisher	Memphis, Tennessee	RWDSU
M. A. Williams	Chattanooga, Tennessee	IBEW
Norman Warnke	Austin, Texas	IPEU
Leonard Lewis	New Orleans, La.	ACW
Arvel Cupp	Danville, Kentucky	ACW
F. F. Medrano	Dallas, Texas	UAW
E. A. Thompson, Jr.	Palestine, Texas	LFE
Marion G. Ramon	Fort Worth, Texas	UPWA
~~O. W. Moody~~	~~New Orleans, La.~~	~~SIU~~
George Holloway	Memphis, Tennessee	UAW
Carlos Garcia	Houston, Texas	BSOIW
Eugene Solon	Washington, D.C.	IUD

FPW
VJ
SW-file

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LABOR EDUCATION
1755 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Suite 300
Washington 36, D.C.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Washington, D.C. - January 28: Twenty students from fifteen unions will gather January 31 at Austin, Texas to participate in a four-week residential institute sponsored jointly by the University of Texas and the National Institute of Labor Education. The twenty students have in common that they are all full-time staff members of unions, and that their current base of operations is in the South. The curriculum for the Institute includes discussions of labor law, problems of organizing and bargaining and effective communications, as well as a broad consideration of social, political, and economic problems of the South, including Civil Rights.

The faculty includes, among others, Nat Wells, Attorney-at-Law, Dallas, Texas; Ray Marshall and Dave Olson of the University of Texas; Vivian Henderson, Fisk University; Leslie Dunbar, Southern Regional Council; former Congressman, now Commissioner of TVA, Frank Smith; and various professional staff of the AFL-CIO. George Guernsey (Education Department, AFL-CIO) and Joe Mire (Executive Director, NILE) serve as Co-directors of the Institute, assisted by Al Kehrer (Southern Director, AFL-CIO Civil Rights Department) and Doris Gibson (former Public Relations Director of the National Student Association).

A list of students and their union affiliation is enclosed.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LABOR EDUCATION

SECOND SOUTHERN STAFF INSTITUTE

Preliminary Program Announcement

I. Date: January 31 to February 26, 1965

II. Place: University of Texas, Austin, Texas

III. Institute Director: Emory Via, School for Workers, University of Wisconsin

Co-Director: George T. Guernsey, Assistant Director, Department of Education, AFL-CIO

IV. Tentative Program:

A. Trade Unions and the South

The development of U.S. unionism with an emphasis on the South, history and analysis of current problems.

B. Economic, Political, and Social Changes in the South

Regional population shifts, problems of industrialization and urbanization, race relations.

C. Labor and the Law

New developments in labor law as they apply to union administration, collective bargaining, and organizing.

D. Government and Politics in the South

Southern political parties; reapportionment; voting behavior, minority groups; pressure groups, COPE.

E. Rapid Reading Techniques

Training for the improvement in reading speed and understanding.

F. Effective Communication: Organizing Leaflets, Press Releases

How to reach the union member, the prospective member, and the public.

G. Labor's Civil Rights Program

The AFL-CIO civil rights program and its application on a local level.

H. Techniques of Organizing and Servicing

Practical instruction in day-to-day union work.

I. New Trends in Collective Bargaining.

continued...

Preliminary Program continued

V. Eligibility:

Full-time staff of national and international unions assigned to work in the South. Sponsorship by some union required. Maximum number of students -- 25.

VI. Cost:

Administration and tuition will be paid by the National Institute of Labor Education. The balance has to be paid by union or student. Accommodations will be at the Stephen F. Austin Hotel in Austin, Texas, at the rate of $4.50 per day and student (two to a room). With food and incidental expenses, a delegate should have about $11 per day.

VII. Registration:

Write for application forms to: Mr. Joseph Mire, Executive Director, National Institute of Labor Education, 1755 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Suite 300, Washington, D.C.

Deadline for applications: December 1, 1964.

Final decision on admission rests with a Selection Committee appointed by NILE.

The first NILE Southern Staff Training Institute was held at the University of North Carolina in March of 1963. Twelve international unions assigned 18 full-time staff people for the 4-week program. George T. Guernsey, Assistant Director, AFL-CIO Department of Education, was co-director of the Institute and spent the full month at the University of North Carolina. He is co-director of this second staff training program to be held at the University of Texas and will be glad to give you any additional information on the program and work with you in helping to select a Southern staff member from your international union.

GG:as
oeiu #2 afl-cio
August, 1964

Cell 1/28/65

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815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C. NATIONAL 8-3870

January 27, 1965

File

Mr. Leslie Dunbar, Executive Dir.
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Leslie:

I doubt that I will be able to talk to you before I leave Washington. As our program is now set up, you will have an evening program on both Tuesday and Wednesday, February 2 and 3. What we really want in these two programs is an overall view of the problems of the South, some of the new developments. While you can touch on politics, we are going to have a whole week on "Southern Politics" with Dan Powell of our COPE staff, Wiley Branton, and David Olson of the University of Texas.

I'm getting each delegate a copy of the book, The South and the 60s, which contains your excellent article. I doubt that they will be able to read this before Tuesday, February 2.

If you could get in the day before and spend that day with the group, I think this would be helpful. However, we are reserving your hotel room for arrival on February 2nd according to your instructions in your letter of January 19th.

Sincerely yours,

George

George T. Guernsey
Assistant Director of Education

GG:cme
oeiu #2 afl-cio

RECEIVED JUN 28 1957

Published by the Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, as a Service for Staffs of Affiliated Unions

i·u·d fact sheet

VOLUME I June 1957 NUMBER 3

INDUSTRY and COMMERCE

A NEW SURGE of price increases is in the making despite record industry profits for the first quarter and currently sagging sales in some areas. STEEL INDUSTRY is expected to jack up prices $7 a ton or more about July 1, attributing the increase to wages. GENERAL ELECTRIC has already announced price boosts on its 1958 TV and home laundry equipment while WESTINGHOUSE and PHILCO have followed suit. BURLINGTON MILLS has announced a price boost of 7.5 cents a yard on men's wear flannel lines. ALLIED CHEMICAL has announced a price boost of $8 a ton on ammonia, starting July 1 and other chemical manufacturers are expected to fall in line.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT has announced that only 10 percent of the nation's small manufacturers have their own research facilities and that only 20 percent support research in any way. The Institute found that a company would have to be big enough to spend at least $100,000 a year for five years to support a practical research program and that this key phase of American industrial activity is more and more becoming a function of big business.

SUPREME COURT decision finding DU PONT control of GENERAL MOTORS through 23 percent ownership of stock is seen as providing powerful anti-monopoly weapon for JUSTICE DEPT. and FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION. Decision narrowed "line of commerce" interpretation, reinterpreted Clayton Anti-trust Act to cover "vertical" as well as "horizontal" mergers and wiped out statute of limitations considerations that have permitted escape hatch for trusts when enforcement agencies have dragged their feet.

RATE OF INDUSTRIAL expansion is substantially lower than a year ago but is rising. Gain now is at about a half billion dollar rate per quarter compared with a $1.5 billion rate last year. WEST VIRGINIA PAPER CO. has announced that it will stretch out a $50 million expansion program for its Luke, Md., plant and that installation of two new paper machines there will be delayed at least a year because of present worries about "overcapacity."

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING DEVELOPMENTS

WAGE POLICY COMMITTEE OF UNITED STEELWORKERS has adopted a collective bargaining policy for new contracts with steel fabricating companies. Policy calls for strong efforts to bring fabricating contracts up to standards won in basic steel last year. Gains won in basic steel provided a 45.6-cent package over three years. Steel union policy in fabricating calls for higher wages, cost-of-living adjustments, shorter hours, weekend premium pay, insurance and pensions, union shop where there is none, better holiday and vacation treatment and a two-year termination date. Contracts coming open for negotiation in fabrication cover 1,200 bargaining units and more than 200,000 members of the union.

AN ARBITRATOR has sustained the TEXTILE WORKERS UNION and denied a wage cut to the BATES MFRG. CO. which had been the only firm in the cotton-rayon industry to demand

such a cut during negotiations last spring. The arbitrator's decision will protect the wage standards of some 5,000 union members employed in five Maine mills of the company. Textile Workers are also negotiating with 14 northern carpet mills and contracts covering 15,000 workers are now being extended on a day-to-day basis. Union is seeking a wage increase and better fringe benefits, especially in the area of health, welfare and insurance benefits.

WAGE NEGOTIATIONS have begun between the UNITED RUBBER WORKERS and the U. S. RUBBER CO. These talks cover some 33,000 workers employed by the company in eight plants. Wage notices have also been served on B. F. GOODRICH CO. and FIRESTONE RUBBER & TIRE. A notice of intent to reopen on wages was served earlier on GOODYEAR and talks with the latter firm are scheduled to begin on July 2.

AGREEMENT has been reached between the ASSOCIATED PRESS and the COMMERCIAL TELEGRAPHERS UNION on a one-year contract providing a money package of $4.62 an hour. Agreement came after union members who operate and maintain AP's extensive communications system had authorized a strike. Agreement is subect to membership ratification.

BASIC WAGE RATES and overtime rates were upped six percent in negotiations between four unions and the AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE INSTITUTE. New agreement covers 46,000 seamen and officers. Unions involved are: NATIONAL MARITIME UNION; AMERICAN RADIO ASS'N; MARINE ENGINEERS BENEFICIAL ASS'N; MASTERS, MATES & PILOTS.

NEW YORK CITY LABOR DEPT. has recommended a "Little Wagner Act" for municipal employees. The proposed city program, if approved, would give exclusive recognition to unions of city employees representing a majority in any appropriate bargaining unit; guarantee city employees the right to join unions of their own choosing; establish bargaining by city departments with majority unions; provide certification for at least a year of the exclusive bargaining agent through certification by the city's Dept. of Labor. The City of New York employs 200,000 workers and the proposed program would cover 110,000 of these initially.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

FACTORY JOBS continued to decline between April and May, for the fifth such drop in as many months. Factory jobs were down by 122,000 to a level of 16.7 million. Total jobs have dropped half a million since last December. Factory work hours also dropped from 39.8 to 39.7 between April and May, causing an average reduction of 21 cents to $81.78 in average weekly pay. Because of higher living costs, real buying power of factory workers is now about one percent below a year ago.

OVER-ALL EMPLOYMENT was up seasonally last month by about 900,000 over April and total civilian jobs stood at 65.2 million. Largest gains were in agriculture and in contract construction. Joblessness rose by 25,000 at a time when the normal pattern calls for a slight decline in unemployment. Despite the record number of jobs for May, there were only 230,000 more persons employed than in the same month of last year and there were strong indications that the job market was failing to expand rapidly enough to take care of new job seekers.

STEEL PRODUCTION currently is about 88 percent of production and is up from a low of 84.2 percent in the week of May 13. The recent slight pickup is attributed to stockpiling by some steel consuming companies in anticipation of higher prices on July 1. Lower production is forecast in industry quarters for July but increased production is seen later on when auto industry begins to order for early production of 1958 models.

AUTO OUTPUT is up about four percent above last year as the industry continues a production race which is expected to slow down considerably in the immediate future.

Auto sales are not keeping pace and are about three percent below a year ago. The industry had produced 3,129,000 units through the week of June 15 compared with 2,981,000 for the same period last year. Meanwhile, dealers' inventories were nearing last year's proportions, standing at 825,000 against 875,000 at this time last year.

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY rose seasonally by 11 percent in May and continued to hold at about last year's levels when adjusted for price changes. Construction for the January-May period was at $17.1 billion, up three percent in dollar volume from last year. Increased spending on public works is a dominant factor in keeping construction levels high. Public construction outlays are 12 percent above last year. Utility, industrial plant, Church and hospital construction, office building and warehouse construction continued to show significant advances over last year.

MAY HOUSING starts rose somewhat more than seasonally to 102,000 units, of which 6,000 were public housing units. The 96,000 private home starts in May represented an annual rate of 990,000 units. This was nevertheless the lowest total for May since 1951 and was down 10 percent from last year. For the first five months of this year, housing starts totaled 405,800 units, about 15 percent below the 1956 figure.

RETAIL SALES are just about holding their own compared with last year, with nondurables strong and durable goods sales down. Clothing sales in particular were reported to be good and warm weather and a big travel and vacation season are expected to keep these sales high. Output and sales of shoe industry are reported strong, with production expected to reach a peak of 605 million pairs this year.

NLRB AND THE COURTS

IN A DECISION involving the TEXTILE WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA and the UNITED TEXTILE WORKERS, the SUPREME COURT ruled that a federal district court can enforce arbitration clauses of union contracts by "decreeing specific performance." Court decreed that arbitration clauses may be enforced through the federal courts under Section 301 of Taft-Hartley. The INDUSTRIAL UNION DEPARTMENT carried the matter to the Supreme Court on behalf of the two unions.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD has modified its jurisdictional standards for retail and non-retail enterprises having one or more establishments. NLRB has asserted jurisdiction in non-retail establishments having direct inflow commerce of $500,000 or more, total indirect inflow of $1,000,000 or more, total direct outflow of $50,000 or more, or total indirect outflow of $100,000. It also asserted jurisdiction over retail establishments having direct inflow of $1,000,000, total indirect inflow of $2,000,000, or direct outflow of $100,000 or more. Case involved CARPENTERS' UNION and T. H. ROGERS LUMBER CO. and overrules former standards.

FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT of Western Kentucky has ruled invalid and unconstitutional a local ordinance passed in Russellville, Ky., which outlaws union's right to organize or solicit union membership without obtaining a local license. UNITED STEELWORKERS took the case into the courts after its right to organize was challenged.

NLRB HAS DENIED an election to 1,500 tannery workers employed by ENDICOTT-JOHNSON. Board has stated that only appropriate unit is all 15,000 employees of the company. Board Members MURDOCK AND BEAN dissented strongly on the grounds that there is "no community of interest between tannery and other employees and that past bargaining history indicated that tannery workers have had a separate unit." Election had been sought by AMALGAMATED MEAT CUTTERS & BUTCHER WORKMEN.

UNITED STEELWORKERS have won an election among 260 employees of AMF CYCLE CO. of Little Rock, Ark. INTERNATIONAL ASS'N OF MACHINISTS has defeated independent NATIONAL EMPLOYEES ASS'N by a vote of 503 to 226 at NATIONAL CASH REGISTER in Ithaca, N. Y.

UNITED AUTO WORKERS has defeated independent INTERNATIONAL TOOL CRAFTSMEN by 762 to 180 at FISHER BODY in Mansfield, O. UAW has also won an election victory at FORD plant in Lima, O., by a vote of 598 to six for no union. AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD has been certified as bargaining agent at the JACKSONVILLE (Fla.) JOURNAL.

ON CAPITOL HILL

HEARINGS ON government financial policies now getting under way on Capitol Hill before the SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE are expected to see ADMINISTRATION defend tight money and the budget. SEN. BYRD (D., Va.), committee chairman and ultra-conservative, is expected to hit at Eisenhower budget as inflationary. Liberal Democrats are expected to take off on tight money.

DEPRESSED AREA aid appears dead for this session of the Congress, a victim of the economy drive. The HOUSE BANKING COMMITTEE has not scheduled hearings. REP. SPENCE (D., Ky.) committee chairman, has stated that the present "spirit of economy" in Congress would prevent passage of a bill at the present time. In the Senate, both the Area Redevelopment Bill of SEN. DOUGLAS (D., Ill.) and the much milder Administration bill remain bottled up in Committee.

NATURAL GAS bill offered by REPS. HARRIS (D., Ark) and O'HARA (R., Minn) now has Administration blessing in the form of a statement from PRES. EISENHOWER saying the Administration-sought modifications aren't necessary. Bill would relax federal controls over natural gas and hike rates to consumers by hundreds of millions annually. While passage isn't seen in present session, an eventual bill is expected to emerge in second session of this Congress.

OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST

BANKRUPTCY & CHAOS for the American city were twice predicted in the last month unless action is taken without delay. KENNETH H. HOOVER, chief of WASHINGTON MASS TRANSPORTATION SURVEY, stated that there must be planning to relieve the transit mess because "without mobility and free flow throughout our metropolitan areas, we cannot live." Earlier SEN. CLARK (D., Pa.), declared that cities are in "mortal danger of strangulation from traffic congestion" and through "financial starvation." Clark proposed a cabinet-level Federal Department of Urban Affairs.

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VOLUME I July 1957 NUMBER 4

INDUSTRY and COMMERCE

TIGHT MONEY policy and resulting high interest rates are bringing record profits to big metropolitan banks. CHASE MANHATTTAN BANK net profits rose 17% in the first half of this year over the like period of 1956. Other major New York banks have reported increased profits of from 9 to 19% for the first half. Banks reporting include: MFR'S TRUST, profits up 12.5%; CHEMICAL CORN EXCHANGE, profits up 19%; IRVING TRUST, profits up 17%; MARINE MIDLAND TRUST, profits up 17%; BANK OF NEW YORK, profits up 17%; NEW YORK TRUST, profits up 9.1%.

STEEL PRICE rise is expected to trigger further price rises throughout the economy, although the steel industry now predicts that its own prices will remain "stable" for the next 12 months. SECY. OF THE TREASURY GEORGE HUMPHREY stated before the SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE that there may be a "lag" before the full impact of the steel price rise is felt but that its impact will be felt in many industries. Manufacturers of pumps, roller bearings, transformers and other industrial equipment have already announced price rises and consumer goods industries are expected to follow.

HOME BUILDERS are expressing jubilation over new $1.7 billion housing bill which has passed both houses. Among other things, the bill would cut down payments for FHA mortgages on new homes to 3% on the first $10,000; 15% on the valuation between $10,000 and $16,000, and 30% on amounts between $16,000 and $20,000. Present law requires a down payment of 5% on first $9,000 and 25% on all above that amount. Builders are hopeful that more liberal down payment requirements will spur lagging home building industry. Flies in the ointment are scarcity and high cost of mortgage money and a discretionary feature which leaves it up to the Administration to determine whether or not to lower down payments.

CORPORATION PROFITS, after taxes, are expected to reach an all-time high of $23 billion this year, the PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISORS has predicted. Gross national product reached the $427 billion rate during the first 5 months of this year and is expected to reach the $434 billion level by the year's end. Much, if not most, of this gain is due to higher prices rather than to expanded output of goods and services.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING DEVELOPMENTS

SOME 16,000 members of the UNITED CEMENT, LIME & GYPSUM WORKERS International Union were on strike as the second week of July ended and some 70 of the 150 U. S. cement plants were closed down. The union had settled with the Marquette Cement Co., which employs about 1,800 workers in 8 plants and with 5 other smaller employers for a 16-cent package, of which 13.6 cents were in direct wage increases. Strike was affecting a substantial part of cement production and shortages of the essential building material were reported from several key areas. A major point at issue was a "subcontractors' clause." The union is demanding that its members shall be used for all work in the plants if manpower and equipment are available. The companies are demanding the right to contract out certain work.

THE INTERNATIONAL ASS'N OF MACHINISTS, which represents more than 500,000 of the nation's aircraft workers, has served notice that it will stress the union shop in bargaining next spring. The union has also stated that it will not determine its wage demands until next January "because of the uncertainties of the cost of living and the speed of disarmament." The union said that defense production cutbacks have resulted in reductions in its members' earnings ranging from $17 to $36 weekly. The IAM also foresaw substantial layoffs in the next 18 months because of disarmament "under the guise of government economy."

THE COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS OF AMERICA has served notice upon the WESTERN ELECTRIC CO. of its intent to bargain new contracts for some 30,000 workers. Contracts terminating in August cover workers employed in Western Electric's repair shop division, its installation division, and in its Duluth (Minn.), Lincoln (Nebr.), and Queensboro (N. Y.) shops. CWA has served notice upon the BELL TELEPHONE LABORATORIES of its intent to bargain a new contract for production and maintenance workers for whom it is bargaining agent. It has also served notice upon the OHIO BELL TELEPHONE CO. of its intent to negotiate a new contract for 18,000 workers. Bargaining for Western Electric units is expected to get under way late this month.

STRIKE OF 3,400 members of the AMERICAN FEDERATION OF GRAIN MILLERS against the KELLOGG CO. of Battle Creek, Mich., has entered its second month. Major issues in dispute involve union demands for better wages, better premium pay, and improved working conditions. The union has charged the company with attempting a speedup which has resulted in excessive heat and dust in the plant.

A UNION contract protecting white collar workers against job losses resulting from automation has been negotiated by LOCAL 1667, INSURANCE WORKERS OF AMERICA for 157 clerical employees located at the home office of the MACCABEES INSURANCE CO. in Detroit. The new 2-year contract provides that there shall be no layoffs or pay loss during the life of the agreement "as a result of changes in methods of operation."

A 15-CENT PACKAGE has been won in joint negotiations conducted by the INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE & PAPER MILL WORKERS and UNITED PAPERMAKERS & PAPERWORKERS with the CONTAINER CORP. OF AMERICA. Agreement covers workers employed in 9 mills and provides wage increases worth 3.5%, seven cents an hour in pension gains, improved life insurance, better vacations, and certain job adjustments. Pensions had been on a contributory basis but new agreement provides that the company will bear the total cost.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

MAY LABOR turnover rates in manufacturing were largely unchanged. Hirings were up from 28 to 29 per thousand, quits were up from 13 to 14 and layoffs were down slightly from 15 to 14. The hiring in rate in May was below that of the corresponding month in recent years. There was some firming up in May of employment in the auto industry but durable goods as a whole was unchanged. Hirings rose from 25 to 29 per thousand in non-durables, indicating a seasonal pickup in the food industry. Total separations—layoffs, quits, discharges, and miscellaneous separations—were 33 per thousand, exceeding total hirings by 4 per thousand. Since December separations have exceeded hirings by more than the usual amounts.

PERSONAL INCOME edged up to another new high in May, largely because of social security payments. Farmers and other groups who were included under the law for the first time in 1955 are now receiving initial payments and the amounts received have more than offset declines in manufacturing payrolls. Total personal income in May amounted to $340.5 billion at an annual rate, against $339.3 billion in April. Wages and salaries, which account for the largest part of personal income, declined by $200 million from April and were at an annual rate of $234.7 billion in May.

AUTO PRODUCTION for the first half of 1957 was up 5.6% over the same period of 1956 and the industry had assembled 3,372,850 passenger automobiles against 3,192,000 last year. Sales, however, were reported to be down about 3% from last year, although in June retail sales equaled those of the corresponding month of 1956. Dealers' inventories as of July 1 were estimated at 740,000 units, down slightly from the previous month but higher than the 700,000 cars in dealers' hands on July 1, 1956.

STEEL PRODUCTION has hovered at the 80% of capacity mark for the past few weeks, reaching a low of 79.1% during the July 4th holiday week. The production rate for the second quarter of this year averaged about 87%, a drop of 9 points from the first quarter average. Industry is predicting better performance for August but so far actual production rates have been under forecasts.

NEW CONSTRUCTION put in place in June rose seasonally to $4.35 billion for a new record. Construction a year ago was valued at $4.28 billion. For the first 6 months of this year construction put in place reached a record high of $21.5 billion, about 3% above 1956. Private construction in June was slightly below 1956, standing at $3 billion. Public construction, however, reached a new high of $1.34 billion, more than offsetting the drop in private construction.

NLRB AND THE COURTS

C. W. WHITTIMORE, a veteran NLRB trial examiner of 20 years' standing, has earned the wrath of the NLRB general counsel's office for recommending that the OHIO CONSOLIDATED TELEPHONE CO., a subsidiary of the GENERAL TELEPHONE CORP., be found guilty of unfair labor practices as the result of charges filed by the COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS OF AMERICA during a recent bitter strike. Two regional attorneys of the general counsel's office in Cincinnati have accused Whittimore of a pro-labor bias. The two lawyers have demanded that Whittimore's findings be thrown out and that new hearings be held. The blast at the Whittimore findings was released through the office of NLRB GENERAL COUNSEL JEROME D. FENTON, who was appointed to his office only last March.

THE RUTTER-RIX MFG. CO., maker of men's clothing, has been ordered by the U. S. COURT OF APPEALS of the FIFTH DISTRICT (New Orleans) to negotiate with the AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA. The court decision requires the firm to pay back pay to 200 workers illegally fired because of union activity and to reinstate these workers in their jobs. Workers involved struck the company when it refused to bargain in good faith as ordered by the NLRB, which then took the matter into the courts.

THE NLRB has ruled that it will no longer clarify bargaining unit composition in cases where there has not been Board certification. While the Board has issued past opinions in cases coming to its attention, a majority now has found that Congress did not intend that NLRB time and money should be used in this fashion since such opinions aren't binding. The new NLRB ruling was made in a case involving the INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS and the BELL TELEPHONE CO. OF PA. The company had sought to have certain traffic operating department workers classified as supervision. The union had taken the position that the workers concerned belong in the bargaining unit.

A NEW ELECTION at the AERONICA MFG. CO. of Middletown, Ohio, has been directed by the NLRB in a 3 to 2 decision. The NLRB ordered the new election because of employer abuse of "free speech." The majority found that the company had made unverified "predictions" of business loss, that it had vilified the UNITED AUTO WORKERS as "strike-happy" and "trouble makers" while praising an independent, and that in some instances supervisors had sought to coerce employees while promising benefits to those voting for the independent.

THE U. S. COURT OF APPEALS of the NINTH DISTRICT has ordered the OREGON COAT OPERATORS ASS'N and the WILLAMETTE VALLEY LUMBER OPERATORS ASS'N and 15 companies to bargain in good faith with the INTERNATIONAL WOODWORKERS OF AMERICA. The court order enforces a 1955 decision of the NLRB which ordered employers to bargain with the union and supply it with relevant information.

THE TEXTILE WORKERS UNION has reported election wins covering 1,300 workers. Wins cover 950 workers of the OLSON RUG CO. of Chicago, 225 workers of the BLUE RIDGE TEXTILE CO. of Bangor, Pa., 98 at the FULTON BAG CO. of Vernon, Calif., and 40 employed at the PHOENIX DYE & FINISHING CO. of Cleveland, Ohio. UNITED PAPERMAKERS & PAPERWORKERS has won a key victory among 1,200 workers employed by the RIEGEL PAPER CORP. of Milford and Riegelsville, N. J. The NLRB has finally certified the RETAIL, WHOLESALE & DEPT. STORE UNION as bargaining agent for 260 workers employed by the RUSHTON CO. of Atlanta. Election had been held last October 26 but the company had filed "objections."

ON CAPITOL HILL

A HOUSE ARMED SERVICES subcommittee has bitterly criticized the lack of open bidding on military contracts. The group called for an end to the "cloak of secrecy" which has surrounded 92% of military contracts which are placed through direct negotiations with private concerns rather than through open bidding.

MINIMUM WAGE EXTENSION appears dead in the present Congress session. Although the KENNEDY BILL was reported out of SENATE subcommittee about seven weeks ago, there has been no action by the full committee. KENNEDY BILL would extend coverage to about five million workers not now covered and would bring these workers protection on overtime pay.

OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST

THE INDUSTRIAL UNION DEPARTMENT has forwarded to all its affiliates a questionnaire regarding strike benefits. The lengthy questionnaire seeks to obtain detailed information for use in a legal memorandum being prepared in connection with an Internal Revenue Dept. ruling that strike benefits are taxable.

THE NATIONAL PLANNING ASS'N has released a study entitled, "Family Farming," which finds that the family farm is as "American as the Fourth of July" and which points out that steps must be taken without delay to preserve this way of life. Study declares that in terms of "economic performance, equality of opportunity, and social values," the family farm is the desirable norm for American agriculture.

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June 25, 1958

Mr. John Brophy, Representative
Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO
815 16th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Brother Brophy:

Enclosed are some materials announcing our Labor Seminar to be held in conjunction with the Fisk Institute on Race Relations. During a recent visit to Washington Russ Allen said that he would bring this program to your attention, and indicated that it might be possible for you to attend. I hope that this will be the case.

Although there will be informal bull sessions on the evening of Sunday, June 29th, the first of the regular labor seminar sessions will begin about 10:00 A. M. Monday, June 30th. Your participation in these sessions would be most welcomed, and I trust that the late notification will not bar your attendance.

Sincerely and fraternally

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls
Enclosures (information concerning Fisk Institute)

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VOLUME II JULY 1958 NUMBER 7

INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

OPERATION OPTIMISM is in high gear. Secretary of Commerce SINCLAIR WEEKS now has proclaimed that a "definite upswing" in the economy seems "in the cards" for the fall. WEEKS also declared that the nation has passed the peak of joblessness. The Secretary based his optimism on a one-point rise in industrial production in May, a slightly higher rise in June, and an increase in the factory workweek. WEEKS, nevertheless, predicted a national output this year only about three to four billion dollars above the annual rate of $422 billion of this year's first quarter. This would indicate a slow rate of recovery, if Mr. WEEKS is correct.

THE NATION'S BANKERS are also on the optimistic side, declaring that the basis for an upturn is here. This prediction was made by a recent survey of the AMERICAN BANKERS ASSOCIATION, which felt, among other things, that inventories now are coming into better balance—inventories are down by about $5 billion from their peak. A similar view has been put forth by the GUARANTY TRUST of NEW YORK which states in its monthly letter that "declines in industrial production, retail trade, employment and personal income appear to have been definitely halted and in some cases reversed." On the other hand, the FIRST NATIONAL CITY BANK of NEW YORK sees no reason for super-optimism. It warns that "there is as yet no evidence of a force which would push the economy upward in a vigorous recovery."

MEANWHILE THE BANKS have been enjoying a bonanza, despite the recession. The FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN for June shows that member banks had a net of $2.5 billion before taxes and $1.7 billion after taxes, representing 18.1 and 8.3 percent on investment before and after taxes respectively. This was an increase in net profit of 32 percent over 1953, first year of the EISENHOWER ADMINISTRATION. High banker profits are largely due to the Administration's hard money policies.

THE ALLAN WOOD STEEL COMPANY, one of the nation's smaller producers, was forced to revoke its $6 price hike after U.S. STEEL failed to set the pace in pricing in basic steel. Nevertheless, IRON AGE MAGAZINE, an industry spokesman, is still predicting a price hike in August. According to IRON AGE, U.S. Steel will probably lead the price parade with "selective" increases. After that, U.S. STEEL will meet prices established by "competitors" by raising them as other big companies go into action. Observers now say that an "across-the-board" increase isn't in prospect. But, the over-all effect of selective price hikes will be a rise of about $6 a ton in steel prices.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING DEVELOPMENTS

INSURANCE WORKERS OF AMERICA has reached agreement on a new two-year contract with JOHN HANCOCK MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., subject to membership approval. The new contract, covering 6,000 agents, includes wage gains estimated at $3.75-$4.25 per week as well as security improvements. Gains include: $1 per week increase in vacation pay; increased conservation bonus; improved sales commissions; reduced agent contributions to the pension plan; liberalization of the major medical and surgical expense programs; increased group insurance; and a third week of vacation for agents with 10 years of service.

UNITED STONE AND ALLIED PRODUCTS WORKERS is continuing negotiations with potash firms in Carlsbad, N.M., representing over 90 percent of the nation's potash production.

STONEWORKERS represent workers at four of the six major companies in the area and are involved in a run-off election for representation at a fifth plant. Major dispute in the present bargaining is the industry's insistence on a four cent per hour increase this year and an additional four cents next year. The union has rejected this proposal. Other issues involve individual plant inequities. Workers at NATIONAL POTASH struck when contract extension expired.

THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD'S PHILADELPHIA LOCAL ended a 38-day-strike against the PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER with a job security clause providing "job security for the membership." This was the issue remaining in the strike after a proposed contract containing wage increases was turned down in a membership vote. The new pact provides wage hikes of from $3 to $5 weekly for the first year and a flat $2 increase for the second and final year of its term. It also provides an increase of 1.1 percent in employer pension contributions, making them a total of three percent of payroll. Philadelphia drivers, who had reached an earlier contract agreement, had refused to cross GUILD picket lines.

RUBBER WORKERS have signed new pacts for 33,000 workers employed by GOODYEAR AND GOODRICH, providing wage increases of eight cents per hour effective June 30. The union and GOODYEAR agreed to defer pension negotiations until the current companywide contract is up for negotiations next year. A similar procedure was worked out with GOODRICH, although an original agreement on pensions and insurance had been scheduled to run to 1960.

COST-OF-LIVING factor in STEELWORKER wage increase was four cents and the total package due under the third installment of three year contract came to 15.9 cents. As a result of an agreement with NEW YORK wholesale and warehouse employers, members of DISTRICT 65, RETAIL WHOLESALE AND DEPARTMENT STORE UNION who are laid off will continue to enjoy health and welfare plan protection for six months. WILLIAM POLLOCK, president of the TEXTILE WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA, has called for a 30-hour week in his industry at 40 hours pay "to prevent textile workers from ending on the scrapheap." About 1,000 drug store employees of WHELAN and LIGGETT in New York received a wage increase of $2 weekly effective July 1, under terms of a current agreement between the stores and LOCAL 1199, RWDSW.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

UNEMPLOYMENT rose to 5.4 million in June, the highest for the month in 17 years. At the same time, the number of persons gainfully employed rose 900,000 to 65.0 million—about a million less than were employed a year previous. The rise in both unemployment and employment was attributed to the flocking of two million students into the job market and the start of vacation resort employment. While the rise in unemployment was serious, the total number of jobless was not as great as had previously been predicted. As a result, the percentage of unemployment fell seasonally from 7.2 percent in May to 6.8 in June.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT rose last month for the first time in the past year and a half. The rise was about seasonal, but was confined largely to durable goods industries. The increase of 150,000 brought factory employment to 15.2 million. Much of this rise was in steel, metals and electrical equipment. The factory workweek increased sharply for the first time in months, but the workweek, at 39.2 hours, was still 0.8 hours below last year. The longer workweek caused a rise of $1.27 in weekly factory wages, bringing the average to $83.10. Of recent weeks, however, the trend to greater factory employment seems to have been reversed. For the first two weeks in July, unemployment benefit claims again showed a significant upturn. This has been attributed to vacation shut-downs.

HIGHER EMPLOYMENT in steel appears to be over for the immediate moment. The recent rise in steel production appears to have been induced largely by anticipated price increases. While the price picture is yet to be clarified, production has dropped from

about 64 percent of capacity to about 55 percent. With changeovers to new model production in autos about to start and with a higher rate of defense orders being placed, the industry, nevertheless, is hopeful of improvement starting with next month.

AUTO DEALERS see small likelihood of improved sales before new models are introduced, according to AUTOMOTIVE NEWS. Some dealers, the trade paper reported, are pessimistic about sales of the 1959 car and feel that "restoration of confidence" will do more to sell them than the "flashiest of new models." Meanwhile, production is 33 percent below last year. While inventories are being trimmed and were down to about 673,000 units as July began, this is being accomplished by cutting production rather than by any sales spurt.

NLRB AND THE COURTS

THE SUPREME COURT has ruled that it is all right for an employer to oppose unions on company time and company premises while enforcing a "no solicitation" rule against unions. A seven-man majority of the COURT held that TAFT-HARTLEY does not require that workers seeking to organize are necessarily "entitled to use a medium of communication simply because the employer is using it." The COURT decision was handed down in cases involving the STEELWORKERS and NU-TONE CORP. and the TEXTILE WORKERS and AVONDALE MILLS. In the AVONDALE MILLS case, the NLRB found that the company was guilty of unfair labor practices for instituting a non-solicitation rule and then violating the rule in its effort to halt organizing. The BOARD found NU-TONE guilty of firing union members and supporting a company union. Writing the majority decision, JUSTICE FRANKFURTER overruled the BOARD. He stated that the NLRB had not found that the union(s) lacked "means of communication" with the employees and that TAFT-HARTLEY "does not command" that unions be allowed to use "every possible means of reaching the minds of the workers." Labor lawyers have pointed out that the effect of the majority decision is to "whittle down further" free speech in the "present place" where management has "the greatest control over and influence on" the workers it wants to keep unorganized.

JOHN FANNING, latest EISENHOWER appointee to the NLRB, has dissented from a BOARD application of its CURTIS BROS. decision that made minority picketing for recognition an unfair labor practice. In a decision involving AFL-CIO LOCAL 1232, the TEAMSTERS, and ANDREW BROWN., a majority of the BOARD followed the precedent formed in the CURTIS BROS. case. Dissenting from the majority decision, FANNING pointed out that he had not been a BOARD member when the CURTIS BROS. decision was reached. He declared that he disagreed with the majority decision because it "went too far" and could force a union to hesitate to call a legitimate strike over contract matters. "Such a result," he said, "is so extreme that it should not be accomplished in my opinion, absent a clear statutory mandate."

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT JUSTICE THOMAS A. AURELIO has ruled that a local union has the right to disaffiliate from a corrupt international and take its treasury and other property with it. The COURT decision came in a case involving LOCALS 50 and 51 of the AMERICAN BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS. The two locals sought to join the AFL-CIO union after the BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS had been expelled for corruption. JUDGE AURELIO halted efforts by the independent to block the disaffiliation of its two former locals. He declared that "it is unconscionable to hold that, because a written contract does not expressly so provide, a contracting party may not disaffiliate from a corrupt and dishonest association."

THE UNITED FURNITURE WORKERS has been certified as the bargaining representative at ENGLANDER CO. in Chicago, Ill., following an election victory over the TEAMSTERS. The NLRB overruled objections to the election filed by the TEAMSTERS. The INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS has won an election among hourly-paid technical employees of GULTON INDUSTRIES INC. in Metuchen, N.J. IUE defeated Gulten Industries Technicians (Ind.) by a 65 to 32 margin. The UNITED AUTO WORKERS has won an election at the ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., a division of FIRESTONE, in Quincy, Ill. Over 450 workers are in the new bargaining unit. UNITED STEELWORKERS won a landslide victory at ADAMS

ENGINEERING of Miami, defeating the TEAMSTERS by a vote of 406 to 18, with 46 ballots being cast for no union. The UNITED PAPERMAKERS AND PAPERWORKERS defeated DISTRICT 50, UNITED MINE WORKERS, by a vote of 1,199 to 641 in an election at OXFORD PAPER at Rumford, Me.

ON CAPITOL HILL

WHILE LABOR has been joined by SENATOR CLIFFORD CASE (R., N.J.) in the fight for better social security benefits, industry is lining up solidly to fight improvement. The NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS has taken the position in testimony before the HOUSE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE that the United States cannot afford greater benefits for its elder citizens without endangering the entire national economy. The AMERICAN LIFE CONVENTION and the LIFE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA contend that current benefits are adequate. The U.S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE has declared the better benefits will wreck the entire social security system. SENATOR CASE is urging a 10 percent hike in old age benefits. The FORAND bill, now in House Committee, would raise benefits and provide certain hospitalization and health benefits to the retired. Similar bills, introduced by SENATORS MORSE (D., Ore.), and PROXMIRE (D., Wisc.), now are before the SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE. Liberals are expected to make a fight for social security improvement before Congress adjourns.

OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST

THE LABOR DEPARTMENT has reported that 70 percent of the unemployed covered by the Federal-State system of unemployment benefits live in states now providing additional benefits to workers who have exhausted benefit rights. It further reports that two-thirds of workers having exhausted benefits since June 30, 1957 live in the same states. Fifteen states and the District of Columbia have signed agreements permitting them to participate in the new federal program of extended benefits, the LABOR DEPARTMENT said.

EWAN CLAGUE, U.S. COMMISSIONER OF LABOR STATISTICS, has declared in an article appearing in a joint LABOR-COMMERCE publication that high prices have lifted much housing out of "reach of the mass market." CLAGUE declared that as of 1956, about 46 percent of the nation's families could afford homes costing up to $12,000 but that only 27 percent of homes then being built were in that category. CLAGUE said that there is little reason to expect that home building will top the 1955 rate of 1.3 million until the mid-sixties. Meanwhile, the NATIONAL HOUSING CONFERENCE has reported that only "about one-fourth of the families in the United States could afford to buy the cheapest new 3-bedroom houses available at the end of 1957."

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Director of Publications and Public Relations: Oscar Jager

Assistant: Kenneth Young

August 27, 1958

Mr. Russell Allen
Director of Education
Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO
815 16th Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Russ:

I would like to have two hundred (200) copies of the IUD publication, "The Case for the Union Shop", to use in a meeting on October 16-17. The pamphlets will be distributed to a representative group of Southern churchwomen who meet together periodically as the Fellowship of the Concerned. It is an important group to be reached with this publication. A bit more information on the up-coming program and on the Fellowship itself will be found in the two enclosed pieces.

I am assuming that there is no charge for these pamphlets for this purpose. Thanks for taking care of this for us. I trust it will not be too long before I see you again in Washington.

Best personal wishes.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

(Dictated by Mr. Via; signed in his absence.)

EFV:ls
Enc.

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i·u·d fact sheet

VOLUME II AUGUST 1958 NUMBER 8

INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

INFLATION SCARE has now replaced almost all business talk of recession. The Administration, big business organizations, and corporate leaders are once again warning that labor must "hold the line" or take the blame for rising prices. There is little or no talk about the problem of continued high unemployment despite the rise in the jobless rate from 6.8 percent in mid-June to 7.3 percent in mid-July. Mid-summer unemployment stood at 5.3 million with indications that this rate would climb to 5.5 million by winter—a figure considerably higher than last April when the slump was at its worst.

THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD has given anotherindication of a return to a "tight money" policy as an anti-inflation move with approval of an increase from 1.75 percent to two percent in the discount rate for the SAN FRANCISCO RESERVE BANK. It was the first increase in a FEDERAL RESERVE discount rate in a year. The other 11 FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS are expected to follow the SAN FRANCISCO example. Approval of the discount rate increase came 10 days after the FRB boosted stock margin requirements from 50 to 70 percent. Both FRB moves indicate that the BOARD considers the recession is just about over and inflation is again the major economic problem.

RECOVERY OPTIMISM is also voiced by an "overwhelming majority" of 31 economists and 103 corporate officials, according to the announced results of a survey conducted by the WALL STREET JOURNAL. The JOURNAL reported that most of those interviewed believed that the "recession has struck bottom but it will be at least another year before business activity returns to pre-slump levels."

STEEL PRICE INCREASES of about $4.50 a ton,or three percent, are expected to lead to other price boosts in related industries. The industry journal, IRON AGE, predicted that the current furor over price increases may cause steel companies next year to "fight for a settlement [with the Steelworkers] that will preclude any need for higher prices. And the chances are good that the battle will wind up in a bitter strike." An ASSOCIATED PRESS survey showed that steel prices have gone up 70 percent since World War II.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

SUMNER H. SLICHTER, Harvard economist, has declared that wage increases during the recession have been the "most important stabilizing factor in the economy. In an article printed in Tokyo's NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN, Slichter asserted that while unemployment insurance and social security payments increased $4.9 billion between last August and May of this year, wage increases of 4.1 percent accounted for $9.6 billion in personal income. He added that because management sought greater efficiency during the recession, wage increases have not exceeded productivity.

PERSONAL INCOME rose to a record level in July with all forms of individual income reaching an annual rate of $354.5 billion. This was up $2.5 billion from June and compared with the previous record of just over $352 billion last August. While the recovery in personal income from February's low of $346.4 billion has been heralded as

an indication that the slump is over, government transfer payments—unemployment compensation and social security—now are at an annual rate of $26.5 billion compared with $21.5 billion last August. These payments have played a large part in maintaining personal income at high levels.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT in mid-July was practically unchanged from mid-June at 15.2 million with durable goods industries reporting less than seasonal cutbacks. Despite some improvement, manufacturing employment remained 1.5 million below July 1957. The factory workweek in mid-July remained unchanged at 39.2 hours and average weekly earnings rose by 40 cents to $83.50. Insured unemployment moved downward to 2.6 million in July, but this drop reflected in large part workers who had exhausted their benefit rights. Jobless workers exhausting benefits climbed from 254,000 in June to 275,000 in July. According to the government, the temporary unemployment compensation program adopted by Congress is expected to reach over 525,000 workers by the end of July.

NEW CAR SALES in July dropped to the lowest daily rate of any month this year, The nation's auto dealers delivered an average of 13,365 cars a day for a 13 percent drop from the June average of 15,360. Car sales also plunged by 19.6 percent from June. In spite of declining sales, dealers reduced their inventory of unsold new cars to 663,000 by August 1. This was a cut of 33,000 from July 1. Predicting better things to come, ARTHUR DIETZ, president of C.I.T. FINANCE CORP., asserted that the auto industry is "coming out of its slump." He said he was confident that "1959 auto sales will be well ahead of those in the past 12 months." Meanwhile, auto production by the "Big Three" was reported as 1.3 million below 1957's first seven month figures.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING DEVELOPMENTS

UNITED AUTO WORKERS executive board has voted to defer the setting of a strike date "in the hope that further efforts at the bargaining table will result in a fair and satisfactory agreement." The Board deferred strike authorization after the union's membership at each of the "Big Three" companies voted overwhelmingly to strike if necessary. Over 91 percent of the workers voting at each of the three companies favored strike action. In holding back from immediate action, the UAW board warned that "the day of decision is fast approaching when action will have to replace patience if the corporations continue to refuse to bargain."

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS has opened negotiations with WESTINGHOUSE under a five-year contract re-opener restricted to job security issues. Similar negotiations are scheduled to start in the near future with GENERAL ELECTRIC. IUE represents 45,000 WESTINGHOUSE workers and 100,000 at GE. The union's job security program includes: guaranteed annual wage, severance pay, seniority protection in case of plant movement, restrictions on the farming out of work, provisions for handling automation problems, improved scheduling of work, elimination of area and sex wage differentials, and the shorter workweek.

GLASS AND CERAMIC WORKERS convention has upheld the union's historic requirement that a national wage committee can only recommend approval of a new contract following the unanimous vote of the committee. The union's contracts are regularly negotiated on an industry-wide basis. Convention delegates reaffirmed the union's traditional "unanimous approval" position when they rejected a proposal that would have permitted a recommendation of approval following a two-thirds vote by the committee.

UNION CONTRACTS covering 45 percent of the 410,000 workers in large California manufacturing firms contain provisions against discriminatory employment practices, according to the Jewish Labor Committee. Of the 181 contracts studied, 28 percent prohibited discrimination because of race, religion, national origin, or sex, while 17 percent prohibited discrimination based on age.

A STRIKE by the INTERNATIONAL CHEMICAL WORKERS against MONSANTO CHEMICAL CORP. in East St. Louis, Ill., has been settled following gains totaling more than 15 cents an hour plus limits on management's demand for flexibility in determining job classifications. The AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS has negotiated a cost-of-living wage increase and other major gains for virtually all of the 18,000 members of UNDERGARMENT WORKERS LOCAL 62. Similar contracts are expected in the accessory and related field. MACHINISTS members employed by FAIRBANKS MORSE CO., in Pomona, Calif., have won a 17 cents an hour increase following a 17-week strike. The new contract calls for an 11 cent hourly boost immediately and an additional 6 cents an hour January 1.

NLRB AND THE COURTS

THE U.S. COURT OF APPEALS for the Seventh Circuit has held that AFL-CIO "no raiding" agreements can be enforced by the federal courts. The ruling upheld an earlier federal district court ruling that "no raiding" agreements between AFL-CIO affiliates are binding. Commenting on the decision, some union spokesmen have called for machinery whereby inter-union disputes could be settled without resort to the courts. The NLRB has disregarded violations of the "no raiding" agreement.

THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD has postponed until September 2 the closing date for comments on its proposals to broaden NLRB jurisdictional rules. Previous deadline set by the BOARD was August 16 with the new standards to take effect September 1.

AN NLRB quarterly summary covering the three-month period ending in June has disclosed that the number of unfair labor practice charges filed by individual workers established an all-time record. Charges filed by individual workers accounted for 65 percent of all charges filed. The number of charges filed against employers also reached an all-time high as did the number of decertification elections. Unions won more collective bargaining elections (66 percent of all elections) than in any quarter since January 1, 1957.

THE NLRB has found the QUAKER STATE OIL REFINING CORP. guilty of unfair labor practices for threatening to lockout, and then locking out members of the OIL, CHEMICAL AND ATOMIC WORKERS as a maneuver to strengthen the company's bargaining position. A BOARD majority overruled the firm's claim that its shutdown was ordered to protect equipment that would have been damaged had the union called a quick strike. In dissenting opinions, BOARD members ROGERS and JENKINS declared that the company had a right to "reduce output" in the face of a reasonable strike threat.

THE NLRB has ruled that the ROCKWELL MANUFACTURING CO. cannot enforce a "non-solicitation" rule that prohibits employees from distributing union literature at the firm's parking lot. The BOARD declared that while a company may enforce a nondiscriminatory rule prohibiting employees from distributing union literature in the plant proper during nonworking hours, the same rule has not been applied to company-owned property outside the plant proper. The BOARD decision came in a case filed by the INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

THE BOARD has refused to order new elections in two separate cases involving employer "free speech." In a case involving the STEELWORKERS and the GUIBERSON CORP., the BOARD held that the company could send letters to its employees telling them: "Each of you stand to lose $60 a year in union dues. You are also taking risks with benefits you may have, such as the profit sharing retirement program, the voluntary Christmas present payment and other benefits." The NLRB also upheld the right of KENNAMETAL INC. to give its employees a handbill "on election eve, and perhaps on election day, too" claiming that the UNITED AUTO WORKER minimum rates negotiated with a competitor were the union's maximum rates.

ON CAPITOL HILL

KENNEDY-IVES LABOR BILL was killed in the HOUSE by a 190 to 198 vote as this issue of the FACT SHEET went to press. The bill would have needed a two-thirds majority to pass under a suspension of the rules procedure. Actively campaigning to defeat the bill prior to the vote were the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS, and the AMERICAN FARM BUREAU. The PRESIDENT, in his last news conference before the vote, refused to commit himself on the bill. The AFL-CIO urged passage of the measure as a means of correcting abuses disclosed by the McCLELLAN COMMITTEE.

OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST

A TOP SPOKESMAN for the nation's savings and loan associations has agreed with the President about a possible "buyer's rebellion," but has placed the blame directly upon rising prices. JOSEPH HOLZKA, president of the U.S. SAVINGS AND LOAN LEAGUE declared that the recession has failed to correct "some of the price distortions that have been built into the economy in recent years." He added that if the concern over higher prices "is transformed into a buyer's rebellion, then the recovery from the recession may prove to be very short-lived indeed."

WOMEN WORKERS suffered more than men during the first five recessionary months of 1958, according to the NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. A state survey by the DEPARTMENT indicated that the average weekly wages of women were down slightly while the average weekly earnings of men remained the same. While factory jobs for men in the state declined 11 percent during the five-month period, factory jobs for women slipped 17 percent. Women constitute approximately one-third of the factory workforce in New York.

STRIKE BENEFITS range from $650 a month to nothing, according to a recent survey made by the NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD. Of 78 unions studied by the BOARD, 43 had provisions at the national level for paying strikers. The 35 without national benefits included nine unions of government employees that operate under a no-strike policy. The BOARD found that strike benefits do not usually exceed $40 a week, with some running as low as $5. Thirty unions reported that their strike funds were financed by earmarking a portion of per capita dues or assessments. Thirteen unions said they paid benefits directly out of general funds

Do the underline names get New South — if not, please put them on a note mat for our files; Also put (with title & affiliations) in our Labor Editors file

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SURPLUS FOOD, HUNGER AND MALNUTRITION

Prepared for a sectional meeting of the
National YWCA Y-Teen Conference
Washington, D. C., November 6, 1959
by
Clay L. Cochran, Legislative Consultant
Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO

SURPLUS FOOD, HUNGER AND MALNUTRITION

American farmers are capable of producing far more food than is necessary to provide wholly adequate diets for all of our own citizens and many millions more people outside the U.S.

On the other hand, Senator Aiken told a Senate Subcommittee of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry in June, 1959:

> "At the present, there are more than 26 million people (in the U.S.) who do not make enough money to afford to purchase foods necessary to good health." (Hearings on Food Distribution Programs, p. 19.)

The same day, Senator Kennedy said:

> "At the same time we have in storage $6 billion of farm products, we have 17 million citizens suffering from some form of malnutrition due to insufficient food." (Ibid p. 21)

Why hunger and malnutrition in an "Affluent Society"?

Why in the richest nation of the earth do we have hunger and malnutrition? Why do we have hunger in the presence of billions of dollars of unused farm products and an agriculture capable of producing far more than it has been producing?

Poverty and low incomes ---

The basic reason is poverty -- insufficient income to purchase food and meet the other costs of living. Certainly there are ignorant and irresponsible people who could afford an adequate diet and do not get it -- but they are a separate problem. Certainly there are high school girls who skip breakfast and drink a "coke" instead -- but this is the result of poor training and poor discipline -- not poverty.

Food costs money ---

An adequate supply of food for four people in the U.S. costs an average of $943. 1/

1/ Social Security Bulletin, Volume 22, No. 4, April, 1959, p. 13. Such a supply of food costs $1,099 in Kansas City and $1,540 in New York City. The $943 is an average for the nation.

And millions are forced to live on low incomes ---

In the latest year for which figures are available (1957) almost 16 (15.901) million families -- or 45% of all U.S. families had incomes under $4,000 per year. About 25% of all families lived on $3,000 or less -- and these families include 8 million children. About one family in seven lives on less than $2,000 per year. And one out of 16 lives on less than $1,000 per year. And many of these families have more than 4 members.

There are other ways to reveal the extent of poverty and need.

1. Half of our retired workers and aged widows live on less than $1200 a year.

2. Old age pensions average $686 a year.

3. Aid to dependent children averages $1283 per family.

4. Aid to the blind averages $765 per year.

5. Aid to the permanently and totally disabled averages $650 per year.

6. General assistance averages $822 per year.

These payments are a rough measure of the pitiful inadequacy of assistance payments.

Men who seek jobs and cannot find them ---

But we also live in an economy where unemployment is common. Since 1949 there have been between 2.7 million and 5.4 million unemployed during the peak month of a given year. Many of the unemployed are not covered by unemployment insurance, those who are covered receive inadequate assistance and soon exhaust their eligibility. In 1958 2.6 million workers exhausted their benefit rights and were presumably thrown on general assistance or surplus foods. or _____?

Those who find jobs -- at miserable pay ---

Twenty-four million U.S. workers are guaranteed $1 an hour by law -- when they work. But this minimum means only $2,000 a year with full employment. Twenty million workers are not covered even by this $1 minimum.

The American economy is capable of producing an abundance for all, but it does not do so. We pretend to believe in abundance, but our actions belie our words. We curse the farmer for producing surpluses; we applaud monopolistic sabotage in industry because it produces scarcity and high profits.

People should be able to buy the food they need with cash, but millions of Americans cannot do so. We should continue in every way possible to see that the needs of the disabled, the aged, the blind, dependent children and the unemployed are fully met by a system of cash benefits, either social insurance benefits or tax-supported welfare programs. We should press for a wage system which will enable a person to earn enough for a decent living. But until we have achieved these goals -- and it is going to take some 'achieving' in the face of the economic neanderthals who place more emphasis on a little red ink than a deficiency red blood corpuscles -- we should use our agricultural abundance to give our people as adequate a diet as possible.

From the time Franklin Roosevelt took office in 1933 to the present, the Federal government has been operating some kind of a food program. Currently the Federal government aids local schools in the free school lunch program. Some of this aid comes from appropriations for this purpose; part of it comes from the use of agricultural price support funds to purchase and transfer to the schools various farm products which are in "surplus."

Then, there is the program for assistance to the "needy." This group is broken into two classes, administratively, i.e., the "needy in institutions" and the "needy in family units." The Congress appropriates no money directly to make food available to the needy in institutions and families. Any food they get, they get as an afterthought and byproduct of the Federal farm price and income support program. They are, in a kind of brutal sense, receptacles for our surpluses.

How are the foods to the needy distributed?

The Food Distribution Division of the U.S. Department of Agriculture furnishes whatever foods it declares to be available in packaged form on the request of the states. The Department bears all costs of original purchase, processing, packaging and delivery of food in bulk lots to central distributing points in the states where it is transported at either state or local expense to the local area. The local welfare agency certifies the names of those who are eligible and at periodic intervals the food is picked up by the institution or by the individual or, in some instances, deliveries are made to elligibles by labor unions or other welfare groups. In Detroit, Michigan, the foods are distributed by grocery stores which are reimbursed for this service by the public welfare department.

What foods are made available to the needy?

The Secretary of Agriculture determines the types and amounts of food which will be made available. Currently the foods available and the amounts which the Department recommends for distribution are as follows:

Item	Per Person Per Month
Flour	2.5 pounds
Corn Meal	2.5 pounds
Rice	1 pound
Dried Milk (Skim)	1.5 pound
Dried Eggs (2.5 to 3 dozen fresh)	13 oz.
Lard	1 pound(not available until next month)

(Source: U.S.D.A. Food Distribution Division, November 5, 1959.)

The average value of food distributed per person last year was $20.93 -- not more than 10% of the cost of a minimum diet.

How many people participate in this program?

Needy persons in institutions who received food in Fiscal 1959 totalled 1.4 million. Needy persons in family units participating ranged from a low of 4.75 million one month to a high of 5.75 million another month. (See table on next page.)

Where are surplus foods available to the needy?

This program operates in 43 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the American Trust Territory in the Pacific. This includes 150 cities and 1,160 counties. In other words, this food is available to "somebody" in about 1/3 of the counties of the nation in which a little over half of the people live. Other areas do not make it available at all.

What are the principal defects of the program?

1. There are no accepted standards of eligibility.
2. The program does not even exist in skelton form in areas where almost half of the people live.
3. The amounts of food given are inadequate in terms of need.
4. The types of food provided fall far short of even a minimum restricted diet.
5. Direct distribution is cumbersome. It duplicates existing food distribution facilities. Frequently it forces the needy to travel long distances, for only a little food, and take home heavy packages, sometimes on foot.
6. It has all of the disadvantages of any welfare program which forces human beings to stand in line and offer themselves up to ridicule and embarrassment as the recipients of "charity," the ugliest word in the English language.

NUMBER OF NEEDY PERSONS IN FAMILIES
RECEIVING SURPLUS FOODS
U. S., Fiscal 1954-1959

Year	12-Month Average	Peak Month	
		Number	Month
1954	758,015	1,089,490	June
1955	2,169,445	3,290,919	March
1956	2,659,938	3,169,989	March
1957	3,232,502	3,485,297	March
1958	3,489,307	4,665,479	June
1959	5,111,000	5,741,298	March

Source: USDA, Food Distribution Division, Mr. Sager, 10-7-29 by telephone.

Generally, the program falls far short of meeting the food needs of the needy, and far short of aiding farmers to find a market for the blessings of abundance.

What can be done about the food program?

(At this point we are only talking about distribution to the needy in family units. The needy in institutions and schools are a separate problem.)

Basically, there are two approaches to a food distribution program:

1. Direct distribution of food as at present.

Comment: No one really approves of the present food distribution program for the reasons given above, but in the presence of hunger and malnutrition many people try to continue the present program and to improve it. In the Congress this year there were a number of bills designed to improve the direct program. Most of these bills called for no change other than to compel Secretary Benson to spend funds he has on hand to buy foods not in surplus and improve the quality (types) of food distributed. None of them passed, or were even voted on.

Senator Cooper of Kentucky introduced a bill which would have made more types of food available as indicated above, but in addition his bill would have prohibited the Administration from dumping food abroad for "blocked currencies" until such food had been offered to the needy here. This second provision of his bill was passed separately (although in emasculated form) and is responsible for the forthcoming lard supplies for distribution.

Senator Kennedy's S. 1884 was supported by organized labor and other groups. It called for improvement of the direct distribution program by (1) transferring the program to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (2) fixing of Federal standards of eligibility for participation (3) providing that the costs of food would be charged to welfare and not to the farmers' programs and (4) providing an additional $150 million a year for the purchase of supplemental foods -- foods not in government warehouses. This bill was designed to do as much as could be done with a conservative Congress frightened by the bogey of inflation and a veto-happy Administration devoted to the interests of Big Business. T e Senate Agricultural Committee refused to vote this bill out. It was offered on the floor and killed 64 to 18.

2. Food stamp or Food discount programs

Comment: The alternative approach to using our agricultural abundance to feed needy people is usually referred to as a "food stamp program." Such a program operated in the late 1930's and early 1940's but was killed during World War II. Under this program families could buy certain quantities of blue stamps with their grocery money. These stamps were exchangeable at grocery stores for any food money would buy. But when the family bought the blue stamps they got half of the blue stamp value in the form of orange stamps. Orange stamps were

exchangeable only for food products declared to be in surplus by the Secretary of Agriculture, and the government paid the cost of the orange stamps which were turned into the banks by grocers.

This year S. 585 was a bill by Senator Aiken known as the "national food allotment plan." It provided that a family could exchange from 25 to 40 percent of its income for enough stamps to provide a minimum diet. This would mean that a very poor family which could afford to pay little would still get enough stamps to eat properly. A well-to-do family would not pay 40 percent of its income for food stamps worth far less. This bill has been introduced for many years, and it will probably be introduced for many years to come. We are not that interested in good diets for our people.

There were other bills introduced calling for less unattainable goals. One of these, S. 1686 by Senators Symington and Humphrey, called for a limited food stamp program made available to needy persons $5 worth of stamps each month without charge. These stamps could be exchanged at the grocery store for $10 worth of food, provided the foods were those placed on a list by the Secretary of Agriculture. The idea was to subsidize the consumption of nutritious foods such as milk, meat, fruit and vegetables -- the foods in which the diets of the needy are most deficient. This measure was estimated to cost between $750 million and $1 billion per year. It was an excellent bill, but it was never approved even by a committee. Senator Humphrey later tried to get even an experimental program of this type operated in from 3 to 6 communities. This bill (in restricted form) passed the Senate, but was quietly eliminated in conference.

Another approach to a food stamp program was the Sullivan bill H.R. 1359. This bill was labelled a "food stamp" bill, but it was a very restricted bill. It provided for the distribution of surplus foods already owned by the government, up to $1 billion per year, via a food stamp plan. This would have been an improvement in that surplus foods would have been available all over the country; the cost of the program would have been borne by the Federal government; but the types of food would still have been severely limited.

The Sullivan bill got through the House Committee and the House only after the language "directing" the Secretary was changed to "authorizes" the Secretary. This meant that Congress refused to order Mr. Benson to start the program; it only passed the buck to him. In the conference between the House and Senate the $1 billion authorization was slashed to $250 million, a pitifully inadequate amount.

Immediately after passage of this measure (as an amendment to a foreign food disposal bill) Secretary Benson announced that he had no intention of putting it into effect -- an announcement which surprised absolutely nobody.

So, we proceed, paying a billion dollars a year in storage costs alone on agricultural surpluses while all around us people are hungry or suffering from serious malnutrition with all the evils that accompany them.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF UNITED BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL, SOFT DRINK AND DISTILLERY WORKERS OF AMERICA

Affiliated with the AFL-CIO

2347 Vine Street, Cincinnati 19, Ohio

PLaza 1 - 5130

James E. Wolfe, Director
Research and Education

May 29, 1957

Mr. Emory F. Via,
Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

I am in the process of encouraging participation in the Southern Union Staff Training Seminar. I would like to attend the sessions, or at least visit for a portion of the Seminar. However, I am more interested in getting approval for members of our Staff in the Southern States to attend.

I would like to know what unions are affiliated, or assist financially the work of the SRC, and what the SRC would expect from a small International Union like the Brewery Workers. We have some six or seven representatives in the Southern States who should be receiving literature from the SRC.

Very best wishes to you.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Jim

James E. Wolfe, Director
Research and Education

JW/ses

oeiu #227

Labor - IUUBW

May 31, 1957

Mr. James E. Wolfe, Director
Research and Education
International Union of United Brewery Workers
2347 Vine Street
Cincinnati 19, Ohio

Dear Jim:

This will be a fullish answer to your letter of May 29, asking about the relation of unions to the Southern Regional Council and indicating your interest in our Union Staff Training Seminar.

First, the Council itself has no formal membership or affiliation other than its over-all board. This group is composed of some eighty Southerners. However, we do have affiliates in ten states and these organizations have membership. There is some labor participation in each of the state groups, but this is more often than not a matter of individual interest. A few states have asked for, and received, official union representatives to their executive boards.

The Council's own board has labor representation. Our Executive Committee, in fact, has the active participation of Paul Christopher, Director of AFL-CIO Region #8. Labor interest in the Council, and the Council's interest in labor, goes back to our foundings. The organizing meeting of the Council included Georgia CIO Director Charlie Gillman and Southern AFL Director George Googe.

Over the years we have valued the support, moral and financial, of labor unions. We have always thought that our work was of great relevance to the success of union organization and to the building of that kind of democratic society in which the labor movement has a deep interest. Frankly, we have never made a broadside appeal to the various unions for support. We should do much more in this direction because many unions would respond to the general area of our work as well as to our method of operation. Also, unions bear as much responsibility in this area as other groups, such as churches and the liberal foundations.

You will be interested to note that the following union groups have contributed to our work: the former AFL, the former CIO, the now merged AFL-CIO

(their check for this year has just come in - the donation was upped from two to three thousand dollars), the UAW, Steelworkers, ILGWU, ACWA, Rubberworkers. Some of these contributions have been for $1,000.00, others for $500.00, one for around $250.00. Most of them have been on an annual basis.

Any union working the Southern region knows that it is an expensive operation to staff, travel, and to communicate over a region of twelve states; we do assist our state affiliates as well. We are responsible for keeping full-time and on-call personnel capable of operating anywhere in the South in the delicate and pressing field of race relations. We never feel that we have done enough, yet we do feel that we get a good return on the dollars invested.

We have good working relations with several of the national AFL-CIO departments; Franz Daniels of the organizing staff for this area, Boris Shiskin and George Weaver of the Civil Rights Department, and members of the staff of the Education Department have worked with members of our staff on occasion, understand basically what we are about and how, and, I believe, have confidence in our operation. We have friendly and cooperating relations with many of the regional offices centered here in Atlanta and elsewhere in the Southern region.

I am sure that you are aware of some of these details, but I thought it would be good for me to spell the story out a bit. I have included with this letter four pieces which give more information on the history and work of the Council; I have taken the liberty of underlining some sections that would be of special interest to you.

Now, as to the Brewery Workers. You asked a broad and leading question when you wanted to know what we expected from such a union. We have a primary interest in program, and yet we realize the necessity of having money in order to conduct any program at all. We are increasingly in the position of having to raise more money and from more diversified sources. Nevertheless, our work with a union is in no way contingent upon that union's financial support of our program. For instance, it is more important in our eyes, if a choice must be made, that the Brewery Workers be able to send as many of their Southern staff persons to the Staff Seminar than it would be to give money to SRC. However, my own evaluation here is that attendance at the Seminar is of direct aid to the union and individual staff reps, and that it is a legitimate union expenditure that should not stand in the way of a donation to worthwhile work in a field of interest to the union.

Frankly, though my job is not to conduct fund raising with union groups, I have been prepared to suggest several unions which should be solicited, and the Brewery Workers was included on that list. This is for the future; I would personally hope for a contribution of about five hundred dollars.

I think that your Southern staff people should know about us and our state affiliates. They should know that there are community persons to whom they can go for friendly and professional advice on matters relative to race relations problems that affect either the union or the community. Our state affiliates offer a place for an interested staff person or local to work effectively for better race relations.

I agree that your Southern staff should receive our materials; this would include the monthly publication, New South, and other special reports pertinent to union staff interests. The cost of the subscription to New South is only two dollars; however, such staff person should consider joining the appropriate state affiliate (approximately $5.00) and receiving New South as a part of that membership fee. I think that you already know that special pieces of literature which you would like to have in bulk can be obtained from us at, or near, cost.

In my own position I am ready to service union educational programs, to consult with union staff or leadership about problems that affect racial relations, pointing out other union experience in this field and the community resources available; in many instances staff guys themselves need to be shored up in their own best positions and to be reminded of the basic, and more imaginative, "arguments" that can be used with membership. My services are available even on a local union basis, but I would want to be in touch with the appropriate international staff person before making any move with a local.

Whatever efforts you can make toward getting Brewery Workers staff persons to the Fisk Institute would be appreciated from our point of view and beneficial, I believe, to the union as well. We would of course welcome all of the Southern staff persons that you feel would profit from the Seminar. I do hope that it will be possible for three or four of your people to attend and that you personally will spend as much time with us as you can. It would be a real help to get the names of those planning to attend as soon as possible.

My apologies for the length of this letter, but it is one of the costs of not seeing each other in person. I trust that most of the information you wanted is included herewith. Just ask if there is anything more - or if greater detail is needed.

It was good to hear from you. Best personal wishes.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm

Enclosures South of Promise
Aims & Origins of SRC
Staff List
State Organizations

PHONE UNIVERSITY 4-2123

International Chemical Workers Union

I.C.W.U. Building, 1659 West Market Street, Akron 13, Ohio

WALTER L. MITCHELL, PRESIDENT

MARSHALL SHAFER, SEC'Y-TREAS.

RESEARCH AND EDUCATION DEPT.

April 27, 1957

Mr. Emory Via, Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Emory:

Following up our conversation yesterday, I am sending you the schedule for our Southern Summer School at Lake Junaluska, May 19-24. As discussed, you will accept the following teaching assignments:

10:30 - 12 noon	Labor History--Monday and Tuesday; also part in discussion of AFL-CIO structure.
1:30 - 2:45 p.m.	Local Union Administration, together with Ted Williams
3 - 4 p.m.	Thursday and Friday--Civil Rights and Civil Liberties problems as part of the Issues course.

We agreed on a salary of $100 and your expenses.

Under separate cover I will send you some materials which might be useful in getting better acquainted with our International Union.

Looking forward to working with you and with best personal regards, I remain

Fraternally yours,

Otto Pragan, Director
Research and Education

OP:ew
OEIU 339
enc.

PHONE UNIVERSITY 4-2123

International Chemical Workers Union

I.C.W.U. Building, 1659 West Market Street, Akron 13, Ohio

WALTER L. MITCHELL, PRESIDENT

MARSHALL SHAFER, SEC'Y-TREAS.

RESEARCH AND EDUCATION DEPT.

May 6, 1957

Mr. Emory Via, Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Emory:

I am sending you a copy of our last year's School Manual which might give you a pretty good idea about our Union. Included is also a historical sketch of our Union. Unfortunately, I have to ask you to return this copy because it is the last one left in our files. Of course, there is no hurry in returning this copy, therefore, you can keep it as long as you need it.

With best personal regards, I remain

Fraternally yours,

Otto Pragan

Otto Pragan, Director
Research and Education

OP:ew
OEIU 339
enc.

May 8, 1957

Mr. Otto Pragan
Research and Education Department
International Chemical Workers Union, AFL-CIO
1659 West Market Street
Akron, 13, Ohio

Dear Otto:

Thanks for sending the instructions and schedule for the summer school to be held at Lake Junaluska. As of now, I plan to be there by registration time on Sunday, May 19th. I will spend the whole day of Wednesday, May 22, in Atlanta, but will be back at Junaluska late that evening. I will be able to stay through noon on Saturday, if there is any reason for doing so.

Copies of the International's constitution and by-laws, a typical contract, and a copy of a local union's constitution and by-laws would be most helpful for me to have in advance. Any other available material on the structure of the International and any recommended structures for local unions would also be appreciated. I plan to bring a fair amount of material with me, but will discuss the various pieces with you before it is distributed.

I plan to drive to Lake Junaluska, since plane connections to Asheville are not adequate for me to make my Wednesday trip to Atlanta and back, except by going over to Greenville, S.C.

I look forward to working with you on this school. It would be a great help to get the above materials as soon as possible, as well as any others that you might choose to send along.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm

Labor - ICWU

June 4, 1957

Mr. Otto Pragan
Education and Research Director
International Chemical Workers Union
1659 West Market Street
Akron 13, Ohio

Dear Otto:

Enclosed are some summary and off-the-cuff comments on my participation at the ICWU summer school.

It was a good show, and I'm still glad to have been there.

Fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm
Enclosure

Sent to Pragan, Segal - 6/4/57

Comments by Emory Via on his Participation in the ICWU Southern Labor School, Lake Junaluska Assembly, Lake Junaluska, North Carolina, May 19 - May 24, 1957

I had three main responsibilities at the summer school. These were: (1) to teach the introductory sessions in Labor History to the whole group, (2) to lead the workshop on local union administration, and (3) to be available to discuss problems relating to race relations in the sessions that dealt with national issues.

Labor History. This presentation was fairly standard in its make-up. It included a summary chronology of events, emphasis on outstanding incidents in labor's history, and a focus on the developing problems faced by unions in the United States and the resulting forms of organization and emphases in terms of social concerns or union activity. Although I feel that these sessions left something to be desired in striking a happy balance between specific facts and general commentary and a great deal to be desired in terms of the group's participation, I do think that they were fruitful sessions. There were numerous good comments made to me personally about these sessions - many more than I would have expected - but I would be greatly surprised if these sessions rated high in the final evaluation. Several of the men did comment in terms of their need for basic union education in meeting immediate problems and explained that though the history of labor was interesting, they did not feel it was or should be the main course in a labor school. I found that nearly the whole group was completely ungrounded in the history of labor and I simplified my outline and developed the two sessions with this fact much in mind.

Local Union Administration. As had been agreed, this workshop was devoted to the committee structure and function within local unions. Some time was spent on the need for expanded areas of interest on the part of local unions, and time was devoted to the need for having lively and functioning committees. Eleven local

unions were represented in this workshop. They ranged in size from 21 members to 1,100 members. None of these locals ~~and~~ had a COPE committee, only two of them had an educational committee, and it seemed clear that none of them had an adequate method of introducing new members to the local union, also no local union newspapers come out of these particular locals. The locals involved in this workshop were numbers 45, 2, 318, 400, 439, 401, 377, 252, 354, 37, 370. George Guernsey sat in on this workshop and took over those sessions that dealt with COPE. They got a good grounding in what a COPE committee is and what it can do, and as to what resources are available to it. The final workshop session was devoted entirely to the role of an education committee in the local union. In this session, we talked about the different types of programs which a local could conduct, such as film programs, one-shot sessions in union meetings, week-end institutes, one night a week courses. Also discussed were special programs and such activities as pamphlet distribution, materials preparations, and the use of a local newsletter. Along with the kinds of education programs, the group developed some of the topics in which their locals would be interested, with comments being made as to which type of education program might be most appropriate for handling the particular topic in their own local union. The local representatives were urged to keep a lively and continuing contact with the ICWU Education Department. A little time was spent on how to get an education committee established. On the whole these seem to have been fruitful sessions; however, again the level of information and interest was limited. In some cases, the individuals participating in this workshop had expected that "local union administration" consisted of something different from what we were talking about. Though most of these problems were cleared up early in the first session, it was still obvious that some of the participants would like to have had information on bookkeeping, how to fill out special forms, and some of the problems more closely related either to a broad concept of

parliamentary procedure or to the particular problems in running an executive board.

Civil Rights and Race Relations Issues. Due to the nature of the group and to the fact that there had been some past difficulty when race relations had been discussed, it was agreed not to make the handling of racial issues a major part of the overall program. However, it was thought best not to just "slip it in" so that it might appear as an attempt to put something over on the group. It was also felt that it would be best not to wait until the last minute to introduce this subject to the group. The in-class discussions that took place were in the national issues course, with George Guernsey being the discussion leader. E. Via sat in on these sessions on Thursday and Friday. Guernsey had scheduled a discussion of the Federal Aid to Education bill and, as he reached problems relating to the Powell Amendment, time was taken out for Via to discuss the Supreme Court decision and what steps had been taken thus far in implementing it. The basic pattern that was followed in handling this question went as follows: We started with what the Supreme Court actually said in its historic desegregation in education decision. Some time was spent on how this decision and what it means has been misinterpreted. It was clearly stated to the group that the Supreme Court in its 1954 opinion had indicated that separate schools were inherently unequal. Some of the background to this position was sketched in, including the kinds of materials which the Supreme Court had at its disposal when making this decision. The process of securing additional briefs and information prior to making an implementation decision was discussed. That time had been allowed, and that the parties most directly effected had been given an opportunity to express themselves, was clearly pointed out. The implementation decision was characterized as requiring good faith, deliberate speed, and that the supervision of the implementing process would be handled through the Federal District Courts. This decision was described as allowing a great deal of time so that individual communities and

states could work out their answers to the problems involved. However, care was taken to see that the decision was considered as basic law and that it was a decision not likely to be subject to any change. The class group was reminded that good faith and deliberate speed meant that the school districts and communities involved needed to actively consider what it is that they are going to do toward implementing the decision.

By using a map which appeared in the Southern School News, those states and countiss in which some desegregation has already taken place were pointed out, with a commentary on how this process of desegregation was taking place. In the first session, Guernsey made some reference to White Citizens Councils as being anti-union. This caused an almost immediate response from one or two members of the group. Wilson Morris, from Birmingham, stood up and declared that he was a member of the WCC and that he was also president of his local union and that he did not feel that the WCC was an anti-union organization. In fact, he felt sure that most union members in the South were also members of the WCC. Some time was spent talking with him in terms of the WCC leadership's role in regard to Right to Work laws and certain other anti-union positions. He was really quite agitated, although after some discussion at the close of the class period, he did calm down some. He indicated to Via that two-thirds of his membership was Negro; evidently from what he said they do get good servicing from the local in regard to grievances. It is perhaps of some interest to remember that Morris during the last session of the labor school stood up and commented as his evaluation of the institute as follows: "I attended the school that was held here in 1955, and I just want to say that I think this year's school is very much better than that one. This has been a good school."

There were some other "rumblings" in this first class session. While the discussion was going on about the Supreme Court decision, one of the class members

wrote a large KKK on the blackboard. This first session allowed almost no opportunity for class members with less antagonistic or with positive views to express them. Although there seems to have been no serious repercussion, Guernsey and Via did not feel that this session had been handled too well. No attempt was made to moralize on the issues discussed; it was a factual presentation. However, mention was made of the national AFL-CIO's position regarding the school decision.

The second group was handled in the same way, fundamentally, but no mention was made of the White Citizens Councils as being anti-union. Also, this group had been "forewarned" at the end of their previous session that Via would make some comments on the Supreme Court decision and how it affected Southern states. Again, there were some rumblings of discontent; one Georgia member indicated that he did not even like to discuss the matter. He obviously had strong feelings which he could not really keep under control even in listening to an objective discussion of school desegregation. Another class member indicated, though not for the whole group to hear, that he hoped that the South would continue to send to Congress those men who would vote against any Federal Aid bill which had a desegregation rider. However, in this second group, there were a number of men who indicated that they were ready to discuss this issue. It was clear that some of these men had fairly positive attitudes toward the Supreme Court's decision; in any case, they had faced the fact that their communities and their unions, for that matter, needed to make a deliberate attempt to come to a settlement on the school issue. Some of these men talked with Via or with Guernsey after the session, and there was favorable comment that the issue had been brought up and that it had been discussed in the class. Some of the men even indicated that there was a moral position involved and that we could not escape acting morally on this pressing practical problem.

There was next to no discussion regarding how the desegregation decision had affected the membership of the various local unions represented. Although Via feels that there are few ways of discussing problems involving racial relations without

indicating quite clearly just what is it that we are talking about, he does feel that some "direct" approaches are more fruitful than others. In many instances, it would be easier and more fruitful to talk about race relations in the local union situation than it is to begin talking in terms of either national legislation, Supreme Court decisions, or in terms of national AFL-CIO policy. Many union guys, though white and prejudiced, recognize the practical necessity of guaranteeing bargaining rights, adequate grievance machinery, and equal pay for equal work for their Negro membership. Discussions along these lines can lead into both the practical and moral grounds for giving real recognition to Negro union members. It also can lay the ground for discussing the practicalities of group politics within the nation and even within unions. Coupled with some such approach as this could be an exploration of general Southern problems, the status of unions in the South, and how the various race issues relate to these problems. One of our chief problems is not just to see that the issue is raised and that something is said on it, but to uncover those ways in which something like an objective consideration of the total Southern situation can be made. There is no way to dodge the race issue, but there may be ways of getting at what's involved in the problem and what our actions and attitudes must be by building a total framework for people to think in. Such an approach has definite advantages over raising the specific issues which are symbolical in their significance and call forth a ready-made antagonistic response. Frankly, in many ways, the Supreme Court's decision, national AFL-CIO policy on civil rights, and national civil rights legislation all fall into this category. Membership, and even leadership, loyalty to the AFL-CIO is not sufficient to get more than a negative response when they are told what national policy on civil rights is. Likewise, their minds are made up on such issues as school desegregation without their having to think how this issue relates to the rest of their life. In some cases you can rely on a basic understanding and loyalty as to what unionism itself means; but even here with groups who have not really given any

thoughtful consideration as to what their union means in broad terms, one may go astray by relying too heavily on the meaning that unionism has for the individual member or leader.

In summary, issues relating to desegregation and race relations, and the practical importance of these issues, were discussed at the ICWU institute; the comments by both Guernsey and Via in this regard were highly objective, a type of reporting, and not moralistic in tone. On the whole, the introduction of these topics was accepted in good faith by those attending the labor school. There were certainly as many favorable responses as negative ones; "favorable" in this case also includes the comments of those members who just felt that the issue was of such importance that it should be discussed, regardless of what their own personal feelings might be.

On the whole, it is not a bad idea to have the person responsible for handling this special subject matter sitting in on the whole school and to take an active part in sessions other than those dealing with civil rights. This gives the school participants a chance to identify with the discussion leader as a person who has a serious interest in trade union problems.

PHONE UNIVERSITY 4-2123

International Chemical Workers Union

I.C.W.U. Building, 1659 West Market Street, Akron 13, Ohio

WALTER L. MITCHELL, PRESIDENT

MARSHALL SHAFER, SEC'Y-TREAS.

RESEARCH AND EDUCATION DEPT.

June 6, 1957

Mr. Emory Via, Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

I want again to thank you for your fine cooperation in our Lake Junaluska School. Although we have not behaved as "fundamentalists" we still had an opportunity to bring to the attention of our students civil rights problems.

I will send you the summary of the questionnaire when it is completed and I hope to have an opportunity to talk about these problems with you in the near future.

I am enclosing our check for $137.10 covering your expenses and honorarium.

With best personal regards, I remain

Fraternally yours,

Otto Pragan

Otto Pragan, Director
Research and Education

OP:ew
OEIU 339
enc.

DOMESTIC SERVICE
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a fast telegram

TELEGRAM	X
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT LETTER	

$ S E

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1206 (4-55)

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE
Check the class of service desired; otherwise the message will be sent at the full rate

FULL RATE	
LETTER TELEGRAM	
SHORE-SHIP	

NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL.	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED
			Southern Regional Council, Inc.	

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

January 31, 1958

Mr. Emory F. Via
c/o Roanoke Hotel
Roanoke, Virginia

PLEASE CALL OTTO PRAGAN, ICWU, AT AKRON UNIVERSITY 4-2124 OR TEMPLE 6-4536 AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

Ruth House Alexander

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LT=International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

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(04) 1958 JAN 31 PM 3 32

CT AKC114 PD=FAX AKRON OHIO 31 252PME=
EMORY VIA LABOR CONSULTANT, SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCI==
63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST ATLA=
FAILED TO GET IN TOUCH WITH YOU. PLEASE CALL ME IN
AKRON UNIVERSITY 4-2124 OR TEMPLE 6-4536 AS SOON AS
POSSIBLE=
OTTO PRAGAN, INTERNATIONAL CHEMICAL WORKERS UNION=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

February 7, 1958

Mr. Otto Pragan
International Chemical Workers Union
1659 W. Market Street
Akron 13, Ohio

Dear Otto:

I am sorry to hear of the complications in your use of the Junaluska facilities. My suggestions for other spots will have to be followed up by you since I have no first-hand knowledge of the facilities and cost.

My guess is that colleges will not be open to such institutes in May since this conflicts with their own heavy enrollments.

Quaker Lake is a summer recreation center owned by the North Carolina Yearly Meeting of Friends. Write to Charles Hendricks at Guilford College, North Carolina.

Camp New Hope, a similar facility near Chapel Hill, is owned by the Presbyterian Synod. Write to Anne Queen, University YWCA Chapel Hill, North Carolina, for details. Perhaps Miss Queen could also give you leads regarding the university's own facilities.

Belmont College, Belmont, North Carolina is at least open for interracial groups. The contact there is Father Allen. Pfeiffer College at Misenheimer has recently accepted a Negro student. It may be that its facilities are now available. Write to Dr. Lem Stokes for information.

I don't remember what the story is on Blue Ridge; I take it that there was a real reason why that was no longer a useful site.

Continued . . .

Mr. Otto Pragan February 7, 1958

Guilford College has had interracial groups in recent years; each has to be carefully negotiated. I doubt that they would be open for such a large group in May, but information could be had from the office of the President, or you might ask such questions of Charles Hendricks who is in charge of Quaker Lake, the first listed spot.

I gather that you are avoiding institutions which are considered all Negro. However, Bennett College, a Negro women's institution in Greensboro, North Carolina has fairly good facilities. Again, I would doubt that they are available for May.

Have you ever had contact with Fortuna Village? A letter to the Director of Admissions, Fortuna Village, North Carolina might turn up something.

I am sorry that this information has to be so incomplete, but I hope that you will find a satisfactory lead and that your summer school plans will not be disrupted.

Best personal wishes.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:fcl

February 13, 1958

Mr. Otto Pragan
International Chemical Workers Union
1659 W. Market Street
Akron 13, Ohio

Dear Otto:

By some crossing of synaptic connections I referred to "Fortuna Village" in my letter of February 7th instead of "Fontana Village". The latter is correct. Sorry to be so slow in catching this.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:fcl

June 20, 1957

Mr. Lee White
CWA
40 Pryor Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Lee:

Here is the application for our Union Staff Training Seminar to be held at Fisk. Please return as soon as possible and let me know if I should send one to a CWA staffer in Tennessee.

Fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm
Enclosures

Communications

GEORGIA DIRECTOR

CWA

Workers of America

40 PRYOR STREET, S. W.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

February 10, 1958

Mr. Emory Via
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
Wesley Memorial Building
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Emory:

I regret that I was unable to attend the social at the home of Mr. Garrison on Wednesday last. As I had previously advised you, we had a District Staff Conference, which lasted all week. Unfortunately, my duties in connection with this aconference extended into the evenings of both Tuesday and Wednesday, February 4th and 5th.

I trust that you will extend similar invitations to me in the future, since I am very much interested in meeting with organized labor representatives of other countries.

With kindest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

George V. Werner

George V. Werner

GVW:mlp

EFV - Did you know about this? Saw it in reading file HCF

February 11, 1958

Georgia Director
Communications Workers of America
40 Pryor Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

We were glad to learn from your secretary that you would like to be placed on our mailing list to receive NEW SOUTH. We are entering a complimentary subscription for you.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC:lec

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT

LABOR: COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS

REGARDING

Petition to Constituents for jobs, housing and education of the disadvantaged

DATE

9-1-67

(SEE)

NAME OR SUBJECT

URBAN COALITION

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

AA84 MB314

1959 JUN 15 PM 4 22

M MDB147 PD=MADISON WIS 15 303PMC=

HAROLD FLEMING=

7 REGIONAL COUNCIL 63 AUBURN AVE NE ATLA=

NILE BOARD MEETS WEDNESDAY. COMMENT ON PROPOSAL IF NEEDED.

CONCERNED ABOUT POSSIBLE CONFLICT OF INTERESTS. PHONE

TONIGHT OR EARLY TOMORROW IF NEEDED SORRY FOR RUSH=

EMORY=.

Called 6/16/59 Via

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
University Extension Division
SCHOOL FOR WORKERS
MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

RECEIVED JUN 12 1959

6/10/59

HCF, SRC, Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Harold:

The enclosed may be of interest to you for several obvious reasons. It is a proposal for funds to do labor education work in the South with a major emphasis on race relations related matters. I found out about the possibility of the proposal shortly after you were here. It is contemplated first for Field; if this fails in part or in whole it might be used with other foundations. When I was called in, an appointment was already set with Max Hahn through Adali to discuss the proposal in general. I did a one afternoon briefing job, orally, and away went Joe Mire the exec. for National Foundation for Labor Education. Resposne from Hahn -- either because worth pursuing or influence of his prexy -- was at least not discouraging and a written request is to be filed.

The enclosed is the draft of this request. Mire (MIRA) will see that his board sees it plus a few selecteds such as you, Ben, and Harry F. Your responses on whatever level either for me to consider or to the proposal would be most welcome. SRC is mentioned in the draft. Tho the focus, as all of NILE activities, is on univs. it is quite possible that SRC could come in for more than an advisory role. This should be particularly true for the human relations workshops in which I think SRC should be the cooperating agency along with a univ. This would help continued contact of SRC with labor and be a useful service from the agency most likely to do a good job.

NILE is respectable, has major labor support. AFL-CIO now underwriting its administrative costs. MIRE sees the need for substantial informed Southern help.

Your evaluations of project should be candid. Your consideration of relation to SRC can be tentative -- we can just generalize statements in the proposal to allow for cooperation. I would like for you to think about and give me some guide lines regarding how this ~~relates to~~ affects SRC-Field Foundation relations. I do not know the status of proposals. I think that this is separable enough not to get into the way. But you comment frankly to me and I will see what I can do.

No real idea of the chance of success of this one, but NILE's recent luck has been pretty good. They have enough to do at this point so are not hurting organizationally for the money but that there is some sense that more attention needs to be paid to the South.

Thanks for your contribution to the writing of the enclosed -- evident upon a clear reading, although I recognize that you would not have done it this way.

Best wishes to all, Gary

Siegel & Fleischman will see the copy of this draft this week; final proposal is due in Mayfair end of month. I know with summer hol, you have little time to do than send comments should proposal for funds.

PROPOSALS ON INTER-GROUP RELATIONS

I. INTRODUCTION

It is commonplace to remark on the social revolution taking place in the South. The reality of extensive, rapid, and pattern-shattering change is there to be seen. Much less common are proposals, with some possibility of effectuation, which would lead the South and the Nation towards a meaningful, peaceful, and democratic settlement of the problems which have arisen. It is obvious to thoughtful observers that there is no one grand strategy that could either be adopted by the South or imposed on it. The South itself presents far too much variety for a single answer to have meaning. Its institutions--social, political, economic, religious--reflect this diversity not only in the great sub-regions of the South, but in regions within states and between urban and rural areas. It is important to be candid and to recognize that no one organizational effort--nor even any conceivable combination of efforts--will effect an immediate cure. To accept the limits of what a carefully thought out organized effort can do is not a show of modesty, but a coming to grips with the bounds of the effort and its potential, in order to husband available energies.

The proposals made here are mindful of these limitations. They are aimed primarily at one clientele group--the labor movement of the South--and through one chief channel--labor education. It is evident from the proposals below that other groups would be reached as well: important segments of Southern university life, the communities in which the union members are located, and the non-Southern labor movement.

SOUTHERN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND THE IMPORTANCE OF UNIONS

The new industrial development of the South and its enlivening effect on the whole of the Southern economy is certainly one of the major, and largely unevaluated, causative forces at work in the regions. The rate of industrialization has been impressive and suggests a qualitative change in the economy itself. In the ten year period following World War II, two out of every three counties in the Nation's most rural region acquired one or more new industries. Many doubts have been raised as to the quality of much of this new industry, but it is undisputed that the increase in non-traditional Southern industries has far outstripped any previous period of development. The newer types of industries, accounting for approximately fifty per cent of the total, are characterized by higher rates of pay, higher profits, and greater stability than the traditional Southern industries. Frequently, such plant locations are the result of expansion by a national industry; it is rare that these plants can be labeled as "run-away"

Within this context of economic development, the labor movement has grown in importance in almost every part of the South. While the struggle for union organization continues with only piecemeal success, there is little doubt that the pace of industrialization, the character of new industry, the national ties of many plants in the South and the interest of national unions--in a sense the greater integration of the Southern economy with the nation's--will lead to increased unionization. The effect of this unionization will extend well beyond the confines of collective bargaining and have an important impact on a number of other problems affecting the South and the Nation.

Two questions are at the heart of the proposals made here:

(1) Will Southern trade union leaders have adequate opportunities to develop the skills and fundamental understandings necessary to responsible and democratic unionism?

(2) Will Southern unions find the techniques, information, understanding, and resulting motivation to play their rightful role in community relations, especially in the overriding matter of racial relations?

These two problems are closely inter-related. The answers which Southern unions give to these problems will be determined largely by the character of their leadership.

Past Practice of Unions in the South. The only safe generalization about race relations in unions in the South is that one can find every conceivable pattern. The gamut ranges from active animosity and absolute exclusion of Negroes to complete and friendly integration in union and shop. The need for a realistic policy of racial democracy is obvious. Most unions have exemplary constitutional provisions regarding discrimination, and many can point to continuing activities aimed at improved human relations. For a number of reasons, some valid, most of these activities have not found their way into the South. There is a great gap between the "equal pay" slogan and actually providing, or at least not opposing "equal work". This is the crux of the employment problem in the South of today as well as in the rest of the nation.

A growing number of responsible and responsive Southern unionists recognise that a good deal needs to be done to reconcile expressed commitments with day by day practices. Four or five national union sponsored week-long summer schools in the South including some sessions on "Southern

Problems". The same is generally true for those few state labor bodies which run their own summer institutes. A number of state AFL-CIO conferences during the year include worthy discussions of racial relations and allied topics. The Southern Labor School--composed of the leadership of the 14 state AFL-CIO bodies--has made an outstanding contribution in this area. For two years, 1957 and 1958, the Southern Regional Council and the Trade Union Program on Civil Liberties and Rights sponsored an important week-long, staff level pilot institute on race relations and trade unions in the South.

This is impressive work although most of these efforts are limited to two or three hours in a year's time and they have not effectively reached staff except in the case of the Southern Labor School and the Southern Regional Council's institutes. They are further characterized by their failure to generate permanent on-going activities and to provide a framework for long run cooperation between the labor movement and educational institutions.

COOPERATION BETWEEN UNIONS AND UNIVERSITIES

The most notable recent development in the field of labor education has been the increased cooperation between unions and non-labor agencies, especially universities. While this movement actually started quite early in this country, it got its real impetus only after World War II when substantial numbers of universities followed earlier precedents and established varying degrees of educational services to labor. By 1946 forty such institutions of higher learning were rendering educational services of some kind to labor groups. By 1959, their number had reached the one hundred mark.

THE IULEC EXPERIENCE

An experimental program in labor education conducted between 1952 and 1954 led to some very significant conclusions. This experiment, made possible by a grant from The Fund for Adult Education, was conducted by the Inter-University Labor Education Committee (for short, IULEC), which was organized for the purpose of the experiment. The governing board of the IULEC was composed of eight university and eight labor representatives. The following eight universities shared in the grant: University of California (Los Angeles), University of Chicago, Cornell University, University of Illinois, Pennsylvania State University, Roosevelt University, Rutgers State University, University of Wisconsin.

The experience of the IULEC proved very helpful and fruitful. It demonstrated convincingly that, given the proper care, professional competency, and genuine cooperation, labor and non-labor agencies can work successfully in the field of education and to mutual advantage.

COOPERATION WITH SOUTHERN UNIVERSITIES IS LAGGING

Unfortunately, Southern universities have hardly shared in this wholesome development, Nor have state or local governments in the South for that matter which have as yet given little serious thought to meeting the educational needs of workers. Even volunteer teaching services in unions by faculty members are often looked on with disfavor by the educational authorities for fear of antagonizing the legislature. Unfortunately, unions in these areas may also be typically "under-developed". Most of their meager financial resources are likely to be absorbed in a struggle for survival or strengthening their position and little or nothing may be left for educational work. Thus, the gap between needs and services is tremendous.

There has been (1) a lack of appropriately dedicated funds, (2) a failure to pull together the potential resources within the university, (3) much mutual distrust between unions and universities, (4) a lack of understanding of the approaches and organization of labor education activities, and (5) an inability to face racial problems both in the sense of subject matter and in the practical arrangements of an educational activity.

THE APPROPRIATENESS OF THE TIME

Important changes are going on in the South. The successful cooperation between unions and universities in the North has not gone unnoticed. There is now enough interest in several universities to at least make a beginning towards such cooperation i.e. of working with unions in the field of education. Unions too, are softening their traditional fear and distrust of working with universities. In addition, the need for training of union officers and particularly, union staff in the administration of union ~~officers and particularly, union staff in the administration of unions~~ as well as in the handling of race relation problems is increasingly recognized by union leaders. All this would indicate that the time is ripe for more ambitious efforts, in the development of university-labor cooperation.

PURPOSE OF THIS PROPOSAL

It is the purpose of this proposal to use the instrumentalities of labor education as a vehicle to translate into action the stated views and public responsibilities of labor in the areas of race relations.

COMPETENCY OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LABOR EDUCATION

The National Institute of Labor Education seems uniquely qualified to undertake the proposed task. Its Board of Directors (see p. 23 for full

list of members) is composed of outstanding persons from the field of education, public affairs, and labor.

During its short existence--2 years--it has received strong support from the official labor movement, both financial and otherwise.

Its basic concept has been reviewed and endorsed by the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO and all its labor members serve on the Board of Directors as official appointees of President George Meany.

Therefore, the National Institute of Labor Education has a built-in contact and approach to the labor movement which no other non-labor agency can match and point to. It stands at a strategic point to assume responsibility for an undertaking which presents many problems of delicate and serious concern to the labor movement and the public.

II WHAT IS PROPOSED

The National Institute of Labor Education proposes to sponsor during the next two years the following projects:

(A) Training Programs for Full-Time Staff of Unions in the South

Recommended are four pilot residential training schools of 4 weeks length and about 20 students each, for both Negro and white union staff members. A sprinkling of union officers which offer potential promise for full-time services might be included. The curriculum will cover such subject matters as:union administration, economics, community relations, and educational methods and techniques.

(B) Training Programs for Local Union Leaders

Suggested are 10 one week institutes also residential, for about 25 union officers each. The curriculum will be designed to meet the needs of local union leaders for effective internal and external administration of union affairs.

(C) Human Relations Work Shops

Two residential training institutes of two weeks length each to prepare specilly selected union officers to function within the union, the plant, and/or the community as specialists on race and religious minority problems.

(D) Experimental Programs in Literacy Education for Rank and File Members

Proposed are about 10 programs running for a period of ten weeks — meeting once a week — each in ten different unions and/or localities. Some successful experiences in content and methodology may spur other educational efforts in that area on the part of unions, government, and possibly other agencies.

(E) Conference on Labor Education

At mid-point or somewhere between mid-point and the end of the program, a conference of labor educators in the South will be convened of representatives from unions, educational institutes, and other interested persons to evaluate the progress of the forementioned program and suggest possible changes and new directions.

A detailed description and discussion of the forementioned proposals follows:

(A) Residential Training Programs for Full-Time Staff of Unions in the South

Training for Southern union staff is of special importance for two reasons: (1) this phase of labor education has long been neglected, and (2) union staffers represent a major key to the success of further labor educational activities.

We recommend that three pilot resident schools be initiated each year. Negro staff members would be included about equally, and, special efforts would be made to recruit them if needed. Each school would run for four weeks. This is a somewhat longer period than is customary. However, it is generally conceded that serious leadership training requires more time than traditionally has been allowed.

Added considerations are: (a) the probability that the educational and experience gap to be closed is greater among Southern staffers--this is no reflection on their ability or dedication, but a recognition that there are fewer Southern staffers spread over a wider geographic area so that effective contact even with each other is greatly limited and there is little inter-play between Southern staff and the resources of educational institutions or other thoughtful leadership, and (b) the probability that we are operating under a real pressure where the timing of the training will make a difference in the decision made in union situations.

Curriculum. For reasons of need and admittedly also for purposes of strategy, the main emphasis of these schools would be on subjects which aid in making the union representative and his organization more efficient. The requirements of that task dictate the inclusion of subjects on regional and community understanding, and thereby necessarily, a fundamental consideration of racial relations. This latter would be done in the context of a meaningful and practical whole and in an atmosphere of objectivity and equality.

Five general subject areas would provide a frame for organizing the curriculum in each of the schools: (1) trade union skill subjects, (2) economics, (3) regional problems, (4) community relations, and (5) educational method. Required and elective courses would be offered. The final content of a given institute would be worked out in cooperation with the educational institution involved and with appropriate advisory personnel.

Location of Schools

Subject to appropriate university proposals, the suggestions of the project advisory committee (see page 20), and the approval of the NILE Board, one of the schools could be started in a relatively short time by picking that institution and potential labor clientele most ready to move ahead. This would provide early experience in the project period to be considered by other institutions and by NILE. The remaining schools would be located geographically, relative to university and union interest, so as to get the greatest impact from them as pilot projects.

Budget

80 Tuition Scholarships at $100 each	$8,000	
Room and Board at $8 per day for 28 days for 80 persons	17,920	
Contingency	1,000	
TOTAL	$26,920	($26,920)

Union Contribution

In the case of full-time staff members, the international union will be expected to give them a leave of absence with pay during the period of the program. Local union officers will have lost time pay made up either by the local union or the international. The travel expense of students will be handled similarly.

(B) Training of Local Union Leaders

Some local leadership training is being done by unions in the South. Little of it in cooperation with educational institutions. This proposal not only envisions using university assistance, but consciously seeks specific ends important to race relations in Southern unions.

First, a major effort would be made to recruit Negro participants; indeed, a large portion of the emphasis in this project is on supplying the skills and experience helpful to Negro leadership.

Secondly, participants would be recruited from smaller cities and towns.

Thirdly, the institues would be located in larger metropolitan centers such as: Atlanta, Nashville, and New Orleans. These cities would offer exposure to a more advanced labor movement as well as exposure to influential and effective Negro leadership and to inter-racial groups working for a democratic South.

In sum, it is intended that Negro union leaders will pull their full weight in matters of civil rights and discrimination if they acquire the necessary skills, a sense of strategy, and an awareness of their own potential. The white participants will profit from a similar exposure and also it is hoped be able to appraise more realistically the plight of their Negro union brothers.

Curriculum. The heart of the curriculum would be basic union education courses and an orientation to Southern socio-economic development and problems. These subjects would be supplemented by sessions on communication skills, agencies working in the South, and community race relations problems.

It should be remembered that in the smaller communities, even a course in stewards training can lead to a fundamental understanding of civil rights and their protection. In many situations, the union is the only channel to influence or action open to Negro leadership. In these cases, and others, skills which make effective unions provide Negro leaders with understanding and an operational base for winning their rights within the structure of the union and in the community.

Proposal. We recommend that ten one week institutes be held to reach about twenty-five local union leaders each. These would be residential institutes located in appropriate university environments. The institutes would be scattered over the two year period and located strategically.

Budget

250 tuition scholarships at $25	$6,250
Room & board at $8 per day for 7 days for 125 people	14,000
Contingency	1,000
Special scholarship funds for lost time for 25 people at $75 per week	3,750
Total	$25,000

Union Contributions

Some local union leaders would use vacation periods to attend the institute. For others the local union or the international might pay lost time and expenses. However, a few scholarships are included in the above budget to reimburse the lost time of especially worthy students, who could not otherwise attend.

(C) Human Relations Workshops

Only one national union has a person assigned solely to fair practices and civil rights work in the South. In this instance "the South" is everything south of Philadelphia. There are less than a handful of line union officers who have any significant knowledge or training in handling of inter-group relations. There have been two or three one-week institutes which concentrated on race relations problems as they affect unions. Enough has been done through these institutes and incidental training to indicate: (a) that such work is badly needed, (b) that there are effective approaches to union leadership for training in race relations, and (c) that imagination and effort will produce participants of high quality for such programs.

Unions have many practical reasons for interst in human relations. Race relations issues arise within local unions, in organizing campaigns, in union political efforts, in the unions relations with the community, and in on-the-job relations. Trained union leaders can mean three important things to unions in the South and to the South itself.

1. Men who must face real and frustrating human relations problems will have supportive skills and information for meeting them with increased effectiveness. Union leaders have status in groups important to the South's future. We need trained people with operational sense and staying power as contrasted to those few short-lived doctrinaires who in the past have made an appearance on the Southern labor scene.

2. National, regional, and local unions will gain a combination of (a) trouble shooter, (b) sensitive eyes and ears, and (c) conscience based on understanding. Numerous internationals have been concerned with race

relations among their constituencies. No consistent programs have evolved, and, in general, they have found it exceedingly difficult to maintain any sort of steady policy. This situation is due to faulty perspective. Either events in the South were being judged from afar or else, the union's reporters from the South reflected their own sectionalism and lack of information. In recent years this has often meant that the international took a much too conservative view of what could be done in the region. Perhaps, the most impressive union actions in the South have been by Southern leaders who have been sensitized to the call of twentieth century democracy. National unions feel they do not understand the South and wish to avoid upsets among their affiliates. For these and related reasons the project proposal here holds promise for assisting both the understanding and action of the non-Southern labor movement.

3. The trained leaders will get to know each other across union and racial lines thereby overcoming their sense of isolation and building a fellowship useful to common purpose. Beyond this they will develop working relations with friendly agencies and academic institutions which will be useful in the continuing attack on union problems regarding discrimination and civil rights.

The two-week programs would be preceded by careful selection of the participants. The staff of the institute would combine academic insights and practical experience.

Curriculum. The curriculum would be focused on giving an understanding in depth and breadth of the Southern situations, and include subjects which provide specific information and skills. Included in the courses would be:

Socio-economic development of the Southern region; constitutional and legal developments in the struggle for equality; civil rights and the politics of the South; psychological and biological facts about race and prejudice; the programs of action agencies in the South; union race relations problems: (a) in organizing, (b) in the local, (c) in the central labor body; problems in manpower utilization; organizational aims; methods and materials.

Location of Programs. One two week program would be offered each of the two years of the total project. An attempt would be made to hold the two programs in different parts of the South. The program planners would be mindful of the need for advanced work in the second year if it seemed advisable to have repeat students.

Budget

60 tuition scholarships at $50	$ 3,000
Room and Board at $8 per day for 14 days for 60 people	6,720
Contingency	500
Total	$10,220

Union Contributions The appropriate union body, usually the international, would be expected to pay for lost time and other expenses, including travel.

(D) Experimental Programs in Literacy Education for Rank and File Members

This project is simple in concept. It would differ from other attempts at literacy education in that it would attempt to reach adults through a particular interest channel. It is our belief that the union, in those areas where illiteracy is the highest, represents a complex of motivation and organization that make it especially suitable for reaching those persons who need the training.

The union introduces such persons to a new world and to a new sense of importance. Lost interests in elementary skills are rekindled. The sense of belonging--and concomitantly, that the organization belongs to them--provides special incentives. There are tasks to be performed, job rights to be protected, headquarters, and other information to be digested. Also, in unions workers meet as a homogeneous group bound together by common problems, common educational levels, common experience and training and using the union as a center of educational activities results in maximum efficiency in the use of educational techniques, materials, and methods, all of which can be closely adjusted to the needs of the group.

These programs would be conducted on a local level by an appropriate educational institution, not necessarily located in the community. The program would be sufficiently flexible to offer more intensive work where needed and advanced programs where the community situation warrants it.

Literacy education largely has been untouched by unions. The record of the South is poor in recognizing that adult illiterates can find a new impetus in life which readies them for learning. A few demonstrations should go far in helping public agencies, specialized university services, unions, and voluntary endeavors to understand what can be done when teaching energy combines with learning motivation in this elementary area of education.

We recommend that ten literacy education classes of ten weeks duration each be held throughout the South. Each class would have from ten to fifteen students. Although in general, these classes would be limited to members of unions, persons acceptable to the local sponsoring groups and the educational institution would be admitted where there was room. This would especially apply to members of the families of unionists.

Budget.

Instructional fees, $25 per session for ten sessions for ten classes	$2,500
Materials, rent where needed, contingency	1,000
Travel for instructors 8 cents per mile for an average of 40 miles per class each way	640
Total	$4,140

Financing. The chief anticipated costs in this project are for instruction, time, rent of meeting place, and travel for the instructor to class. We estimate a possible travel distance of 40 miles to class or a total of 80 miles per teaching night. Rent is likely to be an item for some of these classes; we are assuming free space for most of them.

(E) Conference on Labor Education

Union education under university auspices in the South is far behind that of other sections of the country. The joining of these forces is greatly needed for a more responsible citizenry and for the maturing of industrial relations. It is our belief that the demonstration value of the above practical projects plus specialized consultation and sharing of university labor education experience will go a long way towards launching significant Southern labor education programs. This is the kind of situation where a carefully planned conference can be an important stimulus. Such a conference would assess the role of labor in the South and previous educational efforts. It would receive evaluations of the programs put forth in the other portions of this project proposal. National, regional, and state labor personnel would get to meet and know concerned university staff.

Reports on successful non-Southern programs and special projects would be a part of the conference. In general, the resources for consultation, techniques, methods of organization, materials, and methods of financing would be made known to the conference participants. Under NILE sponsorship such a conference could assure a maximum of friendly cooperation between university and union, working out long range plans for labor education in the South.

The conference should be held about mid-point of the two year project period. The participants would include representatives of each university engaged in some aspect of the above programs;

at least one top officer from each state AFL-CIO; state educational directors; active state or city body educational committee heads; international union education people in the region; interested international staffers; key local leadership; and, selected participants from other educational projects in this proposal.

Staff persons from other educational institutions with interests and responsibilities indicating some possibility of the institutions developing a labor education program;

Representatives of NILE i.e. Board members, the project advisory committee, special consultants used in various projects; and,

Special resource persons from throughout the Nation.

The conference would run for two to three days. In general, the participating unions and universities would be expected to pay the expenses of their representatives. This would not be possible in every case so that special funds would head to be provided. It is anticipated that about 100 persons would participate in this conference.

Budget

Conference facilities	$ 500.00
Program promotion, organization, materials, etc.	1,000.00
Resource persons, expenses and honoraria	2,000.00
Special supplement for meals, lodging, and travel where needed	1,000.00
Contingency	500.00
Total	$5,000.00

III **Conduct of Project**

The proposal will be executed as a cooperative effort of several universities, primarily those now offering a diversity of programs in labor education.

The National Institute of Labor Education will:

a. Invite universities to submit detailed project proposals on any aspect of the aforementioned project. All cooperating institutions will be required to submit detailed plans to demonstrate their familiarity with the subject matter and with programs currently or previously undertaken in their area and also submit evident as to the competecncy of the institution and the principal persons who will direct the program;

b. We will also Establish a special advisory committee composed of labor, university, and public representatives, all of whom will have competency and interest in the subject matter. The union members would come from the staff of international unions and from State AFL-CIO bodies in the South. University representatives would be selected from those institutions which offered the greatest resources in all aspects of the five programs proposed here.

The public members would be selected for their special knowledge and interest in the program areas. Specifically, aid would be sought from reputable agencies active in race relations and with wide regional contacts, such as the Southern Regional Council.

The committee would advise the NILE Board and the special project consultants regarding general operational procedures, resources useful in developing the projects, appraise applications from universities for program funds, and on other matters.

The extent and variety of the proposals here point to the use of part-time consultants and field work. This procedure is possible because of the over-all policy control supplied by the NILE Board, the general administrative supervision available from NILE's Executive Director, and the specialized advice which can be sought from the advisory committee. As favorable as the time seems to be for starting the contemplated programs, it is still felt that the initiation of the projects will take considerable effort on the part of specialists who are thoroughly conversant with the South, unions, and universities. We believe that we can obtain the highest professional competency and the most useful flexibility by making use of consultants. In some cases, a consultant would work on more than one of the projects at a time; at other times more than one consultant might work on the same general project, but in different geographic areas.

Finally Nile will

c. Provide for periodic review and evaluation of the experiment;

d. Assist in securing continuing labor interest and support for the program; and,

e. Publish and give broad distributions to the findings.

IV Consolidated Budget

BUDGET OF TWO YEARS' PROJECT

1. **Grants to Universities**		$ 71,280
Project		
A. Training programs for full-time staff	$26,920	
B. Training programs for Local Union Leaders	25,000	
C. Human Relations Work Shops	10,220	
D. Literacy Programs for Rank and File Members	4,140	
E. Conference on Labor Education	5,000	
2. **Consultants**		$ 13,000
A. Fees	$ 7,500	
B. Travel	3,000	
C. Secretarial Assistance	2,500	
3. **Overhead:** (15%)		$ 12,642.
Total		$ 96,922

PROPOSAL ON INTER-GROUP RELATIONS

The National Institute of Labor Education

Madison, Wisconsin

June 1959

PROPOSAL ON INTER-GROUP RELATIONS

I. INTRODUCTION

THE LABOR MOVEMENT -- A FACTOR IN AMERICAN SOCIETY

Approximately eighteen million workers are today members of bona fide labor organizations. Besides improving the social and economic well-being of workers, unions play an increasingly important role in industry as well as in the affairs of our communities, state, and local government, the nation, and indeed the world. This is no less true in the southern part of the country where unions in the light of increased and widespread industrialization, are growing rapidly, overcoming slowly but gradually various obstacles in the way of organization of workers.

PURPOSE OF PROPOSAL

It is generally recognized that the labor movement could play a most crucial role in overcoming racial prejudice and discriminatory practices. This role is recognized by the top union leadership, and it has found clear expression in various statements and resolutions. On the secondary level of union leadership, however, and among rank and file members, discriminatory attitudes still prevail and offer a serious challenge to union leaders and labor educators.

It is the purpose of this proposal to use the instrumentalities of labor education as a vehicle to translate into action the stated views and public responsibilities of labor in the areas of race relations.

SCOPE OF PROJECT

The National Institute of Labor Education proposes to sponsor during the next two years the following projects:

(A) Human Relations Work Shops

Proposed are two residential training institutes of two weeks length each to prepare specially selected union officers to function within the union, the plant, and/or the community as specialists on race and religious minority problems.

(B) Experimental Programs in Literacy Education for Rank and File Members

Proposed are about 10 programs running for a period of ten weeks, meeting once a week, in ten different unions and/or localities. Some successful experiences in content and methodology may spur other educational efforts in that area on the part of unions, government, and possibly other agencies.

(C) Training Programs for Local Union Leaders

Suggested are 5 one-week residential institutes each year for about 25 union officers each. The curriculum will be designed to meet the needs of local union leaders for effective internal and external administration of union affairs so as to enable them to pull their full weight in community affairs.

(D) Training Programs for Full-Time Staff of Unions in the South

Recommended are two pilot residential training schools each year of 4 weeks length and about 20 students each, for both Negro and white union staff members. A sprinkling of union officers who offer potential promise of full-time services might be included. The curriculum will cover such subject matters as: union administration, economics, community relations, and educational methods and techniques.

(E) Conference on Labor Education

At mid-point or somewhere between mid-point and the end of the program, a conference of labor educators in the South will be convened composed of representatives from unions, educational institutions, and other interested persons to evaluate the progress of the forementioned program and suggest possible changes and new directions.

A detailed description and discussion of the forementioned proposals will be found on pages 7-14.

II. REASONS FOR PROPOSAL

It is commonplace to remark on the social revolution taking place in the South. The reality of extensive, rapid, and pattern-shattering change is there to be seen. Much less common are proposals, with some possibility of effectuation, which would lead the South and the Nation towards a meaningful, peaceful, and democratic settlement of the problems which have arisen. It is obvious to thoughtful observers that there is no one grand strategy that could either be adopted by the South or imposed on it. The South itself presents far too much variety for a single answer to have meaning. Its institutions--social, political, economic, religious--reflect this diversity not only in the great sub-regions of the South, but in regions within states and between urban and rural areas. It is important to be candid and to recognize that no one organization--nor even any conceivable combination of efforts--will effect an immediate cure. To accept the limits of what a carefully thought out project can do is not a show of modesty, but a coming to grips with the bounds of the effort and its potential, in order to husband available energies.

The proposals made here are mindful of these limitations. They are aimed primarily at one clientele group--the labor movement of the South--and through one chief channel--labor education. It is evident from the proposals below that other groups would be reached as well: important segments of Southern university life, the communities in which the union members are located, and the non-Southern labor movement.

SOUTHERN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND THE IMPORTANCE OF UNIONS

The new industrial development of the South and its enlivening effect on the whole of the Southern economy is certainly one of the major, and largely unevaluated, causative forces at work in the regions. The rate of industrialization has been impressive and suggests a qualitative change in the economy itself. In the ten year period following World War II, two out of every three counties in the Nation's most rural region acquired one or more new industries. Many doubts have been raised as to the quality of much of this new industry, but it is undisputed that the increase in non-traditional Southern industries has far outstripped any previous period of development. The newer types of industries, accounting for approximately fifty per cent of the total, are characterized by higher rates of pay, higher profits, and greater stability than the traditional Southern industries. Frequently, such plant locations are the result of expansion by a national industry; it is rare that these plants can be labeled as "run-away".

Within this context of economic development, the labor movement has grown in importance in almost every part of the South. While the struggle for union organization continues with only piecemeal success, there is little doubt that the pace of industrialization, the character of new industry, the national ties of many plants in the South and the interest of national unions--in a sense the greater integration

of the Southern economy with the nation's--will lead to increased unionization. The effect of this unionization will extend well beyond the confines of collective bargaining and have an important impact on a number of other problems affecting the South and the Nation.

Two questions are at the heart of the proposals made here:

(1) Will Southern trade union leaders have adequate opportunities to develop the skills and fundamental understandings necessary to responsible and democratic unionism?

(2) Will Southern unions find the techniques, information, understanding, and resulting motivation to play their rightful role in community relations, especially in the overriding matter of racial relations?

These two problems are closely inter-related. The answers which Southern unions give to these problems will be determined largely by the character of their leadership.

Past Practice of Unions in the South. The only safe generalization about race relations in unions in the South is that one can find every conceivable pattern. The gamut ranges from active animosity and absolute exclusion of Negroes to complete and friendly integration in Union and shop. The need for a realistic policy of racial democracy is obvious. Most unions have exemplary constitutional provisions regarding discrimination, and many can point to continuing activities aimed at improved human relations. For a number of reasons, some valid, most of these activities have not found their way into the South. There is a great gap between the "equal pay" slogan and actually providing, or at least not opposing "equal work". This is the crux of the employment problem in the South of today as well as in the rest of the nation.

A growing number of responsible and responsive Southern unionists recognize that a good deal needs to be done to reconcile expressed commitments with day by day practices. Four or five national union sponsored week-long summer schools in the South including some sessions on "Southern Problems". The same is generally true for those few state labor bodies which run their own summer institutes. A number of state AFL-CIO conferences during the year include worthy discussions of racial relations and allied topics. The Southern Labor School--composed of the leadership of 14 state AFL-CIO bodies has made an outstanding contribution in this area. For two years, 1957 and 1958, the Southern Regional Council and the Trade Union Program on Civil Liberties and Rights sponsored an important week-long, staff level pilot institute on race relations and trade unions in the South.

This is impressive work although most of these efforts are limited to two or three hours in a year's time and they have not effectively reached staff except in the case of the Southern Labor School and

the Southern Regional Council's institutes. They are further characterized by their failure to generate permanent on-going activities and to provide a framework for long run cooperation between the labor movement and educational institutions.

COOPERATION BETWEEN UNIONS AND UNIVERSITIES

The most notable recent development in the field of labor education has been the increased cooperation between unions and non-labor agencies, especially universities. While this movement actually started quite early in this country, it got its real impetus only after World War II when substantial numbers of universities followed earlier precedents and established varying degrees of educational services to labor. By 1946 forty such institutions of higher learning were rendering educational services of some kind to labor groups. By 1959, their number had reached the one hundred mark.

THE IULEC EXPERIENCE

An experimental program in labor education conducted between 1952 and 1954 led to some very significant conclusions. This experiment, made possible by a grant from the Fund for Adult Education, was conducted by the Inter-University Labor Education Committee (for short, IULEC), which was organized for the purpose of the experiment. The governing board of the IULEC was composed of eight university and eight labor representatives. The following eight universities shared in the grant: University of California (Los Angeles), University of Chicago, Cornell University, University of Illinois, Pennsylvania State University, Roosevelt University, Rutgers State University, University of Wisconsin.

The experience of the IULEC proved very helpful and fruitful. It demonstrated convincingly that, given the proper care, professional competency, and genuine cooperation, labor and non-labor agencies can work successfully in the field of education and to mutual advantage.

COOPERATION WITH SOUTHERN UNIVERSITIES IS LAGGING

Unfortunately, Southern universities have hardly shared in this wholesome development, nor have state or local governments in the South for that matter which have as yet given little serious thought to meeting the educational needs of workers. Even volunteer teaching services in unions by faculty members are often looked on with disfavor by the educational authorities for fear of antagonizing the legislature. Unfortunately, unions in these areas may also be typically "under-developed". Most of their meager financial resources are likely to be absorbed in a struggle for survival or strengthening their position and little or nothing may be left for educational work. Thus, the gap between needs and services is tremendous. There has been (1) a lack of appropriately dedicated funds,

(2) a failure to pull together the potential resources within the university, (3) much mutual distrust between unions and universities, (4) a lack of understanding of approaches and organization of labor education activities, and (5) an inability to face racial problems both in the sense of subject matter and in the practical arrangements of an educational activity.

THE APPROPRIATENESS OF THE TIME

Important changes are going on in the South. The successful cooperation between unions and universities in the North has not gone unnoticed. There is now enough interest in several universities to at least make a beginning towards such cooperation, i.e. of working with unions in the field of education. Unions too, are softening their traditional fear and distrust of working with universities. In addition, the need for training of union officers and particularly union staff in the administration of unions as well as in the handling of race relation problems is increasingly recognized by union leaders. All this would indicate that the time is ripe for more ambitious efforts, in the development of university-labor cooperation.

COMPETENCY OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LABOR EDUCATION

The National Institute of Labor Education seems uniquely qualified to undertake the proposed task. Its board of Directors (see p. 17) for full list of members) is composed of outstanding persons from the field of education, public affairs, and labor.

During its short existence--2 years--it has received strong support from the official labor movement, both financial and otherwise. Its basic concept has been reviewed and endorsed by the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO and all its labor members serve on the board of Directors as official appointees of President George Meany.

Therefore, the National Institute of Labor Education has a built-in contact and approach to the labor movement which no other non-labor agency can match and point to. It stands at a strategic point to assume responsibility for an undertaking which presents many problems of delicate and serious concern to the labor movement and the public.

III. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSALS

(A) Human Relations Workshops

We recommend that one workshop be held each year of the two year project.

Only one national union has a person assigned solely to fair practices and civil rights work in the South. In this instance "the South" is everything south of Philadelphia. There are less than a handful of line union officers who have any significant knowledge or training in handling of inter-group relations. There have been two or three one-week institutes which concentrated on race relations problems as they affect unions. Enough has been done through these institutes and incidental training to indicate: (a) that such work is badly needed, (b) that there are effective approaches to union leadership for training in race relations, and (c) that imagination and effort will produce participants of high quality for such programs.

Unions have many practical reasons for interest in human relations. Race relations issues arise within local unions, in organizing campaigns, in union political efforts, in the unions relations with the community, and in on-the-job relations. Trained union leaders can mean three important things to unions in the South and to the South itself.

1. Men who must face real and frustrating human relations problems will have supportive skills and information for meeting them with increased effectiveness. Union leaders have status in groups important to the South's future. What is needed are trained people with operational sense and staying power rather than mere trouble shooters sent in for short periods of time.

2. National, regional, and local unions will gain a combination of (a) trouble shooter, (b) sensitive eyes and ears, and (c) conscience based on understanding. Numerous internationals have been concerned with race relations among their constituencies. No consistent programs have evolved, and, in general, they have found it exceedingly difficult to maintain any sort of steady policy. This situation is due to faulty perspective. Either events in the South were being judged from afar or else, the union's reporters from the South reflected their own sectionalism and lack of information. In recent years this has often meant that the international took a much too conservative view of what could be done in the region. Perhaps, the most impressive union actions in the South have been by Southern leaders who have been sensitized to the call of twentieth century democracy. National unions feel they do not understand the South and wish to avoid upsets among their affiliates. For these and related reasons the project proposal here holds promise for assisting both the understanding and action of the non-Southern labor movement.

3. The trained leaders will get to know each other across union and racial lines thereby overcoming their sense of isolation and building a fellowship useful to common purpose. Beyond this they will develop working relations with friendly agencies and academic institutions which will be useful in the continuing attack on union problems regarding discrimination and civil rights. The two-week programs would be preceded by careful selection of the participants. The staff of the institute would combine academic insights and practical experience.

Curriculum. The curriculum would be focused on giving an understanding in depth and breadth of the Southern situations, and include subjects which provide specific information and skills. Included in the courses would be: Socio-economic development of the Southern region; constitutional and legal developments in the struggle for equality; civil rights and the politics of the South; psychological and biological facts about race and prejudice; the program of action agencies in the South; problems in manpower utilization; organizational aims; methods and materials; union race relations problems: (a) in organizing, (b) in the local, (c) in the central labor body.

Location of Programs. One two-week program would be offered each of the two years of the project. An attempt would be made to hold the two programs in different parts of the South. The program planners would be mindful of the need for advanced work in the second year if it seemed advisable to have repeat students.

Budget

60 tuition scholarships at 40.	$2,400.00
Room and board at $7 per day for 13 days for 60 people	5,460.00
Contingency	500.00
Total	$8,360.00

Union Contributions: The appropriate union body, usually the international, would be expected to pay for lost time and other expenses, including travel.

(B) Experimental Programs in Literacy Education for Rank and File Members

We recommend that ten literacy education classes of ten weeks duration each be held throughout the South. Each class would have from ten to fifteen students. Although in general, these classes would be limited to members of unions, persons acceptable to the local sponsoring groups and the educational institution would be admitted where there was room. This would especially apply to members of the families of unionists.

This project is simple in concept. It would differ from other attempts at literacy education in that it would reach adults through a particular interest channel. It is our belief that the union, in those areas where illiteracy is the highest, represents a complex of motivation and organization that make it especially suitable for reaching those persons who need the training. The union introduces such persons to a new world and to a new sense of importance. Lost interests in elementary skills are rekindled. The sense of belonging--and concomitantly, that the organization belongs to them--provides special incentives. There are tasks to be performed, job rights to be protected, information from headquarters and other sources to be digested. Also, in unions workers meet as a homogeneous group bound together by common problems, common educational levels, common experience and training and using the union as a center of educational activities results in maximum efficiency in the use of educational techniques, materials, and methods, all of which can be closely adjusted to the needs of the group.

These programs would be conducted on a local level by an appropriate educational institution, not necessarily located in the community. The program would be sufficiently flexible to offer more intensive work where needed and advanced programs where the community situation warrants it.

Literacy education largely has been untouched by unions. The record of the South is poor in recognizing that adult illiterates can find a new impetus in life which readies them for learning. A few demonstrations should go far in helping public agencies, specialized university services, unions, and voluntary endeavors to understand what can be done when teaching energy combines with learning motivation in this elementary area of education.

Budget

Instructional fees, $25 per session for ten sessions for ten classes	$2,500.00
Materials, rent where needed, contingency	1,000.00
Travel for instructors 8 cents per mile for an average of 40 miles per class each way	640.00
TOTAL	$4,140.00

Financing. The chief anticipated costs in this project are for instruction, time, rent of meeting place, and travel for the instructor to class. We estimate a possible travel distance of 40 miles to class or a total of 80 miles per teaching night. Rent is likely to be an item for some of these classes; we are assuming free space for most of them.

(C) Training of Local Union Leaders

We recommend that ten one-week institutes be held to reach about twenty-five local union leaders each. These would be residential institutes located in appropriate university environments. The institutes would be scattered over the two year period and located strategically.

Some local leadership training is being done by unions in the South though little of it in cooperation with educational institutions. This proposal not only envisions using university assistance, but consciously seeks specific ends important to race relations in Southern unions.

First, a major effort would be made to recruit Negro participants; indeed, a large portion of the emphasis in this project is on supplying the skills and experience helpful to Negro leadership.

Secondly, participants would be recruited from smaller cities and towns.

Thirdly, the institutes would be located in larger metropolitan centers such as: Atlanta, Nashville, and New Orleans. These cities would offer exposure to a more advanced labor movement as well as exposure to influential and effective Negro leadership and to inter-racial groups working for a democratic South.

In sum, it is intended that Negro union leaders will pull their full weight in matters of civil rights and discrimination if they acquire the necessary skills, a sense of strategy, and an awareness of their own potential. The white participants will profit from a similar exposure and also it is hoped be able to appraise more realistically the plight of their Negro union brothers.

Curriculum. The heart of the curriculum would be basic union education courses and an orientation to Southern socio-economic development and problems. These subjects would be supplemented by sessions on communication skills, agencies working in the South, and community race relations problems. It should be remembered that in the smaller communities, even a course in stewards training can lead to a fundamental understanding of rights and their protection. In many situations, the union is the only channel of influence or action open to Negro leadership. In these cases, and others, skills which make effective unions provide Negro leaders with understanding and an operational base for winning their rights within the structure of the union and the community.

Budget

250 tuition scholarships at $20	$ 5,000.00
Room & board at $7 per day for 6 days for 250 people	10,500.00
Contingency	1,000.00
Special scholarship funds for lost time for 25 people at $75 per week	3,750.00
TOTAL	$20,250.00

Union Contributions

Some local union leaders would use vacation periods to attend the institute. For others the local union or the international might pay lost time and expenses. However, a few scholarships are included in the above budget to reimburse the lost time of especially worthy students, who could not otherwise attend.

(D) Residential Training Programs for Full-Time Staff of Unions in the South

We recommend that two pilot resident schools be initiated each year held in cooperation with some university. Negro staff members would be included and special efforts would be made to recruit them if needed. Each school would run for four weeks. This is a somewhat longer period than is customary. However, it is generally conceded that serious leadership training requires more time than traditionally has been allowed.

Added considerations are: (a) the probability that the educational and experience gap to be closed is greater among Southern staffers--this is no reflection on their ability or dedication, but a recognition that there are fewer Southern staffers spread over a wider geographic area so that effective contact even with each other is greatly limited and there is little inter-play between Southern staff and the resources of educational institutions or other thoughtful leadership, and (b) the probability that we are operating under a real pressure where the timing of the training will make a difference in the decisions made in union situations.

Training for Southern union staff is of special importance for two reasons: (1) this phase of labor education has long been neglected, and (2) union staffers represent a major key to the success of further labor educational activities.

Curriculum. For reasons of need and admittedly also for purposes of strategy, the main emphasis of these schools would be on subjects which aid in making the union representative and his organization more efficient. The requirements of that task dictate the inclusion of subjects on regional and community understanding, and thereby necessarily, a fundamental consideration of racial relations. This latter would be done in the context of a meaningful and practical whole and in an atmosphere of objectivity and equality. Five general subject areas would provide a frame for organizing the curriculum in each of the schools: (1) trade union skill subjects, (2) economics, (3) regional problems, (4) community relations, and (5) educational method. Required and elective courses would be offered. The final content of a given institute would be worked out in cooperation with the educational institution involved and with appropriate advisory personnel.

Location of Schools

Subject to appropriate university proposals, the suggestions of the project advisory committee (see page 15), and the approval of the NILE Board, one of the schools could be started in a relatively short time by picking that institution and potential labor clientele most ready to move ahead. This would provide early experience in the project period to be considered by other institutions and by NILE. The remaining schools would be located geographically, relative to university and union interest, so as to get the greatest impact from them as pilot projects.

Budget

80 tuition scholarships at $80 each	$ 6,400.00
Room and board at $7 per day for 28 days for 80 persons	15,680.00
Contingency	1,000.00
TOTAL	$23,080.00

Union Contribution

In the case of full-time staff members, the international union will be expected to give them a leave of absence with pay during the period of the program. Local union officers will have lost time pay made up either by the local union or the international. The travel expense of students will be handled similarly.

(E) Conference on Labor Education

NILE proposes to convene a 2 or 3 day conference to evaluate projects suggested here and to provide a forum for exchange

of views and discussion on labor education in the South and on cooperations between unions and our institutions of higher learning.

Union education under university auspices in the South is far behind that of other sections of the country. The joining of these forces is greatly needed for a more responsible citizenry and for the maturing of industrial relations. It is our belief that the demonstration value of the above practical projects plus specialized consultation and sharing of university labor education experience will go a long way towards launching significant Southern labor education programs. This is the kind of situation where a carefully planned conference can be an important stimulus. Such a conference would assess the role of labor in the South and previous educational efforts. It would receive evaluations of the programs put forth in the other portions of this project proposal. National, regional, and state labor personnel would get to meet and know university staff.

Reports on successful non-Southern programs and special projects would be a part of the conference. In general, the resources for consultation, techniques, methods of organization, materials, and methods of financing would be made known to the conference participants. Under NILE sponsorship such a conference could assure a maximum of friendly cooperation between university and union, working out long range plans for labor education in the South.

The conference should be held about mid-point of the two year project period. The participants would include:

Representatives of each university engaged in some aspect of the above programs;

At least one top officer from each state AFL-CIO; state educational directors; active state or city body educational committee heads; international union education people in the region; interested international staffers, key local leadership; and selected participants from other educational projects in this proposal;

Staff persons from other educational institutions with interests and responsibilities indicating some possibility of the institutions developing a labor education program;

Representatives of NILE i.e. Board members, the project advisory committee, special consultants used in various projects; and,

Special resource persons from throughout the nation.

The conference would run for two to three days. In general, the participating unions and universities would be expected to pay the expenses of their representatives. This would not be possible in every case so that special funds would need to be provided. It is anticipated that about 100 persons would participate in this conference.

Budget

Conference facilities	$ 500.00
Program promotion, organization, materials, etc.	1,000.00
Resources persons, expenses, and honoraria	2,000.00
Special supplement for meals, lodging, and travel where needed	1,000.00
Contingency	500.00
TOTAL	$5,000.00

Union Contributions

Unions will be expected to pay full expenses for their own delegates.

IV. CONDUCT OF PROJECT

The proposal will be executed as a cooperative effort of several universities.

The National Institute of Labor Education will invite universities to submit detailed project proposals on any aspect of the aforementioned project. All cooperating institutions will be required to demonstrate their familiarity with the subject matter and with programs currently or previously undertaken in their area and also submit evidence as to the competency of the institution and the principal persons who will direct the program.

NILE will also establish a special advisory committee composed of labor, university, and public representatives, all of whom will have competency and interest in the subject matter. The union members would come from the staff of international unions and from state AFL-CIO bodies in the South. University representatives would be selected from those institutions which offered the greatest resources in all aspects of the five programs proposed here. The public members would be selected for their special knowledge and interest in the program areas. Specifically, aid would be sought from reputable agencies active in race relations and with wide regional contacts, such as the Southern Regional Council.

The committee would advise the NILE Board and the special project consultants regarding general operational procedures, resources useful in developing the projects, appraise applications from universities for program funds, and on other matters.

The extent and variety of our proposals point to the use of part-time consultants and field work in place of a full-time project director. This procedure is possible because of the over-all policy control supplied by the NILE Board, the general administrative supervision available from NILE's Executive Director, and the specialized advice which can be sought from the advisory committee. As favorable as the time seems to be for starting the contemplated programs, it is still felt that the initiation of the projects will take considerable effort on the part of specialists who are thoroughly conversant with the South, unions, and universities. We believe that we can obtain the highest professional competency and the most useful flexibility by making use of consultants. In some cases, a consultant would work on more than one of the projects at a time; at other times more than one consultant might work on the same general project, but in different geographic areas.

Finally, NILE will:

Provide for periodic review and evaluation of the experiment;

Assist in securing continuing labor interest and support for the program; and

Publish and give broad distributions to the findings.

V. COST

BUDGET FOR TWO YEARS' PROJECT

1.	Grants to Universities		$60,830.00
	Project		
	A. Human Relations Work Shops	$ 8,360.00	
	B. Literacy Programs for Rank and File Members	4,140.00	
	C. Training Programs for Local Union Leaders	20,250.00	
	D. Training Programs for full-time Staff	23,080.00	
	E. Conference on Labor Education	5,000.00	
2.	Consultants		$13,000.00
	A. Fees	7,500.00	
	B. Travel	3,000.00	
	C. Secretarial Assistance	2,500.00	
3.	Overhead: (15%)		11,075.00
		TOTAL	$84,905.00

VI. List of Officers and Members of Board of Directors of the National Institute of Labor Education.

Members:

Lorentz H. Adolfson, Director, Extension Division, University of Wisconsin;

Ralph N. Campbell, Professor of Industrial and Labor Relations and Director of the University Summer Session, Cornell University;

David L. Cole, Attorney, former Director of the U. S. Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service;

John D. Connors, Director, Department of Education, AFL-CIO;

Frank P. Graham, United Nations Representative for India and Pakistan;

Albert J. Hayes, President, International Association of Machinists;

Clark Kerr, President, University of California at Berkeley;

Anthony S. Luchek, Head, Labor Education Service, Pennsylvania State University;

David J. McDonald, President, United Steelworkers of America;

Jules Pagano, Director, Education Department, Communications Workers Union of America;

Otto Pragan, Director, Research and Education, International Chemical Workers Union;

Brendan Sexton, Education Director, United Automobile Workers;

George N. Shuster, President, Hunter College;

M. T. Van Hecke, Professor of Law, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

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Joseph Mire	Executive Director

July 2, 1959

Mr. Maxwell Kahn
Executive Vice President
The Field Foundation, Inc.
250 Park Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Kahn:

When I wrote to you on June 24 I did not know that you would be away from your office for a few weeks as I have now been informed. I hasten, therefore, to send you enclosed:

a copy of our tax exemption;

a list of donors to NYLE since its beginning, June 1957; and,

a copy of a certified audit covering the period from March 7, 1957 to June 30, 1958.

I very much hope that you found our proposal on Inter-Group Relations satisfactory. While it perhaps may look somewhat ambitious, we have actually made every effort to develop a minimum program. At the same time we wanted to make sure that our project be of sufficient scope so as to render valid conclusions. Furthermore, the programs suggested in our proposal need not be started simultaneously. We intend to proceed cautiously and slowly, availing ourselves as we go along of the counsel and assistance of the best experts on the situation in the South.

For obvious reasons, unions have to devote most of their resources in time, effort, and funds to the job of organizing and of collective bargaining. Experience indicates that in the broader areas of civic and community affairs or general liberal education, the initiative and impetous will have to come for sometime from outside agencies. We are hopeful, however, that given the tools and skills as well as effective demonstration of what might be accomplished, the labor movement will play a much more vital and effective role in race relations than has been possible in the past. We believe our proposal presents a real opportunity

to improve the quantity and quality of labors' concern for race relations and we earnestly hope the opportunity would not be missed.

We shall be grateful for favorable consideration of our request.

Very sincerely yours,

Joseph Mire
Executive Director

JMsbs
Enclosure

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LABOR EDUCATION

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July 13, 1959

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Emory Via has been in contact with you regarding a proposal of ours on Inter-Group Relations of which we are sending you enclosed a revised copy. Also enclosed is a copy of a letter of mine, addressed to Mr. Hahn. We realize that what we propose is not an easy undertaking and as indicated in our letter to Mr. Hahn, we intend to move along very slowly and on the basis of the best advice available from experts in the field.

I am also hopeful that we might be able to interest unions to an even greater degree than we anticipated in our proposal. On the basis of discussions that I had in Washington it would not seem impossible that the AFL-CIO and the Industrial Union Department might give us some money to be used for scholarships.

You will also be interested to know that Mr. Shiskin saw our proposal and offered his full cooperation.

Your interest and assistance in this matter is much appreciated and I hope that I will have an opportunity before long to meet you and tell you more of our plans in the field of labor education.

Very sincerely yours,

Mire

Joseph Mire
Executive Director

JM:bs
Enclosure

Labor Gen

July 21, 1959

Mr. Joseph Mire
Executive Director
National Institute of Labor Education
Box 2215
Madison 5, Wisconsin

Dear Mr. Mire:

Many thanks for the copy of your proposal on inter-group relations. The proposal is carefully thought-out and impressively presented. I am especially glad to learn that you anticipate full cooperation and possibly financial assistance from the unions.

If the program goes forward, you can count on our cooperation. Meanwhile, if you have occasion to come South, I hope you will schedule a visit with us.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/sl

BC: Emory F. Via

via air mail

November 5, 1959

Mr. Joseph Mire
Executive Director
National Institute of Labor
Education
Box 2215
Madison 51 Wisconsin

Dear Mr. Mire:

I am most grateful for your invitation to participate in your conference of November 17-20 and wish mightily that I could accept. Unfortunately, I have a long-standing speaking engagement in Miami on November 18, which with several other lesser appointments make it impossible.

My hearty congratulations on the new grant that will enable you to activate two of the planned programs. The Field Foundation turndown, however, was a sore blow. I will be on the lookout for foundation interest that might lead to a grant for the race relations project.

My best regards to you and to Emory Via.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

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Rec'd 10/28/59

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October 26, 1959

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

We would very much like to invite you to our Conference on "Education for Public Responsibility" and use you as a resource person for our "Public Affairs" session which will undoubtedly include a consideration of labor's responsibilities in the South. Is there any chance that you might be able to come? We should be very happy, of course, to reimburse you for your travel and other expenses.

Our Conference will be held in conjunction with an AFL-CIO Education Directors' Meeting and the Wisconsin School for Workers' 35th Anniversary. It will be held from November 17 - 20 here at Madison, Wisconsin. A preliminary program announcement is enclosed. We expect most of the people active in labor education to be in attendance, whether employed by unions or universities. We have also invited a few foundations.

Also enclosed is a descriptive folder on N.I.L.E. Two of the programs listed as "planned" have since become a reality with an additional grant received last week in the amount of $153,000.

Unfortunately, we got turned down by the Field Foundation on our proposal on race relations. I am in contact on this with two other foundations, but I am not too hopeful. Should you have any suggestions, I trust you will let me know.

Very sincerely yours,

JMire

Joseph Mire
Executive Director

JM:bw
Enc.

NATIONAL
INSTITUTE
OF LABOR
EDUCATION

LABOR'S PUBLIC RESPONSIBILITY

NOV. 17-20, 1959

"... At the collective bargaining table, in the community, in the exercise of the rights and responsibilities of citizenship, we shall responsibly serve the interests of all the American people. ..."

—AFL-CIO Constitution

LOCATION

The Conference will be held in the Wisconsin Center Building on the campus of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

DATE: November 17-20, 1959

Labor's Public Responsibility

SPECIAL EVENTS DURING THE N.I.L.E. PROGRAM

TUESDAY EVENING: Banquet and Keynote Address

WEDNESDAY EVENING: Smoker

THURSDAY EVENING: Discussion of N.I.L.E.: Programs & Prospects

FRIDAY MORNING: Summary Session

In Collective Bargaining

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18

Papers:

GEORGE W. TAYLOR, Professor of Industry
Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania

JACK CONWAY, Administrative Assistant to the President, U.A.W., AFL-CIO

Discussion

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 19

"The Educational Implications of Labor's Public Responsibility In Collective Bargaining"

Paper:

RUSSEL ALLEN, Education Director
Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO

Discussion

Other Programs During The Same Week

AFL-CIO EDUCATION DIRECTORS NOVEMBER 16-17

This is the official meeting of the education directors for national unions and for state labor bodies arranged by the Education Department of AFL-CIO. Persons eligible for this meeting should consult the Department's announcement.

SELIG PERLMAN MEMORIAL NOVEMBER 20

Honoring the life & work of Selig Perlman

Papers:

DAVID J. SAPOSS, distinguished historian and labor economist retired from the Department of Labor

PHILIP TAFT, Professor of Economics, Brown University

In Internal Union Affairs

THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 19

Paper:

CLYDE SUMMERS, Professor of Law, Yale University

Discussion

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 19

"The Educational Implications of Labor's Public Responsibility for Internal Union Affairs"

Paper:

JACK BARBASH, Professor of Labor Education, University of Wisconsin

Discussion

SCHOOL FOR WORKERS
35th ANNIVERSARY NOVEMBER 20-21

The University of Wisconsin's School for Workers will sponsor a conference which will survey workers' education programs and their status within universities. The achieving of excellence and determining of goals in labor education programs will be discussed. There will be a commemoration of the 35th Anniversary. These programs are open to all participants in the week's activities.

In Public Affairs

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 18

Papers:

GUS TYLER, Director I.L.G.W.U. Training Institute and Director, I.L.G.W.U. Political Department

DAVID B. TRUMAN, Professor of Government, Columbia University

Discussion

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 20

"The Educational Implications of Labor's Public Responsibility in Public Affairs"

Papers:

ALICE HANSON COOK, Professor of Industrial and Labor Relations, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University

BEN D. SEGAL, Education Director, I.U.E., AFL-CIO

Discussion

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LABOR EDUCATION

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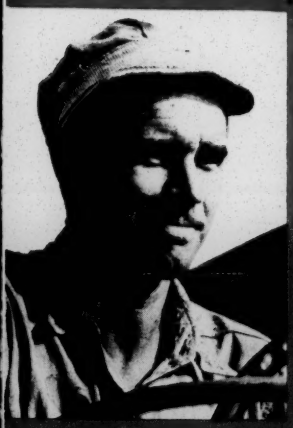
REGISTRATION

Fill in the enclosed card and return with the registration fee ($5) to Emory Via, N.I.L.E. Conference Director, School for Workers, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Payment of the fee will include ticket for banquet Tuesday, Nov. 17, and entitles you to receive copies of the papers prior to the conference, as well as a copy of the final conference report.

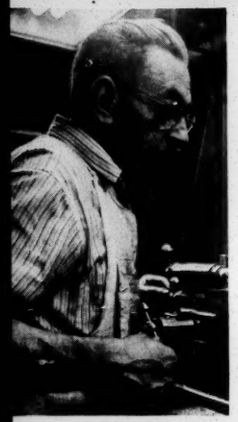
"If an intelligent labor movement is essential to democratic progress, then education of labor leaders is as important as education of financiers and engineers. The failure of colleges and universities to maintain departments for the higher education of workers is, from the standpoint of democracy, little less than a calamity."

—*Report of Professional Advisory Committee on Education*



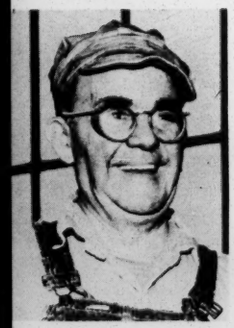
NATIONAL INSTITUTE of LABOR EDUCATION

CURRENT NILE PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS



INDUSTRIAL MENTAL HEALTH

An investigation designed to deal with the problem of adjusting plant conditions to meet the emotional and psychological needs of workers.



PRE-RETIREMENT EDUCATION

A study to determine the scope and nature of an educational program which would help workers prepare for retirement.

LABOR MOVEMENTS ABROAD

A Seminar on Comparative Labor Movements aimed at producing significant information on labor movements overseas, especially in the under-developed countries; and

Development—at 2 or 3 American universities—of experimental residential training programs for trade unionists from under-developed countries.

EDUCATION FOR PUBLIC RESPONSIBILITY

A conference of leaders from education, labor and public affairs to discuss the problems of labor's public responsibility in public affairs, in collective bargaining, and in internal union affairs.

NILE PROJECTS NOW IN PLANNING & UNDER DEVELOPMENT

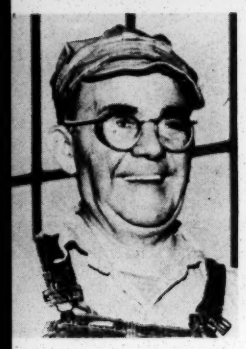
the purposes of **NILE** are to:

1. Broaden the scope and increase the amount of labor education.
2. Promote and expand cooperation between labor and non-labor educational agencies.
3. Render technical assistance, on labor education research projects and programs, to foundations, public and private educational institutions, community organizations, and other non-labor agencies.
4. Act as a clearing house for information on labor education programs, techniques, materials, and other pertinent experiences.
5. Foster research and experimentation in the field of labor education in subject matter, content, and methodology.
6. Assist workers, through education, to develop their maximum effectiveness as individual human beings and as citizens of a free society.

CURRENT NILE PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

INDUSTRIAL MENTAL HEALTH

An investigation designed to deal with the problem of adjusting plant conditions to meet the emotional and psychological needs of workers.



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A conference of leaders from education, labor and public affairs to discuss the problems of labor's public responsibility in public affairs, in collective bargaining, and in internal union affairs.

NILE PROJECTS NOW IN PLANNING & UNDER DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

A curriculum research study to enlarge the concern and the understanding of workers in the field of foreign affairs.

RACE RELATIONS

A project to develop the use of labor education in solving race relations problems.

ECONOMIC EDUCATION

An experiment designed to develop better materials and techniques for simple presentation of fundamental economic facts and principles.

UNION STAFF TRAINING

Residential training institutes of ten weeks' duration, for union staff and officers.

DEMOCRATIC VALUES

An effort aimed at producing effective educational materials for teaching an appreciation of democratic values.

ETHICAL AND MORAL STANDARDS

A project to develop an educational program to implement labor's concern for ethical and moral behavior.

an invitation

NILE invites grants from labor unions, foundations, and other agencies concerned with furthering NILE's purposes.

Grants to NILE, deductible under federal income tax laws, are distributed to non-labor institutions such as universities and other educational agencies in accord with standards and criteria set by the Board of Directors.

NILE welcomes suggestions, comments, and participation in its activities. The results of NILE programs are available to all who are interested.

for more detailed information, write to:

JOSEPH MIRE, *Executive Director*
NILE
Box 2215
Madison, Wisconsin

How NILE Began

The National Institute of Labor Education is a non-profit educational organization etablished in 1957 with assistance from The Fund for Adult Education and the AFL-CIO. Its establishment reflects:

¶ a recognition of the inadequacy of present educational efforts—in regard to aim, scope, quality and volume—considering the vast needs and the growing responsibilities of unions in contemporary society;

¶ the heightened interest of universities and other non-labor agencies in the education of members of labor unions as well as in research in problems relating to the education of workers;

¶ the growing interest of foundations, particularly those active in the social sciences, in supporting programs in the field of the education of workers; and

¶ the increasing use by labor organizations of universities and other non-labor agencies for education as well as research purposes.

How NILE Operates

The governing Board of NILE is composed of representatives from the fields of education, labor, and public affairs. Labor representatives are nominated by the President of the AFL-CIO. Other members are selected by the Board of Directors. Board meetings are held twice a year. Between meetings of the Board of Directors, the affairs of NILE are in the hands of the Executive Committee.

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Box 2115 Madison, Wisconsin

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April 7, 1960

Harold C. Fleming, Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Just a brief note to let you know that we got a negative decision from the Taconic Foundation. They thought well of our proposal, but still prefer to invest their funds in such projects as neighborhood groups, etc.

I have now submitted our proposal to Rockefeller Brothers Fund (Mr. Freeman). Should you know him and want to send him a note, I am sure this would be helpful. I also wrote to Shiskin, suggesting that the AFL-CIO put in something like $15,000 to $20,000 conditional if they wish on us raising the balance--$65,000 to $70,000--from foundations.

I shall keep you informed.

Sincerely yours,

J. Mire by bw

Joseph Mire
Executive Director

JM:bw

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June 17, 1960

Harold C. Fleming, Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thank you for your prompt reply. I will follow up on your suggestions.

All good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Joe

Joseph Mire
Executive Director

JM:bw

June 14, 1960

Mr. Joseph Mire
Executive Director
National Institute of Labor Education
Box 2215
Madison 5, Wisconsin

Dear Mr. Mire:

Dave Freeman's suggestion is undoubtedly a good one.

If you want to go that far north, you might add the University of Kentucky (or possibly the University of Louisville, or Berea College). At the other end of the region, the University of Miami (which has a human relations department) might conceivably be interested.

As I don't have to tell you, one of the best unions on these matters is the ILGWU; this is true in the South as well as elsewhere. Frank Shane, of the Steel Workers, might be helpful in getting some of his Southern people interested. But, on unions, I will defer any day to Emory Via, whose advice is readily available to you.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/sm

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June 8, 1960

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

I had a good visit last week in New York with Dave Freeman of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund. It is thought that our proposal on inter-group relations could be considerably strengthened if we could first ascertain the number of educational institutions in the south, and/or unions actually interested in participating in our project. This seems like a very good suggestion to me and I am following up on it right away. Among others, I am writing to Loyola University in New Orleans and the University of West Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina. Can you suggest any other educational institutions where there might be an interest and a chance for cooperation?

As for unions, I am writing to Boris Shiskin and a few other friends of mine. Should you have any suggestions on that score too, I shall of course be equally very grateful.

I shall look forward very much to hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph Mire
Executive Director

JM:el
cc

July 1, 1960

Mr. Joseph Mire
Executive Director
National Institute of Labor Education
1303 University Avenue
Madison 5, Wisconsin

Dear Mr. Mire:

Many thanks for sending me a copy of Labor's Public Responsibility and the brochure on the residential study institutes.

Needless to say, I read Ben Segal's paper with particular interest and appreciation. I hope the whole publication will command the interest and respect it deserves within the labor movement.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

June 16, 1960

Harold C. Fleming, Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Enclosed we take pleasure in sending you a complimentary copy of Labor's Public Responsibility, and a copy of our Prospectus on Residential Study Institutes.

The first is a symposium of eleven papers presented at our Conference on the same subject matter held at Madison, Wisconsin last November. The latter refers to Institutes for union staff which will be held in 1961 and 1962 at the University of California (Berkeley), Cornell, and Michigan State. These Institutes mark a very important and exciting event in labor education, and should you want to have more details about them or any of our other activities, I trust you will let us know.

Very sincerely yours,

Joe

Joseph Mire
Executive Director

JM:bw
Enclosures

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July 21, 1960

Harold C. Fleming, Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Enclosed we are sending you a copy of a Public Affairs pamphlet titled "Labor and the Public". This is another NILE project financed by a grant from the Fund for Adult Education.

All good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Joseph Mire
Executive Director

JM:bw

Enclosure

MF

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Norman Fund
42 Wall St.
N.Y.C.

The National Institute of Labor Education

Announces

THE TRANSFER OF ITS HEADQUARTERS TO NEW OFFICES

AT

Room 310, Riddell Building
1730 K Street
Washington, D. C.

PHONE: FEderal 3-6568

EFFECTIVE: January 1, 1961

Note: Change of address for Frank Loescher's outfit:
101 South 39th Street
Philly 4 Phone: Evergreen 2-7830

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815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C. NATIONAL 8-3870

PR-original
MR-file

Department of Education
September 5, 1962

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
5 Forsythe Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Leslie:

This will confirm our arrangements for the evening program at the Gulf Coast Labor School on Tuesday, September 11th. The school is being held at the Mountain View Hotel at Gatlinburg, Tennessee. I am enclosing the call for the school. I hope you can arrive by three or four o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

We will have between 70 and 80 delegates from Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee. I would like you to do a thirty to forty minute presentation on "The Problems Facing the South". Then we can have roughly an hour for discussion. This will be the one place in the program where the controversial problems of the south will be raised.

I think it would be valuable for you to talk to three or four of the staff people after you arrive at Gatlinburg. We do want some of the racial, industrial and political problems emphasized.

Larry Rogin, our director, said that you did an excellent job at Mobile one year so that I assume you are familiar with some of the problems of communicating idead to local union leaders.

Thanks a lot for agreeing to come.

Sincerely yours,

George T. Guernsey

George T. Guernsey
Assistant Director of Education

GTG:kr
oeiu#2afl-cio
cc: Charles Houk

SOUTHERN LABOR SCHOOL

Dedicated to training Union Leaders in the South

Founded in 1952

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Charles Houk
226 Capitol Blvd.
Room 205
Nashville 3, Tenn.

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SPECIAL CALL

To Officers of
City Central Bodies, Trades Councils
and Local Unions in
Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi
and Tennessee

Notice is hereby given of the Fourth Annual Institute for the states of Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and Tennessee.

Place: Mountain View Hotel, Gatlinburg, Tennessee
Dates: September 9-14, 1962
Course of Study: Collective bargaining, Right-Wing Organizations, How to Make Labor Strong Politically, Workshops on Grievance Procedures, Foreign Trade and the Common Market, Labor Faces New Problems and How to Have Better Union Meetings, plus films and interesting evening programs.

Outstanding educators and teachers from the Labor Movement and friends will teach these subjects.

Credentials: Attendance is limited to officers, business agents and committeemen of central bodies, trades councils and local unions in the four states. Each delegate must be duly credentialed by the body represented. Credential blank is enclosed. It should be returned to the address below not later than August 31.

Cost: Board, room and tuition will be $75.00. A check in full must accompany the credentials. The tuition of $12.50 is not refundable in case of non-attendance, but a substitute may be sent if properly credentialed by duly signed letter under seal.

Registration: Delegates should plan to arrive at the Mountain View Hotel in Gatlinburg, Tennessee, by not later than 5 p.m. on September 9. First meal will be served at 6:30 p.m. on that date.

Communications: Send all correspondence to Charles Houk, President, Southern Labor School, 226 Capitol Blvd., Room 205, Nashville 3, Tennessee.

Fraternally yours,

Charles M. Houk
President

E. J. Bourg
Secretary

mw

oeiu-18

Enclosures

C R E D E N T I A L

SOUTHERN LABOR SCHOOL
Mountain View Hotel
Gatlinburg, Tennessee
September 9-14, 1962

CREDENTIAL FOR OFFICERS, BUSINESS AGENTS & COMMITTEEMEN

TO FOURTH ANNUAL BASIC OFFICERS INSTITUTE OF THE SOUTHERN LABOR SCHOOL, AFL-CIO

This is to certify that the following officers, business agents or committeemen have been designated by this organization to attend the Basic School for Local Officers to be held at Mountain View Hotel, Gatlinburg, Tennessee, September 9-14, 1962.

Name	Office	Address

Signature _____

Date _____

Office _____

Name & No. of Organization _____

City and State _____

Return Credential to: Charles M. Houk, President
Southern Labor School
226 Capitol Blvd., Room 205
Nashville 3, Tennessee

Check for $75 for each delegate must accompany credential.

Make checks payable to: Southern Labor School

oeiu-18

Gulf Coast Institute For States Of Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, And Tennessee

SPONSORED BY SOUTHERN LABOR SCHOOL

MOUNTAIN VIEW HOTEL
Gatlinburg, Tennessee

September 9 to 14, 1962

Outstanding Program

Top-Level Teachers and Speakers

Classes: "Collective Bargaining," "How to Make Labor Strong Politically," "Workshop on Grievance Procedures," "Foreign Trade and the Common Market," "Labor Faces New Problems" and "How to Have Better Union Meetings" plus films and interesting evening programs.

Evening Programs: "Labor Films" and "Right-Wing Organizations and Labor."

Teachers and Speakers: Charles M. Houk, President, Southern Labor School
Byrl Whitney, Educational Director, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen
George Guernsey, Asst. Director, Dept. of Education, AFL-CIO
Seymour Brandwein, Staff Economist, AFL-CIO Research Dept.
Daniel A. Powell, Area COPE Director, AFL-CIO
Paul Wagner, Educational Director, Region 8, UAW
and others.

Institute Open To: Officers, Business Agents, Shop Stewards, Committeemen of Local Unions, Central Bodies and Councils in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and Tennessee.

Cost: $75.00 for board, room and tuition.

The Mountain View Hotel is in the heart of the Great Smoky Mountains. Meals will be choice of menu. Tips to waitresses and maids are included in the above tuition. All that's left is to tip the bellboy.

For further information, write to:

Charles M. Houk, President
Southern Labor School
226 Capitol Blvd., Room 205
Nashville 3, Tennessee

oeiu-18

April 2, 1963

Mr. Joseph Mire
Executive Director
National Institute of Labor Education
1730 "K" Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Mire:

Enclosed is a photocopy of the cancelled flight check which Mr. Dunbar used to travel to Chapel Hill on the 8th of March. As you can see it amounts to $29.09. Since the flight check for Mr. Dunbar's return trip has not been sent us, you might simply double the figure above to arrive at the total round trip fare of $58.18. When we receive the cancelled flight check from Raleigh to Atlanta we will be glad to send a copy of it also for your files.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Mildred M. Johnson
Secretary to the Director

MMJ
Enclosure - 1.

72

ck 72
3/28/63
LK

March 21, 1963

Mr. Ronald Donovan
Carolina Inn
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Donovan:

Mr. Dunbar asked that I send the following expenses for his trip to Chapel Hill, North Carolina, March 8, 1963, to conduct seminar labor institute:

Round trip air fare	$58.17
Taxis—Atlanta and Chapel Hill	14.55
Total expenses	$72.72

Sincerely yours,

Ruth House Alexander
Secretary-Treasurer

RHA/hs

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LABOR EDUCATION

SUITE 310
1730 K STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.
337-2260 337-2261

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March 26, 1963

Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar: RHA 3/28/63

Enclosed is our check for $72.72 to reimburse you for your expenses in connection with your address at our Southern Staff institute. If you still have your travel stub, we would appreciate receiving it.

We greatly appreciate your assistance.

All good wishes,

RECEIVED
MAR 28 1963

Sincerely yours,

Mire

Joseph Mire
Executive Director

JM:bw

Enclosure

June 3, 1963

Mr. Joseph Mire
Executive Director
National Institute of Labor Education
Suite 310, 1730 "K" Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Mire:

My time at the Institute was so short that I don't feel I can helpfully answer your questions.

I did, however, enjoy my "class," and I thought the questions were sharp and good. The curriculum seemed very well planned, as did the choice of class leaders.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LABOR EDUCATION
Suite 310, 1730 K Street, NW
Washington 6, D.C.

May 9, 1963

MEMO TO: Staff of NILE southern Institute

FROM: Joseph Mire, Executive Director

On suggestion of our Board of Directors, we would like to include in our evaluation report on the Southern Staff Institute the results of your own experience and reflection. Will you please write us a letter - long or short - responding to some of the following questions:

1) Did some kinds of content prove more educative for the students than were other forms of subject matter? Any recommendations about <u>what</u> to teach them?

2) Did some methods of presentation prove more educative than others? Any recommendations about <u>how</u> such students can best be taught?

3) What techniques for evaluating the learning of these students did you find most useful?

4) Did you develop any insight into the kind of student (age?, previous education?, union job?, etc.) most likely to profit from such courses?

5) Have you any other recommendations for the improvement of such schools?

I hope that you personally found the experience enriching, and that you will be kind enough to share some of your observations and conclusions. A stamped return envelope is enclosed for your convenience.

May I take this opportunity also to thank you on behalf of the NILE Board for your very valuable assistance.

JM:bw

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LABOR EDUCATION

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Rec'd 1/8/65

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January 6, 1965

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Director of Research
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W. - Room 201
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Leslie:

When shall we hear from you in regard to our letter of November 2, 1964? We are, as you will appreciate, anxious to move on our proposal. Please let us hear from you soon.

Sincerely yours,

Joe

Joseph Mire
Executive Director

JM:d

Recd 11/23/64

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P.A. Bx

LD

November 19, 1964

Mr. Leslie Dunbar, Director of Research
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Les:

Enclosed is a copy of my letter to Mrs. Eddy. A similar letter was sent to Dave Freeman. I believe you had some hopes that we might be able to interest Ford too in this project. Do let me know if you want me to send our preliminary proposal to someone there.

It was good to talk to you over the phone Tuesday. I do appreciate your predicament. We shall just have to wait until your situation eases up.

Best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Joe

Joseph Mire
Executive Director

JM:nw

Enclosure

1.

November 18, 1964

Mrs. Jane Lee Eddy, Executive Secretary
Taconic Foundation, Inc.
666 Fifth Avenue
New York 19, New York

Dear Mrs. Eddy:

As suggested in your letter of October 14, we have discussed our proposal on Civil Rights with Leslie Dunbar, and some of his staff members, in Atlanta on October 21, and then again here in Washington where we also met in an exploratory session with key people in the labor movement including the Directors of the AFL-CIO departments for Civil Rights, Education, and the Coordinator of State and Central Labor Bodies. I am happy to say that the proposal met with warm approval all around, as well as specific promises of full cooperation. We also received several valuable recommendations which are included in the enclosed revised - but still tentative - program proposal. Perhaps the most significant change is a recommendation by the labor people that we plan a long-range rather than a crash program. We are therefore now thinking in terms of a project covering at least a three-year period.

The Southern Regional Council has already pledged its full assistance and cooperation. However, because of preoccupation with other immediate problems, Leslie Dunbar has asked for another two to four weeks to arrive at a final determination on our recommendation that NILE and the Southern Regional Council formally join in sponsoring the project.

We are anxious to move on this very soon in order to capitalize on the present favorable climate for action, and shall therefore be pleased to have your preliminary reaction to our plans. We have not yet prepared a detailed estimate of the cost of this proposal. It is our thought, however - concurred in by the labor people we talked to - that we would seek funds from foundations only for technical staff, that is organization and promotion of the program, while the unions will be asked to take care of costs for room and board, travel, tuition, and loss of income.

You might be interested to know that NILE has received a grant to conduct

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

a few pilot programs for "Leadership Training for Disadvantaged Unionists" (see enclosure). Leslie Dunbar liked this proposal rather well, and if our project on Civil Rights should materialize, we would give serious thought to merging the two proposals, provided the two grant institutions approve.

I shall be pleased to hear from you soon.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph Mire
Executive Director

JM:bw

Enclosures

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Rec'd 11/5/64

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November 3, 1964

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Director of Research
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Les:

Enclosed I am sending you the chapter on Cost and Financing. You will note that I did not put anything in the budget on Speakers' Training. I thought about it a good deal and considered two alternatives – first, to suggest that we will submit a proposal on the Speakers' Training Institutes some time after our project has gotten under way. The other alternative which I finally decided on is to assume that the Speakers' Training Institutes will be sort of on the same level as the Human Relations Institutes. In other words, we may organize five, six, or more Human Relations Institutes and at the same time propose one or maybe two Speakers' Training Institutes. The latter could well run for the same period, that is, three days – and the financing could be handled the same way. If you go along with these suggestions then the enclosed budget can stand as is, but we would probably have to add a paragraph or two about the Speakers' Training Institutes on page 6.

I shall be pleased to hear from you soon.

Sincerely,

Joe

Joseph Mire
Executive Director

JM:d
Enclosure

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November 2, 1964

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Director of Research
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Leslie:

Enclosed is a revision of our proposal on civil rights. Needless to say, it still is a draft only and I hope very much that you and your staff will take a good and critical look at the proposal and feel free to make appropriate recommendations.

In an accompanying letter to Mrs. Eddy - and to Mr. Freeman of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund - we should probably state (a) that this will be a project under the joint sponsorship of NILE and the Southern Regional Council; (b) that the current draft has been hammered out at a meeting in Washington, D. C. attended, in addition to the two organizations, by the heads of the three Departments of the AFL-CIO which have responsibility in civil rights matters, namely, Civil Rights, Education, and State and Local Central Labor Bodies; and (c) that the labor people have assured us in unequivocal terms that they considered our proposal worth while and urgently needed, and that they would cooperate wholeheartedly and to the fullest extent.

All good wishes,

Sincerely,

Joe

Joseph Mire
Executive Director

JM:d
Enclosure

PS: I'll send you a draft on "Cost and Financing" shortly. Joe

DRAFT
11/2/64

7

PROPOSAL ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Having played a very important part in the passage of the Civil Rights Act, the labor movement now faces the equally crucial task of assisting in the implementation of the Act itself. In particular, the provisions of Title VII, dealing with employment on a non-discriminatory basis, will affect labor most directly across the country, those who have previously pioneered in efforts to combat discrimination and prejudice, as well as those who have hung back or been in opposition.

This responsibility presents the labor movement with a most serious challenge, since it no longer requires merely the genuine support of top leadership, but the willing and skillful cooperation of secondary union leadership, and in the final analysis, of rank-and-file members of unions. Among the latter, as might be expected, discriminatory attitudes are still not uncommon, and have to be dealt with. Leslie Dunbar, the Director of the Southern Regional Council, recently said "There is a desperate need to bridge the division between the Civil Rights movement and the rank and file of organized labor."

Soon after the passage of the Civil Rights Act, the AFL-CIO engaged in a major effort to assist in its implementation. The first step was the adoption of a five-point program by the Executive Council in early August, 1964. It called for the education of union members, and other citizens, on the rights and obligations of the Civil Rights Act; a broadening of the

work of the AFL-CIO Community Task Force aiming at achievement of integration of schools, public facilities, and public accommodations; efforts toward the voluntary compliance with fair employment practices (Title VII); adequate funds for vigorous administration of the Act; and, finally research into further legislative needs in the field of civil rights. In adopting this resolution, the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO acknowledged that discrimination within trade unions presented a continuous problem, on the national as well as the local level.

The next step involved the summoning of a national trade union conference for September 2, 1964, in the District of Columbia. It was attended by some 300 delegates from international unions and state and local bodies. At this meeting President Meany outlined the following grass roots program:

1. Each National and International union should
   a) assign one officer to the task of developing an effective equal employment opportunity program, including non-discriminatory clauses in collective bargaining agreements; and
   b) assign a competent staff person to assist central labor bodies in developing an effective community campaign on civil rights -- in cooperation with the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Department.
2. Each central labor body should set up a committee on human rights or civil rights.

3. Assistance to non-union workers in filing complaints against discriminatory practices.

4. Sponsorship of regional area conferences to further discuss -- and plan -- programs on the implementation of the Civil Rights Law.

The third step pertained to the production of a series of pamphlets and leaflets on the Civil Rights Act such as:

a leaflet titled "Civil Rights: Fact or Fiction," of which some three million copies were distributed;

a 22-page pocket size question and answer booklet titled "Equal Rights for All";

copies of the civil rights statement adopted by the AFL-CIO Council in August, 1964;

a catalogue of films on civil rights prepared by the education department of the AFL-CIO;

a manual on civil rights providing details on the Leadership conference on civil rights and other pertinent information; and

a brochure detailing the various provisions of the Civil Rights Act.

The above is ample evidence -- and testimony -- of the very serious interest and determination of the American labor movement to join with other groups in an all out effort to assure full compliance with the Civil Rights Act, and to eliminate all vestiges of racial discrimination.

Yet these efforts, impressive as they may seem if compared to the past, still leave many needs unmet. Most union staff and officers lack knowledge as well as skills to deal with minority problems. Errors in approach caused by insensitiveness to delicate human relations factors

may prove very costly, and in fact strengthen and harden prejudices and build new barriers rather than remove old ones. Local union officers badly need assistance in developing effective tools for dealing with racial and religious prejudices. They need to know about habits of behavior, and how they can be changed, and they need to know how they can involve workers in practices of human relations. While union staff in the South has been increasingly involved in civil rights matters, hardly a beginning has been made to train local union officers for their very difficult responsibilities.

Moreover, in order to have lasting impact, an educational program will have to address itself to more than merely the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and come to grips with the whole impact of civil rights on unions, local communities, and the nation itself. The time is ripe, and opportunities greater than ever. Programs which only a year ago may have seemed like mere wishful thinking and dreaming, have suddenly moved into the realm of actual possibility.

What is Proposed:

The National Institute of Labor Education jointly with the Southern Regional Council, propose to undertake the following three-year program of education in the South:

1. Human Relations Institutes for union staff and local union officers:

We propose to hold a number of workshops which would deal with

all aspects of human relations, minority history and minority problems; timing and approach; use of skills; knowledge of organization and resources; legal and historic concepts; and the new provisions of the Civil Rights Law. For years we have been training policemen, social workers, and teachers in human relations. These programs and experiences may suggest useful patterns for developing practical educational programs for union officers.

Presumably a full week's course will be required to do an effective job. However, in order to facilitate recruitment - and possibly enhance efficiency - it is suggested that initially a three-day institute be held, with the understanding that the same group would be brought back for a second three-day institute after an interval of about a month. In addition to the acquisition of knowledge and skills, these institutes will provide white and Negro trade unionists with valuable opportunities for social and recreational contacts. Few people can fail to grow when they experience friendships and pleasant associations across racial and religious lines. As a further consequence one may confidently expect that these institutes will aid significantly in promoting the traditional southern summer schools which have been held annually. They will also, we hope, improve Negro representation in these and other educational activities of the labor movement. In the past Negroes have been notoriously under-represented in labor education activities, either because of uncertainties as to just how welcome they would be,

or because in the past there has been a reluctance to face squarely the whole gamut of race relations, particularly such crucial in-plant problems as promotions, apprenticeship training, and job classification.

It is thus hoped that these Human Relations Institutes would provide the labor movement not only with a cadre of leaders trained in handling human relations problems and techniques, but also contribute significantly to the quality and quantity of labor education in the South.

2. Preparation of Case Studies on Handling of Minority Problems:

These studies would serve as the core of the materials to be used for instructional purposes in the Human Relations Institutes. The studies should be varied, and pertain to actual problems and situations, whether they have been handled well or badly. They should include problems which arose in the plant, union, or in the community, as, for instance, housing, transportation, school, etc. Furthermore, they should cover northern as well as southern communities.

It is on a plant and local level that problems of discrimination have to be met and studies on the local level will assist union leaders in developing effective approaches in their educational efforts.

Films depicting successful treatment of minority problems could be used in reaching into areas which cannot be gotten to through other

media because of distances and costs involved. Other materials, including pamphlets and discussion guides, may also be useful, provided they are keyed to workers' vocabulary, interest and to specific local situations.

The case studies would be useful, obviously, also in other labor education classes across the country, as well as presumably in adult education programs generally.

3. Training of Speakers:

The lack of competent speakers on civil rights problems and racial discrimination has been generally recognized as a very serious handicap in the development of union education programs. This lack is felt especially in the South, where the need is greatest and most urgent.

A few teacher training projects would quickly increase the supply of speakers and thus provide the basis for substantially enlarged consideration of the subject matter in labor education offerings.

Cost and Financing:

To implement this proposal the following cost factors have to be considered:

Cost of organization and promotion. - This includes the planning of the work, contact with appropriate affiliates of the labor movement, arrangements for program, faculty, class room, and other administrative details.

Cost of tuition. - Expenses for meals, travel and hotel, where necessary.

Loss of income.

Preparation of case studies.

Evaluation.

We fully expect unions and/or the people enrolled in classes to absorb the cost for tuition, room, board, travel, and loss of income. Outside support, however, will be needed to take care of the cost of organization , promotion, preparation of case studies, and evaluation. It is assumed that these expenditures will require support in the amount of $ 97,020 for a 3 year period. A breakdown of the budget estimates will be found on the next page.

Budget Estimate for Proposal on Civil Rights:	1 year
Salary of Project Director	$12,000
Secretary (half time)	$ 2,500
Social Security	$ 1,450
Travel	$ 5,000
Office supplies, telephone	$ 1,500
Preparation of case studies, plus duplicating expenses	$ 6,000
Contingency	$ 1,500
Scholarship Fund	$ 1,000*
Overhead	$ 6,190
Cost for one year	$37,140
Total cost for three years	$97,020 **

* While unions and/or individual students are expected, as a rule, to pay the full cost of tuition, personal expenses, and wage loss, the Scholarship Fund will enable us to allow for the meritorious attendance of some union officers where neither the union nor the student himself are able to participate in the program without outside help.

** Cost of $6,000 for preparation of case studies for one year only.

37140
37140
6150
309
6190

Rec'd 10/26/64

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October 23, 1964

Mr. Leslie Dunbar, Director of Research
Southern Regional Council, Inc., Room 201
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Leslie:

Enclosed is a copy of the memo on the Tuesday meeting. If you get into town early enough, perhaps you can come to our office, and we can go over the agenda for the meeting.

All good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Joe

Joseph Mire
Executive Director

JM:bw

Enclosure

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LABOR EDUCATION

SUITE 300
1755 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON 36, D. C.
232-2770 232-2771

October 22, 1964

MEMO TO: George Guernsey, Larry Rogin, Don Slaiman, Stanton Smith

FROM: Joseph Mire

This is to confirm our telephone conversation. We shall meet at Larry Rogin's room next Tuesday, October 27, 4:00 PM. Leslie Dunbar of the Southern Regional Council will be with us.

A copy of the tentative NILE proposal on Civil Rights is enclosed.

JM:bw

Enclosure

PROPOSAL ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Having played a very important part in the passage of the Civil Rights Act, the labor movement now faces the equally crucial task of assisting in the implementation of the Act itself. In particular, the provisions of Title VII, dealing with employment on a non-discriminatory basis, will affect labor most directly across the country, those who have previously pioneered in efforts to combat discrimination and prejudice, as well as those who have hung back or been in opposition. Whether the new Civil Rights Act will fulfill the hopes and expectations of minority groups will depend largely on the willingness of both labor and management to implement in good faith the spirit and the purposes of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

This responsibility presents the labor movement with a most serious challenge, since it no longer requires merely the genuine support of top leadership, but the willing and skillful cooperation of secondary union leadership, and in the final analysis, of rank-and-file members of unions. Among the latter, as might be expected, discriminatory attitudes are still common and have to be dealt with. Most serious obstacles are, however:

> a pathetic lack of knowledge and skills in dealing with human relations problems;

a shortage of effective tools, such as materials, films, and pamphlets adjusted to labor audiences; and

a lack of experienced speakers on minority problems.

Many business enterprises have initiated educational programs to acquaint their supervisory staff with the provisions of the new Civil Rights Act. These need to be supplemented by similar efforts of labor.

We therefore propose the following crash program:

1. Human Relations Institutes for Union Staff and Local Union Officers. Skill and knowledge in handling minority problems which may arise either in the plant or the union or the community are sadly lacking in many locals and councils of the labor movement. Errors in approach caused by insensitiveness to delicate human relations factors may prove very costly and in fact strengthen and harden prejudices and build new barriers rather than remove old ones.

   We therefore propose to hold – possibly jointly with the Southern Regional Council – a number of workshops which would deal with all aspects of human relations, minorities history and minority problems, timing and approach, use of skills, knowledge of organization and resources, legal and historic concepts, and the provisions of the new Civil Rights law. Presumably a full week's course will be required

to do an effective job. However, in order to facilitate recruitment - and possibly enhance efficiency - it is suggested that initially a three-day institute be held, with the understanding that the same group would be brought back for the second three-day institute after an interval of about a month.

It is hoped that a few such Human Relations Institutes - perhaps five or six - would provide the labor movement quickly with a cadre of leaders trained in handling human relations problems and techniques.

2. Preparation of Case Studies on Handling of Minority Problems.

These studies would serve as the core of the materials to be used for instructional purposes in the Human Relations Institutes. The studies should be varied, and pertain to actual problems and situations, whether they have been handled well or badly. They should include problems which arose in the plant, union, or in the community, as, for instance, housing, transportation, school, etc. Furthermore, they should cover northern as well as southern communities.

The case studies would be useful, obviously, also in other labor education classes across the country, as well as presumably in adult education programs generally.

3. Training of Speakers.

The lack of competent speakers on civil rights problems and racial discrimination has been generally recognized as a very serious

handicap in the development of union education programs. This lack is felt especially in the South, where the need is greatest and most urgent.

A few teacher training projects would quickly increase the supply of speakers and thus provide the basis for substantially enlarged consideration of the subject matter in labor education offerings.

File: Labor - Nat'l Institute of Labor Education - "Nile"

October 5, 1964

Mr. Joseph Mire
Executive Director
National Institute of Labor Education
1755 Massachusetts Avenue
Suite 300
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Mire:

I have no plan for being in Washington. I am leaving tomorrow for New York where I will be in and out for the rest of the week, attending the NAIRO convention a good part of the time. Is it possible you will at this meeting? If so, maybe you could look for me.

We would be delighted to have you come by here. I shall be in all of next week, except for the afternoon of the 16th, and even then could work out something.

In the meantime, you might ask Don Slaiman to show you the correspondence I had with the Ford Foundation, of which he has copies. This is not the same thing you were talking about, but it will show you that we already have the same general interest.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

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October 2, 1964

Mr. Leslie Dunbar, Director of Research
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

I would like an early opportunity to discuss with you the enclosed proposal on Civil Rights. Harold Fleming saw it, and felt it was certainly worthwhile trying. He also promised the support of his Commission. Don Slaiman expressed himself similarly. It seemed to us that the Southern Regional Council might be a natural to sponsor such a program, either on its own, or jointly with NILE if you wish.

Are you, by any chance, planning to be in Washington any time soon? If not, I might plan to see you in Atlanta, although I couldn't do so until the second half of week after next. I might then combine a visit to Atlanta with a trip to New Orleans.

May I hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

Joe

Joseph Mire
Executive Director

JM:bw

Enclosure

LEADERSHIP TRAINING FOR DISADVANTAGED UNIONISTS

This is a proposal to help educationally and culturally disadvantaged unionists, be they rank-and-filers, union officers, or full-time staff members, to improve their knowledge and skills for the operation of an effective, civic-minded union, and thereby also enable them to play a constructive part in the solution of community problems.

Leaders develop themselves by making use of available experiences. This program would provide mainly educational services which persons drawn primarily from minority groups could use to expand their knowledge and skills in the directions needed. The subjects taught could include a range from reading techniques (both elementary and advanced) to small and mass group behavior as well as the more standard sessions covering the philosophy and operation of both unions and American society.

This could be done in cities where there is a cluster of unions composed largely of educationally deprived members and officers and where teachers are available, such as Atlanta, Winston-Salem, Houston, New Orleans, Little Rock, etc.

Sixty hours of classroom time would be scheduled, plus at least six hours of individual conferences or interviews.

Permanent activity along these lines would be a major goal. We shall attempt to set up machinery to continue the work after the grant expires.

Reasons for the Project:

The slower pace of economic and human advancement in the South is a drag on the whole country. The problem has to be attacked on several levels, including economic and educational development. This attempt to help disadvantaged unionists would be a natural part of the overall effort to erase

poverty and to make the labor movement a vital force in the implementation of the new Civil Rights Act.

The great discrepancies between school years completed by white and Negroes respectively are well established fact, borne out by investigations conducted by the Department of Commerce Bureau of the Census. In addition, further educational opportunities have been severely restricted for these people, as for many poor whites, by the simple fact of their poverty.

They have also been cut off by the habits of segregation from contact with other sections of the labor movement locally, and from other groups. The social changes now taking place require that they learn to take a responsible place in the community.

If leadership training programs are not set up for them by the National Institute of Labor Education, there may not be any at all. Unlike the large, northern-based unions, such as the United Auto Workers and the United Steel Workers, the unions to which these people belong do not as a rule operate permanent educational programs, nor do they as a rule have the resources to do so. Furthermore, while there are now over 20 universities in this country maintaining all-year-round educational service to labor groups, none of them is located in the South. There is, therefore, simply no place today where southern unionists could acquire the knowledge and the training needed for the responsible exercise of their rights and duties.

<u>What we hope to achieve:</u>

Many of the benefits of the program proposed here, as with most education, would be intangible or untraceable. Some of the advantages to students, as well as to their communities, are clear, however.

The individuals will experience the personal growth which education yields,

and they will also be increasing their capacities for such growth because of the nature of the educational program and the learning - and human relations skills - taught. Those showing significant capacities for learning and/or leadership may be recommended for further education and training to appropriate union or educational institutions.

Industry would gain through a more productive work force and a more orderly relationship which could be expected from more capable, responsible leaders. This, in turn, should increase the odds for public peace, because of the increased ability to prevent extreme action.

The development of skilled, independent minority group leadership will help the communities concerned in many respects. The quality of community life might be improved by directing the energies of an important group into more constructive channels. Labor representation in community organizations could become a constructive "idea" force, rather than mere window dressing, as is the case in so many places today. There should be, for instance, easier access to union leadership for local, state, and federal agencies administering school systems, job training - and poverty programs. The desegregation process may become smoother with the help of Negro leaders trained in dealing with problems of minority groups, whether they arise on the job, in the plant, or in the community.

Unions with predominant representation of minority groups include the following: Longshoremen; State, County and Municipal Employees; Woodworkers; Tobacco Workers; Redcarriers; Oil, Chemical Workers; Furniture Workers; Rubber Workers; and Paper Workers.

Conduct of Project:

Three or four groups of 20 each would be recruited in each of four cities,

perhaps including one in the North. The national project director would set up an advisory committee in each city to help in recruiting, securing physical arrangements and the defining of very specific educational needs. The project director would also seek the advice and cooperation of appropriate national union leadership and of the AFL-CIO Education Department.

Subjects taught might vary somewhat from place to place, depending on the needs of those selected to attend. For example, there are leaders with serviceable social and verbal skills whose reading abilities are negligible. It is conceivable that some remedial reading work might be necessary for them.

In any case, reading and study skills would be a part of each group's program, as well as advice on what to read and why. Part of the time set aside for individual conferences would be devoted to developing a reading program tailored to each individual's needs.

Other subjects might include the elements of local, state, and federal government and political processes; the economics of industry in the area; collective bargaining techniques; social problems; community power structure; union history, structure, operation and goals; how to listen well and to structure a good speech; how to plan work and problem-solving techniques; psychology of small and mass groups; and American political philosophies and issues.

Teachers would be hired locally and would be selected with an eye to their ability to communicate effectively with these students, as well as knowledge of the subject to be taught. They might be drawn from universities, unions, or other adult education agencies. Methods of teaching would be appropriate to the students and subject matter. Emphasis would be on discus-

sion, including discussion of reading assignments.

Overall administration would be the task of the national project director, who would also be responsible for developing an evaluation plan. Such a plan might include observation of classes by professional teachers of adults and by educational and other leaders of the unions involved; questionnaires to students and others; interviews of teachers, students, union associates of students, community associates of students, and even members of student families.

Costs and Financing:

To implement this proposal, the following cost factors have to be considered:

1. The cost of initial development. This includes the planning of the work and performance of the necessary administrative tasks such as promotion and contacts with national and local union officers and educational authorities.
2. Expenses connected with the conduct of the education programs (Instructional costs).
3. Evaluation.

We expect the unions involved and the people enrolled in the classes to take care of most of the instructional costs, which undoubtedly will constitute the major portion of the total costs (Item 2. above). Funds for Items 1. and 3. will be needed from outside sources, if the program is to be realized. The cost estimate is enclosed.

The National Institute of Labor Education respectfully requests a grant of $36,000 for the development, administration, and evaluation of this program.

BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR PROPOSAL ON

"LEADERSHIP TRAINING FOR DISADVANTAGED UNIONISTS"

Salary of Project Director-	$12,000 to $15,000
Secretary (half time)-	$ 2,500
Social Security & Employee Benefits-	$1,700 to $ 2,000
Travel-	$ 5,000
Office Supplies, Telephone & Office Equipment-	$ 1,500
Contingency-	$ 1,000
Scholarship Fund*-	$ 3,000
Overhead-	$ 6,000
	$36,000

* While unions and the individuals involved will be expected in most cases to defray the costs of materials and instruction, this fund will enable us to help in meritorious cases where neither the union nor the individual student is able to participate in the program without outside help.

Recd 1/20/65

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JAMES E. WOLFE

January 18, 1965

Mr. Leslie Dunbar, Director of Research
Southern Regional Council, Inc., Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Leslie:

This is to confirm the arrangements between you and George Guernsey, that you will be teaching at our Southern Staff Institute some four hours, for which you will be reimbursed by the University of Texas at the rate of $25 per hour. Your travel and living expenses at Austin will be paid directly by NILE.

Your cooperation is much appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Joe

Joseph Mire
Executive Director

JM:bw
cc: George Guernsey

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LABOR EDUCATION

From the desk of

Rec'd 1/21/65

Joseph Mire

PA
VJ
LE
SW. file

SUMMARY REPORT ON NILE

National Institute of Labor Education
1755 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

January, 1965

National Institute of Labor Education
1755 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

SUMMARY REPORT ON NILE

I. Current Projects

A. Southern Staff Institute

The second Southern Staff Institute will be held January 31, 1965, to February 26, 1965, at Austin, Texas, in cooperation with the University of Texas. Like the first Institute, held in 1963 at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, it will be open only to full-time staff of unions assigned to work in the South. The curriculum for the Institute includes discussion of labor law, organizing and bargaining problems, and effective communications, as well as a broad consideration of social, political and economic problems of the South, including civil rights. The faculty is drawn from both unions and universities. George Guernsey and Joe Mire function as co-directors for the Institute, which is also receiving significant assistance from the Civil Rights Department of the AFL-CIO.

The following unions have indicated interest in registering students with the Institute: Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Automobile Workers; Carpenters; Chemical Workers; Clothing Workers; Communications Workers; Electrical Workers (IBEW); Hodcarriers; Iron Workers; Locomotive, Firemen and Enginemen; Machinists; Oil, Chemical Workers; Packinghouse Workers; Papermakers; Photo-Engravers; Retail Clerks; Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Workers; Seafarers; State, County and Municipal Employees; Steelworkers. Between 20 to 25 students will be in attendance.

Professor Ron Donovan (Cornell University) has prepared an evaluation report on the very successful North Carolina Institute and copies are available from NILE headquarters.

Funds have been secured to hold a third Southern Staff Institute either in the fall of 1965 or the spring of 1966.

B. Program for Educationally Disadvantaged Unionists

NILE is sponsoring a program to help educationally and culturally disadvantaged unionists, be they rank-and-filers, union officers, or full-time staff members, to improve their knowledge and skills for the operation of an effective, civic-minded union, and for constructive participation in the solution of community problems.

This program will provide mainly educational services which persons drawn primarily from minority groups could use to expand their knowledge and skills in the directions needed. The subjects taught could include a range from reading techniques (both elementary and advanced) to small and mass group behavior, as well as the more standard sessions covering the philosophy and operation of both unions and American society.

Initially unions located in Atlanta and Savannah, Georgia, and Charleston, South Carolina, will be selected for participation in the program. Unions to be involved will, hopefully, include the following: Longshoremen; State, County and Municipal Employees; Woodworkers; Carpenters; Tobacco Workers; Hodcarriers; Oil, Chemical Workers; Furniture Workers; Rubber Workers; and Papermakers.

We expect the program to accomplish as a minimum the following: personal growth of individual students; improved efficiency on all levels of union-employer and rank-and-file-union leadership relations; improvement of quality of community life.

The program is a pilot project and if successful will be extended into other geographical areas.

C. Youth Employment Program

On request of the labor members of the President's Committee on Youth Employment, and in close cooperation with U.S. Government agencies, NILE has been conducting a program for underemployed or unemployed youth. Its major purpose is to supplement the various efforts of government agencies in the field through union-initiated, union-sponsored, and perhaps also union-conducted demonstration projects which include pre-apprenticeship training, apprenticeship training, institutional and on-the-job training for semi-skilled occupations.

A large portion of those involved in the NILE-Youth Employment Program are school dropouts belonging to minority groups. Currently the status of the Youth Employment Program is as follows:

Operational Projects:

Carpenters Program in the District of Columbia, now involving 52 trainees;

Painters Program in Newark, New Jersey, now operating with 28 boys. This program has received favorable publicity in Newark papers, as well as in the NEW YORK TIMES. It has also been praised on television by Governor Hughes of New Jersey;

Mattatuck Manufacturing Company, Mattatuck, New Jersey, involving 22 boys to become tool maker apprentices in a program initiated jointly with the UAW;

Truck Mechanics Program, Washington, D.C., involving 25 disadvantaged youths to become truck mechanic apprentices in a program initiated jointly with the Machinists union.

Approved and Recommended for Funding:

Wire Novelty Company, Shelton, Connecticut, involving 10 boys to become tool maker apprentices under a program initiated jointly with the Steelworkers union;

Ansonia Manufacturing Company, Ansonia, Connecticut, involving 15 youngsters to become apprentice screw machine operators and set-up men in a program initiated jointly with the Steelworkers union.

Pending Applications for Approval and Funding:

Bricklayers in Norwalk and Bridgeport, Connecticut, involving approximately 35 disadvantaged youth;

Millmen, Cincinnati, Ohio, involving 20 boys;

Carpenters, Norwalk, Connecticut, involving 18 youth.

Pending Project Contacts:

Marine Engineers, Baltimore, Maryland, involving some 200 youngsters (a backlog of some 1500 openings and a demand for 700 a year). Here, we are actually called upon to set up an entirely new, full-fledged apprenticeship program;

Bakery Workers, Long Island City, New York - 50 trainees;

IAM Truck Mechanics, Baltimore, Maryland – No decision yet on number of trainees;

IAM Truck Mechanics, Boston, Massachusetts – Between 15 and 20 youth;

Carpenters, Flint and Midland, Michigan – To set up a new apprenticeship program to train 35 youth;

Rome-New York Division of Pettibone-Mulliken Corporation, and IAM – To train 25 boys to be apprentice machinists and welders;

Terry Turbine Company and IUE, Hartford, Connecticut – To set up an apprenticeship program to train 12 youth to be machinists;

IAM and Teamsters, Cincinnati, Ohio, jointly to sponsor a program to train 15 youth to be truck mechanics;

The Tri-State District Council of Ohio, Kentucky and West Virginia – To train 30 youth to become carpenter apprentices;

Bricklayers in the same general area of Ashland, Kentucky, covering parts of West Virginia and Ohio – To set up a new apprenticeship program to train 30 youth;

IAM in Utica, New York – To set up a new apprenticeship program to train 25 youth to become auto mechanics.

D. Mental Health Program

After preliminary research and exploration extending over a period of two years, NILE initiated a substantial effort to foster mental health activities within labor organizations. Current activities include the following:

1. Assistance to and coordination of labor-sponsored mental health programs;

2. Assistance to labor in formulating policy guidelines on mental health issues;

3. Dissemination of information within the professional community on mental health problems of low income groups;

4. Preparation of monographs on mental health issues, e.g., "Issues in the New National Mental Health Program Relating to Labor and Low Income Groups"; "New Approaches to Mental Health Treatment for Labor and Low Income Groups"; "The Indigenous Nonprofessional - A Strategy of Change in Community Action and Community Mental Health Programs"; also several bulletins on current mental health issues of interest to labor.

   Copies of bulletins and monographs may be obtained without cost from NILE headquarters.

5. Providing - through conferences and correspondence - a forum for the exchange of views among labor, government and professionals on mental health problems indigenous to labor groups.

II. Program Proposals Now Pending with Foundations or Government

A. Proposal for Experimentation with Union-Sponsored Youth Service Programs

NILE has pending a proposal (a) for the conduct of pilot projects to research into the problems and conditions which enhance or hinder the full, intelligent, and responsible participation of labor in community affairs, and (b) the experimentation with approaches and techniques to improve the quantity and quality of such participation. The core of unions to participate in this program will be those with substantial membership in the low income groups, and every effort will be made throughout the experimental project to involve workers as active participants in the program, providing thus both direct and indirect opportunities for the acquisition of skills leading to self-reliance and self-help.

Initially this project will concentrate on an exploration of how to involve labor constructively in school problems, primarily those which deal with preparation for an occupational career. It is in this area that labor, because of its intimate knowledge of the requirements of industry and the trades, can play an immensely significant role in shaping the high school curriculum, pressing for vocational guidance for all students, and establish counseling services for those who dropped out of school or those who may need help in order to stay in school until graduation.

Three distinctly separate avenues might be pursued, namely, (1) the use of informational surveys, (2) experimental action programs, and (3) education and training for community action.

B. Civil Rights

NILE plans to sponsor a three-year program of education, including:

one-week human relations institutes for union staff and local union officers;

preparation of case studies on handling of minority problems; and

training of speakers on civil rights problems.

The major goal of these projects will be to assist the labor movement in the effective implementation of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and in dealing with other problems of discrimination, whether they arise in a plant, union, or community.

III. Programs for Which Funds are Being Sought

A. Long-Term Study Institutes

NILE has developed a proposal for multi-university long-term (two- to four-year) non-residential study institutes in metropolitan areas. The program will provide for instruction of three to six hours per week for a period of 32 to 36 weeks annually. It will be designed for either full-time staff, or local union officers, or rank-and-file members. Subject matters will be those taken from the fields of the Social Sciences, the Humanities, and skill training. Details of the curriculum and other matters have been hammered out in several meetings of union and university labor educators.

B. Technological Change

A program proposal prepared by Professor William Faunce of Michigan State University provides for experimental projects in the field of automation, including recommendations for research, preparation of materials, educational conferences, and a film. The subjects cover the whole gamut of problems faced by unions, at every level, in the fields of automation and technological change.

C. Urbanization

This proposal has been developed by Carl Westman, then on leave from the UAW, and serving as Urban Fellow at Rutgers University. The

proposal aims at increasing trade union participation in solving the many-sided problems besetting the nation's cities. On the agenda for the project is research into problems of urban life, a determination of the nature of labor's role and responsibilities, preparation of materials, and the conduct of combined action/research projects.

IV. A Few Previous Notable NILE Programs

A. During 1960 and 1961, NILE, with the assistance of a foundation grant, sponsored a research study on Ethics and Moral Standards. It resulted in a detailed report on opinions and teaching on the subject matter in the labor movement, and in a manual titled "Teaching Ethics in Labor Education." Copies of the teaching manual are available from NILE. Both research and publication are the work of Professor Wayne Leys of Roosevelt University and Professor Peter Senn of Wright Junior College.

B. In line with its major objectives of initiating and stimulating important programs in labor education, NILE supported a research study on Pre-Retirement Education, prepared by Professor Leonard Breen of Purdue University. Subsequently, with the assistance of a government grant, NILE sponsored a two-day conference of subject-matter specialists and labor educators for the purpose of defining and designing the precise nature and scope of a pre-retirement program within labor education.

C. During 1960 and 1961, NILE developed, on behalf of the then ICA, a recomendation for pilot projects for the residential training of union leaders from foreign countries. NILE also prepared a set of materials and bibliographies for use in such training institutes, as well as by ICA missions in foreign countries. The program was directed by Emil Starr, formerly ACWA.

D. During 1961 and 1962, NILE sponsored a total of five residential study institutes, at the Universities of California (Berkeley), Michigan State (East Lansing), Michigan University/Wayne State (Ann Arbor), and Cornell University (Ithaca). The institutes ran for a period of ten weeks, and included a high proportion of full-time union staff. The curriculum consisted of four courses, namely, Economics, Political Science, Sociology and Psychology, and Trade Union History and Philosophy. An evaluation of the institutes has been prepared by Professor Goodwin Watson, formerly of Columbia University, and copies are available from NILE.

E. For the past five years NILE has sponsored a Seminar on Comparative Labor Movements, which has engaged in a continuing study of the differences between the forms and concepts of trade unionism in the United States and Europe, on the one hand, and in the developing countries of Asia, Africa and South America, on the other. A collection of papers prepared for the seminar has been published by Northwestern University under the title "National Labor Movements in the Postwar World."

F. NILE has served as a forum for the exchange of views and experiences, and discussions of important problems in labor education at two nationwide conferences held in 1959 and 1960. The first conference centered around labor's public responsibility. Eleven papers were presented at this conference, exploring labor's public responsibility in collective bargaining, internal union policies, and public affairs.

The second conference dealt with challenges to labor education in the sixties, and focused on problems of urbanization, technological change, and labor leadership problems. Papers for both conferences were subsequently published, and made available to all interested persons.

January, 1965

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VIA AIR MAIL

February 9, 1965

Mr. Joseph Mire
Executive Director
National Institute of Labor Education
1755 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Joe:

This confirms our recent telephone conversation.

The Southern Regional Council would be pleased to join with the National Institute of Labor Education in sponsorship of a three-year program of human relations education within the labor movement.

As I said to you before, our participation is subject to two general conditions.

1) We believe that in order to be a success, the program must have the strong and active support of the AFL-CIO and, desirably, leading national unions. From the conversations we have had with Don Slaiman, Larry Rogin, George Guernsey, and Al Kehrer we are confident that fund raising would be greatly strengthened if our appeals could include a letter of endorsement from Mr. Meany, in which he would indicate the interest of the AFL-CIO and also indicate that the AFL-CIO would urge the national unions to support strongly the program by, among other ways, urging

their locals to send members to the planned institutes as delegates. We believe that this kind of support from the AFL-CIO would not only be very helpful in fund raising, but would be most essential to the success of the program.

2) We are troubled about the availability of a competent person to direct the program. We are most reluctant to find ourselves with a funded program for which we cannot secure the right kind of staff. In discussions, it has frequently been said that the program director should be someone with a labor background, familiar with the South, and experienced in education. We do not know of any available person who has all three of these qualifications. We believe, therefore, that the qualifications will have to be modified somewhat. On your assurance to me that there are qualified people available, we are willing to go ahead. We do think, however, that we should be actively canvassing the prospects.

We would hope also that the program could be kept flexible enough to include in it other ideas for projects that may develop. Specifically, we have always believed that the project you have already underway, Leadership Training for Disadvantaged Unionists, could be integrated into this program.

Your draft proposal dated November 2, 1964, seems to us generally satisfactory. We have the following suggestions.

1) We think the title should be changed to indicate that this is a proposal for human relations education within the labor movement.

2) Please delete, on page 1, quotation of me.

3) We question whether, on page 5, we should be specific at this time about the duration of the institutes. Could we not simply indicate several possible alternatives, and not pin ourselves down to having three-day or full-week sessions?

4) Also on page 5, I would suggest deleting the word "notoriously" in the next to the last line.

Paul Anthony, our director of field activities will be in Washington February 11-12 for a meeting of the Southern Interagency Conference. I am asking Paul to call you when he arrives, in the hope that you and he will be able to discuss this. I would particularly like for Paul to go over with you the proposed budget; generally, it seems all right. At the same time, you and Paul can discuss plans for the handling of fund requests. If you wish, Don Slaiman might join the discussion.

With all best wishes, and I am sorry, sorry, sorry, we have not moved on this as fast as you would have liked.

Sincerely,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:nm

cc: Messrs,
Don Slaiman
Al Kehrer
George Guernsey

February 22, 1965

Mr. Joseph Mire
Executive Director
National Institute of Labor Education
1735 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington 36, D. C.

Dear Joe:

Expenses on my trip to Austin were as follows:

Airplane	$126.11	(receipt attached)
Hotel	17.98	(receipt attached)
Airport transportation	6.00	
Meals (one dinner, one breakfast not included on hotel bill)	5.00	
TOTAL	$155.09	

Please have the check for these expenses made out to the Southern Regional Council.

I enjoyed this affair. It is a good group.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:slw
Enclosures

February 23, 1965

Mr. Joseph Mire
Executive Director
National Institute of Labor Education
1755 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington 36, D. C.

Dear Joe:

I was glad to have your letter of February 12. Since then, I have also had a chance to discuss the program again with Don Slaiman. I believe he understands the SRC point of view about it, and I imagine that he may have got -- as I certainly did -- a stronger sense of its potential great value from some of the discussions which took place at his meeting here in Atlanta. Let's move ahead.

I impressed on Don that SRC's interest in being a co-sponsor of the project was nil unless the project was strongly wanted and would have the strong support of AFL-CIO. To put it differently, we do not care to offer a service; we'll work as hard and as well as we can and know how to provide a service that AFL-CIO wants.

I am, therefore, a little dubious about the wisdom of point #1 in your "memo to files" of February 12. Assuming this will work out satisfactorily, we are ready to proceed.

To take up the other points in that memo, #2 and #3 are fine. Even though NILE will be the applicant, I hope that you will keep me informed as to whom you are considering sending the proposal. Also, we may have a suggestion or two.

Points #4, 5, and 6 are good. As to point #7, Paul and I both, after re-consideration, think the director's salary should not exceed $12,000; otherwise, we get into bad trouble on salary scale.

Your suggested title is all right with us.

May I make a couple other suggestions on the proposal's text?

On page 4, last line, word as follows: "We propose to hold a number of workshops, each of approximately one week's duration, which etc."

On page 5, delete first two sentences of second paragraph, and begin paragraph with "In addition to the acquisition, etc."

On page 8, word first item "Cost of administration -- This includes staff, program planning, contact with etc."

Word fourth item, "Preparation of case studies and other materials."

Also on page 8, last paragraph, second sentence: "...take care of the cost of administration, preparation of case studies and other materials, and evaluation."

All best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:slw

cc: Messrs. Don Slaiman
Larry Rogin
E. T. Kehrer
George Guernsey

Rec'd 2/15/65

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LABOR EDUCATION

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GUS TYLER
JAMES E. WOLFE

February 12, 1965

Mr. Leslie Dunbar, Director of Research
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Les:

This is in reply to your letter of February 9. May I first assure you that I fully appreciate and sympathize with your desire and need to move cautiously. We are dealing here with uncharted territory, and any serious error could presumably set us back for quite some time.

Paul Anthony came in this morning. We explored at length the various problems attaching to our proposal, and reached some tentative conclusions (see enclosure), which he will no doubt discuss with you. We shall re-write our proposal as soon as we hear from you.

As for the title, I am not wedded to "Civil Rights Proposal". Your recommended title is somewhat long. Could we compromise on "Proposal on Human Relations Education"?

We shall delete your name on Page 1, and re-write the paragraph on Page 5 referring to the length of the Institute, to give us more freedom. Finally, we are changing "notoriously" to "noticeably", which it should have been in the first place.

I was very pleased to meet Paul Anthony, and look forward to working with him and you on this project, and possibly others.

All good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Joe

Joseph Mire
Executive Director

JM:bw

Enclosure

MEMO TO FILES

February 12, 1965

FROM: J. Mire

RE: Meeting with Paul Anthony of the Southern Regional Council

Discussed our proposal on Civil Rights, and reached the following tentative conclusions:

1. We shall seek a letter of endorsement from President Meany. If there are any difficulties about it, we shall seek a letter from Don Slaiman as Chairman of the Civil Rights Department.

2. We agreed that the Staff Director for the program is likely to be the key to its success or failure, and that we should start immediately to actively canvass prospects, without however delaying our application to foundations.

3. The program should be sponsored jointly by SRC and NILE. Because most of the foundations which might be interested in this proposal are already giving to the SRC for one project or another, it will presumably be preferable to have NILE function as the grant applicant and then in turn make a grant to SRC. In the latter case, SRC will, however, assist NILE in contacts with foundations.

4. The project will presumably locate at Southern Regional Council headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia.

5. NILE's responsibilities may include:

   assuring labor participation;

   liaison in D.C. to labor, and if necessary, government;

   advising on education programs, teachers, materials, methods; and

   responsibility for case studies.

6. Overhead will be shared by SRC and NILE on some basis yet to be determined.

7. The budget will be revised to increase salary for the Project Director, to change the Secretary to Secretary/Research Assistant, include rent ($1,200) and an item of about $1,500 for an Advisory Committee which it is anticipated will have some six to eight members, and hold two meetings a year.

JM:bw

2 - CR Act '64

3 - Political power
out of reach
responsive

1 - Great change
who's in charge?
Talmadge
Vandiver
county program - ?
Appalachian roads
hospitals

4 - labor?
history
last 10 years (Texas
Tennessee
own loss
not to make you angry -
Hit you
renounce // lab-weak
legislation

5 - private gov'n - ferment

Element - what? - all before -
first time, but strong -
shamefaced - butter-bean -
labor, KKK - respect -
only South - work out problem
from within - make it
beef

DRAFT
11/2/64

PROPOSAL ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Having played a very important part in the passage of the Civil Rights Act, the labor movement now faces the equally crucial task of assisting in the implementation of the Act itself. In particular, the provisions of Title VII, dealing with employment on a non-discriminatory basis, will affect labor most directly across the country, those who have previously pioneered in efforts to combat discrimination and prejudice, as well as those who have hung back or been in opposition.

This responsibility presents the labor movement with a most serious challenge, since it no longer requires merely the genuine support of top leadership, but the willing and skillful cooperation of secondary union leadership, and in the final analysis, of rank-and-file members of unions. Among the latter, as might be expected, discriminatory attitudes are still not uncommon, and have to be dealt with. Leslie Dunbar, the Director of the Southern Regional Council, recently said "There is a desperate need to bridge the division between the Civil Rights movement and the rank and file of organized labor."

Soon after the passage of the Civil Rights Act, the AFL-CIO engaged in a major effort to assist in its implementation. The first step was the adoption of a five-point program by the Executive Council in early August, 1964. It called for the education of union members, and other citizens, on the rights and obligations of the Civil Rights Act; a broadening of the

work of the AFL-CIO Community Task Force aiming at achievement of integration of schools, public facilities, and public accommodations; efforts toward the voluntary compliance with fair employment practices (Title VII); adequate funds for vigorous administration of the Act; and, finally research into further legislative needs in the field of civil rights. In adopting this resolution, the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO acknowledged that discrimination within trade unions presented a continuous problem, on the national as well as the local level.

The next step involved the summoning of a national trade union conference for September 2, 1964, in the District of Columbia. It was attended by some 300 delegates from international unions and state and local bodies. At this meeting President Meany outlined the following grass roots program:

1. Each National and International union should
   a) assign one officer to the task of developing an effective equal employment opportunity program, including non-discriminatory clauses in collective bargaining agreements; and
   b) assign a competent staff person to assist central labor bodies in developing an effective community campaign on civil rights - in cooperation with the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Department.
2. Each central labor body should set up a committee on human rights or civil rights.

3. Assistance to non-union workers in filing complaints against discriminatory practices.

4. Sponsorship of regional area conferences to further discuss - and plan - programs on the implementation of the Civil Rights Law.

The third step pertained to the production of a series of pamphlets and leaflets on the Civil Rights Act such as:

a leaflet titled "Civil Rights: Fact or Fiction," of which some three million copies were distributed;

a 22-page pocket size question and answer booklet titled "Equal Rights for All";

copies of the civil rights statement adopted by the AFL-CIO Council in August, 1964;

a catalogue of films on civil rights prepared by the education department of the AFL-CIO;

a manual on civil rights providing details on the Leadership conference on civil rights and other pertinent information; and

a brochure detailing the various provisions of the Civil Rights Act.

The above is ample evidence - and testimony - of the very serious interest and determination of the American labor movement to join with other groups in an all out effort to assure full compliance with the Civil Rights Act, and to eliminate all vestiges of racial discrimination.

Yet these efforts, impressive as they may seem if compared to the past, still leave many needs unmet. Most union staff and officers lack knowledge as well as skills to deal with minority problems. Errors in approach caused by insensitiveness to delicate human relations factors

may prove very costly, and in fact strengthen and harden prejudices and build new barriers rather than remove old ones. Local union officers badly need assistance in developing effective tools for dealing with racial and religious prejudices. They need to know about habits of behavior, and how they can be changed, and they need to know how they can involve workers in practices of human relations. While union staff in the South has been increasingly involved in civil rights matters, hardly a beginning has been made to train local union officers for their very difficult responsibilities.

Moreover, in order to have lasting impact, an educational program will have to address itself to more than merely the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and come to grips with the whole impact of civil rights on unions, local communities, and the nation itself. The time is ripe, and opportunities greater than ever. Programs which only a year ago may have seemed like mere wishful thinking and dreaming, have suddenly moved into the realm of actual possibility.

What is Proposed:

The National Institute of Labor Education jointly with the Southern Regional Council, propose to undertake the following three-year program of education in the South:

1. Human Relations Institutes for union staff and local union officers:

We propose to hold a number of workshops, which would deal with

each
5 approximately
one week duration

all aspects of human relations, minority history and minority problems; timing and approach; use of skills; knowledge of organization and resources; legal and historic concepts; and the new provisions of the Civil Rights Law. For years we have been training policemen, social workers, and teachers in human relations. These programs and experiences may suggest useful patterns for developing practical educational programs for union officers.

Presumably a full week's course will be required to do an effective job. However, in order to facilitate recruitment - and possibly enhance efficiency - it is suggested that initially a three-day institute be held, with the understanding that the same group would be brought back for a second three-day institute after an interval of about a month. In addition to the acquisition of knowledge and skills, these institutes will provide white and Negro trade unionists with valuable opportunities for social and recreational contacts. Few people can fail to grow when they experience friendships and pleasant associations across racial and religious lines. As a further consequence one may confidently expect that these institutes will aid significantly in promoting the traditional southern summer schools which have been held annually. They will also, we hope, improve Negro representation in these and other educational activities of the labor movement. In the past Negroes have been notoriously under-represented in labor education activities, either because of uncertainties as to just how welcome they would be,

or because in the past there has been a reluctance to face squarely the whole gamut of race relations, particularly such crucial in-plant problems as promotions, apprenticeship training, and job classification.

It is thus hoped that these Human Relations Institutes would provide the labor movement not only with a cadre of leaders trained in handling human relations problems and techniques, but also contribute significantly to the quality and quantity of labor education in the South.

2. Preparation of Case Studies on Handling of Minority Problems:

These studies would serve as the core of the materials to be used for instructional purposes in the Human Relations Institutes. The studies should be varied, and pertain to actual problems and situations, whether they have been handled well or badly. They should include problems which arose in the plant, union, or in the community, as, for instance, housing, transportation, school, etc. Furthermore, they should cover northern as well as southern communities.

It is on a plant and local level that problems of discrimination have to be met and studies on the local level will assist union leaders in developing effective approaches in their educational efforts.

Films depicting successful treatment of minority problems could be used in reaching into areas which cannot be gotten to through other

media because of distances and costs involved. Other materials, including pamphlets and discussion guides, may also be useful, provided they are keyed to workers' vocabulary, interest and to specific local situations.

The case studies would be useful, obviously, also in other labor education classes across the country, as well as presumably in adult education programs generally.

3. Training of Speakers:

The lack of competent speakers on civil rights problems and racial discrimination has been generally recognized as a very serious handicap in the development of union education programs. This lack is felt especially in the South, where the need is greatest and most urgent.

A few teacher training projects would quickly increase the supply of speakers and thus provide the basis for substantially enlarged consideration of the subject matter in labor education offerings.

Cost and Financing:

To implement this proposal the following cost factors have to be considered:

Cost of ~~organization and promotion~~ administration. - This includes the staff planning of the work, contact with appropriate affiliates of the labor movement, arrangements for program, faculty, class room, and other administrative details.

Cost of tuition. - Expenses for meals, travel and hotel, where necessary.

Loss of income.

Preparation of case studies + other materials

Evaluation.

We fully expect unions and/or the people enrolled in classes to absorb the cost for tuition, room, board, travel, and loss of income. Outside support, however, will be needed to take care of the cost of ~~organization, promotion~~ administration, preparation of case studies + other materials and evaluation. It is assumed that these expenditures will require support in the amount of $ 97,020 for a three-year period. A breakdown of the budget estimates will be found on the next page.

Budget Estimate for Proposal on Civil Rights:		1 year	
Salary of Project Director (Maxwell)	(15 M)	$12,000	~~15,000~~
Secretary ~~(half time)~~ & Research Assistant		~~$ 2,500~~	5,500
~~Social Security~~ + Related Items Health + Welfare		$ 1,458	1,550
Travel		$ 5,000	
Rent		1,200	
Office supplies, telephone		$ 1,500	
Preparation of case studies, plus duplicating expenses (Ray Marshall or PCA)		$ 6,000	
Travel for Adv. Comm.		1,500	
Contingency		$ 1,500	
Scholarship Fund		$ 1,000*	
Overhead (10% to sa. agency)		$ 6,190	
Cost for one year		$37,140	
Total cost for three years		$97,020 **	

* While unions and/or individual students are expected, as a rule, to pay the full cost of tuition, personal expenses, and wage loss, the Scholarship Fund will enable us to allow for the meritorious attendance of some union officers where neither the union nor the student himself are able to participate in the program without outside help.

** Cost of $6,000 for preparation of case studies for one year only.

10,000.00 to [illegible]

Payment to adv. comm.

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February 24, 1965

Mr. Leslie Dunbar, Director of Research
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Les:

RHA 2/26/65

Travel Refund
Austin Texas

Enclosed is our check for $155.09 to reimburse you for your expenses in connection with our Southern Staff Institute. Your cooperation is much appreciated.

I had some discussions at Austin last week with Ray Marshall and some of our students from Tennessee and Louisiana. I am also meeting this week with the Stern Foundation. I shall keep you informed.

All good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Joe

Joseph Mire
Executive Director

JM:bw

Enclosure

File-Labor: NILE

PROPOSAL ON HUMAN RELATIONS EDUCATION

WITHIN LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

PROPOSAL ON HUMAN RELATIONS EDUCATION WITHIN LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

I. Introduction:

Having played a very important part in the passage of the Civil Rights Act, the labor movement now faces the equally crucial task of assisting in the implementation of the Act itself. In particular, the provisions of Title VII, dealing with employment on a non-discriminatory basis, will affect labor most directly across the country. This responsibility presents the labor movement with a most serious challenge, since it no longer requires merely the genuine support of top leadership, but the willing and skillful cooperation of secondary union leadership, and in the final analysis, of rank-and-file members of unions. Among the latter, as might be expected, discriminatory attitudes are still not uncommon, and have to be dealt with. There is a desperate need to build bridges between the Civil Rights movement and the rank and file of organized labor.

Soon after the passage of the Civil Rights Act, the AFL-CIO engaged in a major effort to assist in its implementation. The first step was the adoption of a five-point program by the Executive Council in early August, 1964. It called for the education of union members, and other citizens, on the rights and obligations of the Civil Rights Act; a broadening of the work of the AFL-CIO Community Task Force aiming at achievement of integration of schools, public facilities, and public accommodations; efforts toward the voluntary compliance with fair

employment practices (Title VII); adequate funds for vigorous administration of the Act; and, finally research into further legislative needs in the field of civil rights. In adopting this resolution, the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO acknowledged that discrimination within trade unions presented a continuous problem, on the national as well as the local level.

The next step involved the summoning of a national trade union conference for September 2, 1964, in the District of Columbia. It was attended by some 300 delegates from international unions and state and local bodies. At this meeting President Meany outlined the following grass roots program:

A. Each National and International Union should:

assign one officer to the task of developing an effective equal employment opportunity program, including non-discriminatory clauses in collective bargaining agreements; and

assign a competent staff person to assist central labor bodies in developing an effective community campaign on civil rights - in cooperation with the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Department.

B. Each Central Labor Body should set up a committee on human rights or civil rights.

C. Assistance to non-union workers in filing complaints against discriminatory practices.

D. Sponsorship of regional area conferences to further discuss - and plan - programs on the implementation of the Civil Rights Law.

The third step pertained to the production of a series of pamphlets and leaflets on the Civil Rights Act such as:

a leaflet titled "Civil Rights: Fact or Fiction" of which some three million copies were distributed;

a 22-page pocket size question and answer booklet titled "Equal Rights for All";

copies of the civil rights statement adopted by the AFL-CIO Council in August, 1964;

a catalogue of films on civil rights prepared by the education department of the AFL-CIO;

a manual on civil rights providing details on the Leadership conference on civil rights and other pertinent information; and

a brochure detailing the various provisions of the Civil Rights Act.

The above is ample evidence of the very serious interest and determination of the American labor movement to join with other groups in an all-out effort to assure full compliance with the Civil Rights Act, and to eliminate all vestiges of racial discrimination.

Yet these efforts, impressive as they may seem if compared to the past, still leave many needs unmet. Most union staff and officers lack knowledge as well as skills to deal with minority problems. Errors in approach caused by insensitiveness to delicate human relations factors may prove very costly, and in fact strengthen and harden prejudices and build new barriers rather than remove old ones. Local union officers badly need assistance in developing effective tools for dealing with racial and religious prejudices. They need to know about habits of behavior, and how they can be changed, and they need to know how they can involve workers in practices of human relations. While union staff in the South has been increasingly involved in civil rights matters, hardly a beginning has been made to train local union officers for their very difficult responsibilities.

Moreover, in order to have lasting impact, an educational program will have to address itself to more than merely the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and come to grips with the whole impact of civil rights on unions, local communities, and the nation itself. The time is ripe, and opportunities greater than ever. Programs which only a year ago may have seemed like mere wishful thinking and dreaming, have suddenly moved into the realm of possibility.

II. What is Proposed:

The National Institute of Labor Education jointly with the Southern Regional Council, proposes to undertake the following three-year program of education in the South:

A. Human Relations Institutes for Union Staff and Local Union Officers:

We propose to hold a number of workshops, each of approximately one-week's duration, which would deal with all aspects of human relations, minority history and minority problems; timing and approach; use of skills; knowledge of organization and resources; legal and historic concepts; and the new provisions of the Civil Rights Law.

In addition to the acquisition of knowledge and skills, these institutes will provide white and Negro trade unionists with valuable opportunities for social and recreational contacts. Few people can fail to grow when they experience friendships and pleasant associations across racial and religious lines. The institutes will also, it is hoped, improve Negro representation in other educational activities of the labor movement. In the past, Negroes have been noticeably under-represented in labor education activities, perhaps because they were uncertain as to just how welcome they would be. It is also possible

that some of them felt that unions were not ready, even in the context of educational activities, to face squarely the whole gamut of race relations, particularly such crucial in-plant problems as promotions, apprenticeship training, and job classification.

It is to be hoped that these Human Relations Institutes would provide the labor movement not only with a cadre of leaders trained in handling human relations problems and techniques, but also contribute significantly to the quality and quantity of labor education in the South. For years we have been training policemen, social workers, and teachers in human relations. These programs and experiences may suggest useful patterns for developing practical educational programs for union officers.

B. Preparation of Case Studies on Handling of Minority Problems:

It is on the plant and local level that problems of discrimination have to be met and studies on the local level will assist union leaders in developing effective approaches in their educational efforts. These studies would serve as the core of the materials to be used for instructional purposes in the Human Relations Institutes. The studies should be varied, and pertain to actual problems and situations, whether they have been handled well or badly. They should include problems which arose in the plant, union, or in the community, as, for instance, housing, transportation, school, etc. Furthermore, they should cover northern as well as southern communities.

Other materials, including pamphlets and discussion guides, may also be useful, provided they are keyed to workers' vocabulary, interest and to specific local situations.

The case studies would be useful, obviously, also in other labor education classes across the country, as well as presumably in adult education programs generally.

Also explored will be the production - and financing - of films, depicting successful treatment of minority problems. These would be useful in reaching into areas which can not be gotten to through other media because of distance and costs involved.

C. Training of Speakers:

The lack of competent speakers on civil rights problems and racial discrimination has been generally recognized as a very serious handicap in the development of union education programs. This lack is felt especially in the South, where the need is greatest and most urgent.

A few teacher training projects would quickly increase the supply of speakers on which labor organizations - or other interested groups - could draw, and thus provide the basis for substantially enlarged consideration of the subject matter in labor education offerings.

The speakers training institutes will focus, for recruitment purposes, primarily on the intermediate level of union leadership, though this will not preclude the attendance of other persons interested in the civil rights movement.

III. Conduct of Project:

The Southern Regional Council will be responsible for the implementation of this program. Headquarters for the project staff will be established in the offices of the SRC, and all staff will be administratively responsible to the Director of the SRC, which will also make available to the project staff its rich experience and skills in the area of race

relations. Selection and appointment of the Project Director will be by mutual agreement of both NILE and SRC. NILE's responsibilities will include: assuring labor participation; liaison in D.C. to labor, and if necessary, government; advising on education programs, teachers, materials, methods; and responsibility for case studies.

An Advisory Committee composed of people knowledgeable in the field, will be established to advise on program developments and engage in a continual evaluation of the program.

IV. Cost and Financing:

The major cost of this program will be financed from contributions by labor organizations and/or individual union members, charged as tuition fees to students. These payments will cover cost of teaching, loss of income and, where necessary, cash outlays for travel, room and board, and other incidentals.

Outside support is sought for the cost of the administration and promotion of the project, which includes program planning, contacts with appropriate affiliates of the labor movement, arrangements for faculty, class rooms, and other administrative details, and the preparation of case studies and other materials. These expenditures are estimated at $132,780 for a three-year period. Included in the above figure is a modest amount for a scholarship fund to allow for the meritorious attendance of some union officers where neither the unions nor the students themselves are able to participate in the program without outside help.

A breakdown of the budget estimates will be found on the following page.

BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR PROPOSAL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

	1 Year	3 Years
Salaries: Project Director, Secretary/ Research Associate:	$ 20,500	$ 61,500
Health and Welfare (10 percent):	2,050	6,150
Travel:	5,000	15,000
Office Supplies, Telephone:	2,000	6,000
Preparation of Case Studies, plus Duplicating Expense:		10,000
Contingency:	1,000	3,000
Scholarship Fund:	1,500	4,500
Advisory Committee (8 people, 2 Meetings):	1,500	4,500
Overhead:		22,130
	$ 33,550	$132,780

March 8, 1965

Rec'd 3/18/65

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JAMES E. WOLFE

PA ✓
VJ ✓
LF ✓
SW-file

March 16, 1965

Mr. Leslie Dunbar, Director of Research
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Leslie:

By separate mail we are sending you six copies of our proposal on "Human Relations Education", which has been given the O.K. by our Executive Committee at its meeting last week.

I am enclosing copies of letters to Taconic, Rockefeller Brothers, Ford, Kaplan, and Johnson. We shall probably write to a few more foundations in a few days.

Let me remind you that you promised to send copies to Vernon Eagle, Max Hahn, and Michael Straight.

All good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Joe

Joseph Mire
Executive Director

JM:bw

Enclosures

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LABOR EDUCATION

SUITE 300
1755 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036
232-2770 232-2771

March 16, 1965

Mr. Leslie Paffrath, President
The Johnson Foundation
Racine, Wisconsin

Dear Leslie:

Enclosed I am sending you a proposal for "Human Relations Education Within Labor Organizations" to be sponsored jointly by the Southern Regional Council and NILE. The proposal has been hammered out in discussions with the heads of the Department of Civil Rights and Education of the AFL-CIO, and has been fully endorsed by them. We have also received assurance of fullest cooperation from the Atlanta office of the Civil Rights Department, AFL-CIO.

This is a most urgent and badly needed program, and we would like to move soon, in view of the significant changes going on in the South, and in view of the approaching date for the implementation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act. Leslie Dunbar, or I, or both of us would be glad to meet with you at any mutually convenient time to discuss our proposal, and furnish any additional information you might need.

Your kind consideration will be deeply appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph Mire
Executive Director

JM:bw
cc: Leslie Dunbar

Enclosure

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LABOR EDUCATION

SUITE 300
1755 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036
232-2770 232-2771

March 16, 1965

Mr. Raymond S. Rubinow, Secretary
The J. M. Kaplan Fund, Inc.
55 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

Dear Raymond:

Enclosed I am sending you a proposal for "Human Relations Education Within Labor Organizations", to be sponsored jointly by the Southern Regional Council and NILE. The proposal has been hammered out in discussions with the heads of the Department of Civil Rights and Education of the AFL-CIO, and has been fully endorsed by them. We have also received assurance of fullest cooperation from the Atlanta office of the Civil Rights Department, AFL-CIO.

This is a most urgent and badly needed program, and we would like to move soon, in view of the significant changes going on in the South, and in view of the approaching date for the implementation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act. Leslie Dunbar, or I, or both of us would be glad to meet with you at any mutually convenient time to discuss our proposal, and furnish any additional information you might need.

Your kind consideration will be deeply appreciated.

Very sincerely yours,

Joseph Mire
Executive Director

JM:bw
cc: Leslie Dunbar

Enclosure

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LABOR EDUCATION

SUITE 300
1755 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036
232-2770 232-2771

March 16, 1965

Paul Ylvisaker, Program Director
Public Affairs Program
Ford Foundation
477 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Paul:

Would you be good enough to take a look at the enclosed proposal on "Human Relations Education Within Labor Organizations". As you will note, this is a project to be sponsored jointly by the Southern Regional Council and NILE. It has received strong endorsement from the labor movement, both on the national level, and from the Atlanta Civil Rights office of the AFL-CIO.

The matter is urgent, in view of the significant changes now going on in the South, and the fast-approaching date for the implementation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act.

For reasons of which you are aware, I am sending this proposal informally to you, rather than submitting it officially to the Foundation. Your kind advice will be much appreciated.

I am sure Leslie Dunbar, or I, or both of us will be glad to meet with you if you wish to discuss this proposal further.

All good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Joseph Mire
Executive Director

JM:bw
cc: Leslie Dunbar

Enclosure

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LABOR EDUCATION

SUITE 300
1755 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036
232-2770 232-2771

March 16, 1965

Mr. David F. Freeman
Rockefeller Brothers Fund
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, New York

Dear Mr. Freeman:

In line with your letter of September 30, 1964, we have had several discussions on our civil rights proposal with Leslie Dunbar and members of his staff. Out of these discussions have come an understanding and agreement to jointly sponsor a significant effort for human relations education, the details of which are described in the enclosed proposal.

Leslie Dunbar and I have also had extensive consultations with the heads of the AFL-CIO Departments of Education and Civil Rights, both of whom have endorsed the program and have assured us in unequivocal terms of their fullest and whole-hearted support and cooperation. A similar assurance was given by the Director of the recently-established Atlanta office of the Civil Rights Department of the AFL-CIO. The labor spokesmen were emphatic in expressing their views that this program is most worthwhile and urgently needed.

We would like to move on this soon, in view of the significant changes which are now taking place in the South, and in view of the fast-approaching date when Title VII of the Civil Rights Act will become effective. Either Leslie Dunbar, or I, or both of us would be happy to discuss our proposal, and to furnish any additional information you might need.

Your kind consideration will be greatly appreciated.

Very sincerely yours,

Joseph Mire
Executive Director

JM:bw
cc: Leslie Dunbar

Enclosure

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LABOR EDUCATION

SUITE 300
1755 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036
232-2770 232-2771

March 16, 1965

Mrs. Jane Lee Eddy, Executive Secretary
Taconic Foundation, Inc.
666 Fifth Avenue
New York 19, New York

Dear Mrs. Eddy:

In line with your letter of October 14, 1964, we have had several discussions on our civil rights proposal with Leslie Dunbar and members of his staff. Out of these discussions have come an understanding and agreement to jointly sponsor a significant effort for human relations education, the details of which are described in the enclosed proposal.

Leslie Dunbar and I have also had extensive consultations with the heads of the AFL-CIO Departments of Education and Civil Rights, both of whom have endorsed the program and have assured us in unequivocal terms of their fullest and whole-hearted support and cooperation. A similar assurance was given by the Director of the recently-established Atlanta office of the Civil Rights Department of the AFL-CIO. The labor spokesmen were emphatic in expressing their views that this program is most worthwhile and urgently needed.

We would like to move on this soon, in view of the significant changes which are now taking place in the South, and in view of the fast-approaching date when Title VII of the Civil Rights Act will become effective. Either Leslie Dunbar, or I, or both of us would be happy to discuss our proposal, and to furnish any additional information you might need.

Your kind consideration will be greatly appreciated.

Very sincerely yours,

Joseph Mire
Executive Director

JM:bw
cc: Leslie Dunbar

Enclosure

Rec'd 3/19/65

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LABOR EDUCATION

SUITE 300
1755 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036
232-2770 232-2771

March 17, 1965

Miss Nina Ridenour, Secretary
Ittleson Family Foundation
654 Madison Avenue
New York 21, New York

Dear Miss Ridenour:

In view of your concern for inter-cultural relations, we thought you might be interested in seeing the enclosed proposal on "Human Relations Education Within Labor Organizations". The proposal has been developed jointly by the Southern Regional Council and this organization, and its major purpose is to provide secondary union leadership in the South with knowledge and skills which would enable them to assist effectively in the implementation of the Civil Rights Act. Cooperation of labor organizations has been assured, both on the national and on the local level.

The matter is urgent, in view of the significant changes going on in the South, and in view of the approaching date for the implementation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act.

Mr. Leslie Dunbar, Director of the Southern Regional Council, or I, or both of us, would be glad to meet with you to discuss our proposal, and to provide you with any additional information you might need.

Your kind consideration will be much appreciated.

Very sincerely yours,

Joseph Mire
Executive Director

JM:bw
cc: Leslie Dunbar

Enclosure

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LABOR EDUCATION

SUITE 300
1755 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036
232-2770 232-2771

March 17, 1965

Arnold J. Zurcher, Executive Director
Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, Inc.
630 Fifth Avenue
Rockefeller Center
New York 20, New York

Dear Mr. Zurcher:

In view of your concern for inter-cultural relations, we thought you might be interested in seeing the enclosed proposal on "Human Relations Education Within Labor Organizations". The proposal has been developed jointly by the Southern Regional Council and this organization, and its major purpose is to provide secondary union leadership in the South with knowledge and skills which would enable them to assist effectively in the implementation of the Civil Rights Act. Cooperation of the labor organizations has been assured, both on the national and on the local level.

The matter is urgent, in view of the significant changes going on in the South, and in view of the approaching date for the implementation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act.

Mr. Leslie Dunbar, Director of the Southern Regional Council, or I, or both of us, would be glad to meet with you to discuss our proposal, and to provide you with any additional information you might need.

Your kind consideration will be much appreciated.

Very sincerely yours,

Joseph Mire
Executive Director

JM:bw
cc: Leslie Dunbar

Enclosure

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LABOR EDUCATION

SUITE 300
1755 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036
232-2770 232-2771

March 17, 1965

John D. Barrett
Vice President and Secretary
Old Dominion Foundation
140 East 62nd Street
New York 21, New York

Dear Mr. Barrett:

In view of your concern for inter-cultural relations, we thought you might be interested in seeing the enclosed proposal on "Human Relations Education Within Labor Organizations". The proposal has been developed jointly by the Southern Regional Council and this organization, and its major purpose is to provide secondary union leadership in the South with knowledge and skills which would enable them to assist effectively in the implementation of the Civil Rights Act. Cooperation of the labor organizations has been assured, both on the national and on the local level.

The matter is urgent, in view of the significant changes going on in the South, and in view of the approaching date for the implementation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act.

Mr. Leslie Dunbar, Director of the Southern Regional Council, or I, or both of us, would be glad to meet with you to discuss our proposal, and to provide you with any additional information you might need.

Your kind consideration will be much appreciated.

Very sincerely yours,

Joseph Mire
Executive Director

JM:nw
cc: Leslie Dunbar

Enclosure

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LABOR EDUCATION

SUITE 300
1755 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036
232-2770 232-2771

March 17, 1965

Mr. A. A. Heckman
Executive Director
Louis W. and Maud Hill Family
Foundation
W-500 First National Bank Building
Saint Paul 1, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Heckman:

In view of your concern for inter-cultural relations, we thought you might be interested in seeing the enclosed proposal on "Human Relations Education Within Labor Organizations". The proposal has been developed jointly by the Southern Regional Council and this organization, and its major purpose is to provide secondary union leadership in the South with knowledge and skills which would enable them to assist effectively in the implementation of the Civil Rights Act. Cooperation of the labor organizations has been assured, both on the national and on the local level.

The matter is urgent, in view of the significant changes going on in the South, and in view of the approaching date for the implementation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act.

Mr. Leslie Dunbar, Director of the Southern Regional Council, or I, or both of us, would be glad to meet with you to discuss our proposal and to provide you with any additional information you might need.

Your kind consideration will be much appreciated.

Very sincerely yours,

Joseph Mire
Executive Director

JM:bw
cc: Leslie Dunbar

Enclosure

LOUIS W. AND MAUD HILL FAMILY FOUNDATION

W-500 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING

LOUIS W. HILL, JR., PRESIDENT
CA.4-4884

SAINT PAUL 1, MINNESOTA
55101

A.A. HECKMAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
CA.4-9635

P A ✓
M.J. file

March 22, 1965

Mr. Joseph Mire, Executive Director
National Institute of Labor Education
Suite 300
1755 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 10036

Dear Mr. Mire:

Thank you for your letter of March 17 and the accompanying request for support of the project of the National Institute of Labor Education entitled "Human Relations Education Within Labor Organizations".

Because of the regional character of Hill Family Foundation I cannot be very encouraging, but I will present the request to the Board of Directors for consideration. It normally takes about ninety days for action on such requests.

Under the circumstances I do not believe it would be desirable for you or Mr. Dunbar to travel to Saint Paul. The proposal is quite clear and any questions that arise can be handled by correspondence or telephone.

Sincerely,

Donald H. Hughes
Assistant Executive Director

DHH:D
cc: Mr. Leslie Dunbar

COPY

file Labor

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LABOR EDUCATION

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TREASURER

JOSEPH MIRE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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JAMES E. WOLFE

April 5, 1965

VJ
PAV
MJ file

Mr. Leslie Dunbar, Director of Research
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Les:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter received from Paul Ylvisaker. I wish the discussions could move fast enough so as to include early consideration for our proposal on Human Relations Education.

All good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Joe

Joseph Mire
Executive Director

JM:bw

Enclosure

THE FORD FOUNDATION
477 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10022

PUBLIC AFFAIRS PROGRAM

March 31, 1965

Mr. Joseph Mire, Executive Director
National Institute of Labor Education
1755 Massachusetts Avenue N.W.
Washington 36, D.C.

Dear Joe:

We're just beginning to talk with Leslie Dunbar about his Council and program. We move slowly, as you know only too well; and in this case, I think it's best if we continue on a general tack with SRC rather than proceed with one project.

It was good hearing from you, and I applaud what you're trying to do.

Best regards,

Paul Ylvisaker
Director

Read 4/12/65

TAV
MJ-file

ALFRED P. SLOAN FOUNDATION
630 FIFTH AVENUE
ROCKEFELLER CENTER
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10020

ARNOLD J. ZURCHER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

April 7, 1965

I see ~~Atty~~ Labor - Nat'l. Inst. of Labor Ed.

Mr. Joseph Mire, Executive Director
~~National Institute of Labor Education~~
Suite 300
1755 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington 36, D. C.

Dear Mr. Mire:

This note is merely to acknowledge yours of March 17. You will be hearing from us shortly.

Sincerely yours,

AJZ:mg

Arnold J. Zurcher
Executive Director

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LABOR EDUCATION

SUITE 300
1755 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON 36, D. C.
232-2770 232-2771

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TREASURER

JOSEPH MIRE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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BRENDAN SEXTON
GUS TYLER
JAMES E. WOLFE

PA - pls discuss with AD

May 5, 1965

LD

Mr. Leslie Dunbar, Director of Research
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Les:

Enclosed are copies of letters received from the Sloan Foundation and the Stern Family Fund. The first, of course, refers to our proposal for Human Relations Workshops, the latter to the proposal for Disadvantaged Unionists. Needless to say, I am much disappointed. Dave Hunter told me there was divided opinion on his Board about the matter, and of course the opposition raised the question which is always uppermost in everybody's mind: "If this is so important for the labor movement, why don't they put up the balance". (Some difficulties seem to have developed within the Board. Shelly Appleton, of the ILGWU, who could have given us strong support, has resigned from the Board).

? I had a session with Brendan Sexton last week to see whether the Poverty Program could pick up the balance of $18,000 which we need. Brendan was sympathetic, but he would like to see us submit a request for a much more substantial program, something in the neighborhood of several hundred thousand dollars, maybe even up to a million dollars. Our proposal would also have to provide more substantiation that the people we will be working with are in the poverty group, and of course we should not limit ourselves to any particular geographical area. I am giving this serious thought, and have also discussed it with several people; e.g.,

Miles Galvin, Director of the Labor Relations Institute of the University of Puerto Rico. He will send me within a week wage information, including copies of collective bargaining agreements or state minimum wage laws, which he was sure would clearly indicate support for our program.

Stanley Rosen, of the Textile Workers Union. His response was similar to that of Miles Galvin.

Marge Miller (Research and Education Department, AFSC and ME).

I am sending a copy of this letter to Al Kehrer to keep him informed, as well as to see whether he can dig up specific contracts which would be helpful. Whatever assistance you can give us on this will be greatly appreciated. Brendan is willing to move on this fast if we can get a good document to him.

On suggestion of one of our Board members, Jules Pagano, who is now with the Peace Corps, I also saw Dr. Sam Proctor yesterday in New York City. He seemed much interested in our proposal, and made two suggestions: a brewery foundation in Rhode Island (Haffenreffer Family Fund), and Dr. Martin Luther King. I may try the former, and wonder what you think of his suggestion on Dr. King.

On our proposal for Human Relations Workshops, I spoke yesterday to both Mrs. Eddy and Mr. Freeman. Mrs. Eddy told me that the matter was considered at a Board meeting, but deferred for further consideration to their June meeting. In a way, she thought, this was a favorable sign, but of course she was careful to add that we should not assume from this that we can take for granted that our grant request will be approved.

Freeman re-emphasized that Rockefeller Brothers had not been active in the field of adult education, and he was therefore doubtful. He mentioned, however, that he was expecting to see you within a week or ten days, and would take the matter up with you.

The thought occurred to me, Les, that if Rockefeller should turn us down on the Human Relations Proposal, perhaps you might explore with him support for "Disadvantaged Unionists". The amount involved is only $18,000, and for this reason it may well be that it might not even have to go to their Board, since in most larger foundations grants up to $25,000 can be handled administratively; i.e., by the Executive Director.

No word yet from Johnson Wax Foundation.

I guess this is not a very optimistic letter, and yet the picture is not entirely black. We just have to work harder at it. I hope you can stop off in Washington on your way East.

All good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Joe

Joseph Mire
Executive Director

JM:bw
cc: Al Kehrer
Don Slaiman

Y|30

ALFRED P. SLOAN FOUNDATION
630 FIFTH AVENUE
ROCKEFELLER CENTER
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10020

ARNOLD J. ZURCHER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

April 28, 1965

Mr. Joseph Mire, Executive Director
National Institute of Labor Education
Suite 300
1755 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington 36, D. C.

Dear Mr. Mire:

The request that you sent to me under date of March 17 has been on the agenda of our last two staff meetings. We have given the matter serious consideration.

There is no doubt that the project that you have in mind could make a contribution in the implementation of the Civil Rights Act. It is our conclusion, however, that the Foundation has currently been so active in this general field, and has allocated so much of its revenue to various projects designed to improve the position of disadvantaged minorities, and especially the Negro minority, that we cannot make further commitments at this time.

I regret very much our inability to assist so worthy an enterprise.

Sincerely yours,

Arnold J. Zurcher
Executive Director

AJZ:cl

STERN FAMILY FUND
55 WEST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10036
YU 6-3431

PHILIP M. STERN
PRESIDENT
MRS. EDGAR B. STERN
VICE-PRESIDENT
EDGAR B. STERN, JR.
VICE-PRESIDENT
THOMAS B. LEMANN
SECRETARY-TREASURER
MRS. EDGAR B. STERN, JR.
MRS. PHILIP M. STERN
SHELLEY APPLETON
RALPH H. BLANCHARD
RICHARD M. SCAMMON
JEROME B. WIESNER
DAVID R. HUNTER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

April 28, 1965

Mr. Joseph Mire
National Institute of Labor Education
1755 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Joe:

This is to confirm our telephone conversation to the effect that the Board of the Stern Family Fund at its meeting of April 24-25 did not approve a supplemental grant for the training of disadvantaged members of labor organizations. I am sorry the answer could not be otherwise.

The Board decided that if the program could not be carried out before December 31, 1965, we would wish to recapture the grant.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

David R. Hunter

Memo from PAUL ANTHONY

LWD:

Talked with Al. He had copy of letter, knows no more than we do about what it means. Will try to talk with Mire to find out.

file

Labor: N.I.L. Ex

File
Labor

May 20, 1965

Mr. Joseph Mire
Executive Director
National Institute of Labor Education
1755 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Suite 300
Washington 36, D. C.

Dear Joe:

May 27, in the afternoon, is good for me. Paul will be here also. Let me know what time you will be getting in.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
cc: Mr. E. T. Kehrer

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LABOR EDUCATION

SUITE 300
1755 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON 36, D. C.
232-2770 232-2771

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JAMES E. WOLFE

May 17, 1965

Mr. Leslie Dunbar, Director of Research
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Les:

I am anxious to hear from you about your visit with Dave Freeman and about the results of any other contacts you might have made in respect to our joint proposal for Human Relations Education.

George Guernsey, Al Kehrer, and I are going out to Athens, Georgia on Friday morning, May 28. Perhaps this would be a good time for us to get together and review where we stand on our two programs. I could make it into Atlanta the day before, and perhaps be in your office the afternoon of May 27.

Do let me hear from you soon.

Sincerely yours,

Joe

Joseph Mire
Executive Director

JM:bw

file - Labor

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1755 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W.
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TREASURER

JOSEPH MIRE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Rec'd 5/21/65

May 20, 1965

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JAMES E. WOLFE

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Director of Research
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Les:

Our meeting at Athens has been postponed to June 2. I would now plan to get into Atlanta around noon on June 1, and wonder whether we could get together some time in the afternoon.

I have asked Al Kehrer to get a reservation for me for June 1 at the Dunkler Hotel.

It will be good to see you again.

All good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Joe

Joseph Mire
Executive Director

JM:d

file Labor

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LABOR EDUCATION

SUITE 300
1755 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W.
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F. RAY MARSHALL
DAVID J. McDONALD
JAMES E. NOE
JULES PAGANO
LAWRENCE ROGIN
BRENDAN SEXTON
GUS TYLER
JAMES E. WOLFE

May 24, 1965

PAL
MJ. file

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Director of Research
Southern Regional Counci., Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W. - Room 201
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Les:

Enclosed is a copy of the letter received from the Hill Foundation.

Still no word from the Johnson Wax Foundation. How about your contacts?

All good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Joe

Joseph Mire
Executive Director

JM:d

Enclosure

5/20

LOUIS W. AND MAUD HILL FAMILY FOUNDATION

W-500 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING

LOUIS W. HILL, JR., PRESIDENT
CA. 4-4884

SAINT PAUL 1, MINNESOTA

A. A. HECKMAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
CA. 4-9635

55101

May 18, 1965

Mr. Joseph Mire, Executive Director
National Institute of Labor Education
Suite 300
1755 Massachusetts Avenue Northwest
Washington 36, D. C.

Dear Mr. Mire:

At a recent meeting the directors of Louis W. and Maud Hill Family Foundation declined the application of National Institute of Labor Education for a grant in support of its project in Human Relations Education within labor organizations. The decision was made in view of present program focus of the Foundation and the regional character of Hill Family Foundation which confines its grants primarily to Northwestern United States. It is with regret that I inform you of this decision but I am sure you realize how many good requests regularly come to the Foundation. On behalf of the staff and directors I wish to express our interest in your work and hope you will find success in this program.

Sincerely,

Donald H. Hughes
Assistant Executive Director

DHH:D

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Labor:

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LABOR EDUCATION

SUITE 300
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May 26, 1965

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Director of Research
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W. - Room 201
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Les:

I will be leaving here Tuesday morning, June 1, and getting into Atlanta at 1:57 p.m. I will check into the hotel first and then come right over to your office - probably about 3:00.

All good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Joe

Joseph Mire
Executive Director

JM:d

PA
LWD

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Rec'd 6/14/65

(Labor)

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June 11, 1965

Mr. Leslie Dunbar, Director of Research
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Les:

I trust you saw the copy of Dave Freeman's letter to me. Taconic now seems to be our only hope, although we haven't heard yet from the Johnson Foundation. Please let me know promptly of whatever transpires at the June 15 meeting.

As for the Southern Union Education Program (Disadvantaged Unionists) I shall discuss the matter in the light of our conversation of last week, with our Executive Committee, which is scheduled to meet in Washington June 24.

It was good to see you and Paul.

I shall keep you informed.

Sincerely yours,

Joe

Joseph Mire
Executive Director

JM:bw

ROCKEFELLER BROTHERS FUND
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, NEW YORK

COPY

Rec'd 6/8/65

June 3, 1965

Dear Mr. Mire:

As you know from our telephone conversations, I have delayed in replying to your letter of March 16th in order to have an opportunity to discuss the proposal on human relations education within labor organizations with Leslie Dunbar. We have now had the benefit of Mr. Dunbar's comments, and there has been an opportunity to give the request careful consideration.

I am sorry to have to confirm my original scepticism and to say that it will not be possible for the Rockefeller Brothers Fund to add this new interest. As you know from our previous correspondence, the Fund does not have any program in the field of adult education and while we recognize the importance and timeliness of the project you describe, the Fund's program limitations were such as to make it impossible to respond favorably. I regret the necessity for this disappointing reply and hope that the project will be eminently successful, should you find financing for it from other sources.

Sincerely yours,

DFF

David F. Freeman

Sorry — Dave

Mr. Joseph Mire, Executive Director
National Institute of Labor Education
1755 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. - Suite 300
Washington 36, D. C.

cc: Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar

CROSS REFERENCE

NAME OR SUBJECT:

Labor - NILE

RE: Labor - NILE memo from LWD to PA

DATE: July 16, 1965

SEE:
NAME OR SUBJECT:

LWD Memos, 1965

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LABOR EDUCATION

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150

July 26, 1965

Mr. Leslie Paffrath, President
The Johnson Foundation
Racine Wisconsin

Dear Mr. Paffrath:

On March 16 we sent you a copy of our proposal titled "Human Relations Education within Labor Organizations". In the meantime, there have been two important developments:

1. Professor Emory Via of the University of Wisconsin, who will be on leave of absence beginning September 1, 1965, has agreed to direct the program. He will be located at the headquarters of the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta, Georgia. As we have indicated previously, the SRC is jointly sponsoring the project.

2. The Taconic Foundation has agreed to contribute $15,000 a year for two years towards the cost of this project, which means we need a grant in approximately the same amount to operate the project for two years.

We would appreciate very much hearing from you at your earliest convenience as to whether our proposal is still being considered by your Foundation, and what the chances are for a favorable consideration. If you need any additional information, we shall be glad to furnish it.

We shall be grateful to hear from you soon.

Very sincerely yours,

Joseph Mire
Executive Director

JM:bw

MJ - file
Labor:

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July 26, 1965

Mr. Emory Via
School for Workers
825 Extension Building
University of Wisconsin
Madison, Wisconsin

Dear Emory:

1) Enclosed is a copy of the letter received from Dick Leathers. Obviously we will have to pay the $800. I am still negotiating with him on making the $800 the maximum charge, so that we don't have to pay even more if our enrollment should exceed 20.

   I just wonder when we should start on publicity for the Institute - presumably not later than early September. However, it would help if we could give some ideas on the program in our first letter. For this reason, we might first need a meeting of the Program Committee. I believe I told you that I will be leaving September 6 for Europe. Is there any chance that you could call a meeting of the Program Committee for say August 26 or 27th? We could hold it either here or in Atlanta, whichever is more convenient for you and Leathers. (Slaiman is available on the above dates, and he doesn't care whether the meeting is held here or in Atlanta.)

2) We still have, as you know, an application with the Whitney Foundation in New York on our Southern Union Education Proposal. I saw the Executive Director of the Foundation last Friday, and we should have final word from them within two weeks or so. I am slightly encouraged by his response.

3) I also spoke to Mrs. Eddy of Taconic over the phone, and finally learned that they approved $15,000 each for two years towards our Human Relations Education Proposal. We should receive the formal letter, she said, within a few days.

   I used this information to write another letter to Leslie Paffrath (see enclosure).

Do let me hear from you soon on the meeting of the Program Committee.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph Mire
Executive Director

JM:bw

learning has no age limit

GEORGIA CENTER For CONTINUING EDUCATION

university of georgia/athens

July 20, 1965

Mr. Joseph Mire, Executive Director
National Institute of Labor Education
1755 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.,-Suite 300
Washington 36, D. C.

Dear Joe:

Mr. Mahler and I have followed through on our discussion during your recent visit with us at the Center. Mr. Mahler's comments to you on our policies regarding financial arrangements still hold. We will, therefore, be unable to alter the cost structure.

We certainly hope that NILE can continue planning with us for the SOUTHERN STAFF INSTITUTE on January 9-February 4, 1966.

I look forward to hearing from you again soon.

Sincerely,

Chester W. Leathers
Supervisor
Department of Conferences

cc: Mr. T. W. Mahler
CWL:vw

File: Labor N.I.L.E.

The University of Wisconsin

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION DIVISION
432 NORTH LAKE STREET
MADISON, WISCONSIN 53706

SCHOOL FOR WORKERS

MJ file

August 2, 1965

Mr. Joseph Mire, Executive Director
National Institute of Labor Education
1755 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington 36, D. C.

Dear Joe:

Thanks for keeping me posted on various developments. Regarding a Program Committee meeting, you will perhaps recall that I said I would be unable to function on my new assignments earlier than the first week in September. My committments are too great and too involved, including family responsibilities in the move to Atlanta - to do otherwise now.

There is one stop-gap possibility. I could perhaps get into Washington for part of a day on my travels east and south. I cannot say which day this will be, but it will probably be close to August 23rd. If this occurs, I would attempt to reach the in-town members of the Committee for an initial discussion - perhaps we could get far enough along to allow us to get out the preliminary publicity, or to make the settlement of other issues easier to do early in September.

We were aware of the potential conflict with your travel plans when we talked in Atlanta. I hope that most of the preliminaries can be settled before you leave, but in all likelihood they will have to be handled on an ad hoc basis.

It is too bad that the University of Georgia's fees are so high. This limits their usefulness for the future and thereby undercuts one main reason for using them now. Perhaps you should send me a tentative budget at this point. Where do you see us making up the cost difference?

I am sorry that my own arrangements do not allow me to be more flexible at this time. If the situation changes or if some date between August 30 and September 3rd looks possible, I will let you know. But it may be a hastily called group and probably should be in Atlanta.

Best personal wishes to you and Ann.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via

EFV:bjr

cc: Paul Anthony

File - Labor - N.I.L.E.

MJ - file

August 3, 1965

Mr. Joseph Mire
Executive Director
National Institute of Labor Education
Suite 300
1755 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington 36, D.C.

Dear Joe:

Since your letter of July 12, I have given considerable thought to our various plans, pr possible plans. This is to react to your letter, our conversations, and the programs in general. But, I should still like to consider all suggestions tentative until the fund situation becomes clearer and until we have an opportunity to install Emory here and get the full benefit of his thinking.

Most important, the program about which I have the greatest concern and in which SRC is most interested and committed to is the one which NILE and SRC have agreed to co-sponsor: the Human Relations Project. With the Taconic grant and other possibilities -- including Johnson -- we can be reasonably certain of at least one year of full operation. All of our considerations should be based on this fact.

The arrangement for Emory to direct the Athens program seems to me good. However, it should be clear that the agreed upon $1,500 is the payment to SRC for these services. These funds might go toward supporting the Disadvantaged Unionists Project or into the budget of the Human Relations Project, or into some related labor needs. But I think the agreement for Emory to direct the project and the compensation to SRC should be clear and separate from any other program, and a matter to be considered after other plans are made.

We should continue to explore the idea of our directing the Disadvantaged Unionists Project. Now obviously it should be thgught of in cooperation with the Human Relations Project. Also, after considerable reflection, I think that we cannot undertake any commitment

to the Disadvantaged Unionists Project which exceeds the amount of money which NILE can provide. It would be endless trouble for us to have any fund-raising responsibility here (we have too much of that now and have to look for ways to cut costs, not make additional commitments). And, it would be just as bad for us to undertake a project expecting you to raise additional funds. Our role here should be that of a contractor: you telling us how much money is available and we reacting with a program we can offer for that amount.

On the other hand, over one-half of your proposed budget for the DUP is for the salary of the project director. Obviously, there can be an opportunity here for economy, because Emory will be directing both. This opens up many possibilities for us.

I hope that shortly after September 1, you, Emory, and I can get together to move these considerations along and that soon thereafter we can complete them.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
cc: Emory Via

MEMORANDUM July 16, 1965

To: PAnthony

From: LWDunbar

These are my thoughts on Joe Mire's letter to you of July 12. I think his letter requires utmost care ~~and~~ in response.

The arrangement for Emory to direct the Athens program seems to me good. I would suggest, however, that you make clear in your response that the $1,500 payment from NILE comes to us regardless of whether we go into the Disadvantaged Unionists Project. In fact, you may wish to consider whether this $1,500 should not more appropriately go into the budget of the Human Relations Project.

I recommend that you not undertake any commitment to the Disadvantaged Unionists Project which exceeds, by one penny, the amount of money which NILE can pay to us. I think it would be endless trouble for us to have to have any fund-raising responsibility here. I think it would be just as bad for us to undertake a project expecting Joe to raise the balance of the budget. I believe that our role here should be that of a contractor: Joe should tell us how much money he can make available to us, and we should tell him how much program we can give him for that amount of money.

On the other hand, over one-half of the budget for the Disadvantaged Unionists Project is for the salary of the project director. Obviously, there should be an opportunity here for economy, because Emory will be directing the Human Relations Project.

Please tell Joe for Pete's sake stop fretting about the Human Relations Project. The grant is made; at least so far as he needs to be concerned, it is made for at least one year of full operation. Tell him to get what he can get out of Johnson's Wax, and leave the rest to us. There is no reason why he cannot now write to Johnson and tell them that Taconic granted one-half the funds for at least two years.* I would suggest that you clear this one up with Joe now, even if you want to postpone full response to his letter until you give it further thought, or confer with Emory.

* or, maybe better, $15 over/yr.

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July 12, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony, Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

May I first take this opportunity to send you in writing my warmest congratulations and best wishes on your appointment as Director of the Southern Regional Council. You are assumming a very difficult responsibility, but should have really no problem in rising to the occasion, in view of your long association with the Council.

I am sending you enclosed a letter on our discussions of last week. Please let me know if I left out anything, or if it doesn't quite jibe with your recollection.

I hope we shall hear soon from Taconic.

All good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Joe

Joseph Mire
Executive Director

JM:bw

Enclosure

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July 12, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony, Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Here is a summary of my discussions with you and Emory Via of last Thursday and Friday:

1. Southern Staff Institute:

You have agreed to have Emory Via function as Director of our Institute scheduled for January 9, 1966 to February 4, 1966, at Athens, Georgia. His responsibilities will include making arrangements for program and faculty, discussions with the University of Georgia, full-time attendance at the Institute for at least two weeks, and the writing of an evaluation report.

NILE will reimburse the Southern Regional Council for released time in the amount of $1,500, with the understanding that this money be added to the $18,000 already on hand for our Southern Union Education Project (Disadvantaged Unionists).

We shall, of course, expect to reimburse Emory Via directly for cash outlays, that is attendance at Committee meetings, travel to and from Athens, and room and board during his stay at the Institute.

2. Southern Union Education Project: (Disadvantaged Unionists)

We have agreed to have this project, for which we received a grant of $18,000 from the Stern Foundation, implemented jointly by NILE and SRC, the project to be located at the headquarters of SRC and directed by Emory Via. SRC will assume complete responsibility for program direction and execution while NILE will assist to whatever extent necessary in contacts with unions, with the Office of Economic Opportunity, and other consultative services. We expect to receive a report from you at the end of the project.

The following budget has been tentatively agreed on:

Salary of Project Director:	$10,000 to $14,500	
Secretary (half time):	$ 2,500	
Social Security and Employee Benefits:	$ 1,000 to $ 1,360	
Travel:	$ 4,000	
Office Supplies, Telephone, and Office Equipment:	$ 1,000	
* Scholarship Fund:	$ 3,000	
	$21,500 to	$26,360
Grant Received from Stern Foundation:	$18,000	
NILE Reimbursement for Southern Staff Institute:	$ 1,500	
	$19,500	$19,500
BALANCE NEEDED FOR ONE YEAR OPERATION:		$ 6,860

*While unions and the individuals involved will be expected in most cases to defray the costs of materials and instruction, this fund will enable us to help in meritorious cases where neither the union nor the individual student is able to participate in the program without outside help.

The above budget is tentative, and will be replaced if:

a) we should succeed in raising additional funds for this proposal. (NILE still has applications pending with the Wm. C. Whitney Foundation - which will be acted on late this fall - and with the Sloan Foundation; or

b) the grant for our proposal on Human Relations Institutes comes through and if it should be considered desirable to combine the two projects under the direction of Emory Via.

As for the fiscal arrangements, we have considered the following alternatives, without, as yet, arriving at a final conclusion:

a) For NILE to make a grant to SRC in the full amount, that is $18,000, minus some cash expenditures which we have incurred for travel and telephone in the amount of approximately $170.

b) For NILE to handle all financial matters, and make payments in line with requisitions from Emory Via and/or you.

c) For NILE to make a grant to SRC covering all items except Scholarship Funds, the latter to be disposed of by NILE in line with recommendations from SRC.

I want to reiterate that as far as we are concerned we are willing to entertain any of the three alternatives listed above.

As you will note, we have omitted any overhead from the tentative budget. We have done so in view of the reduced size of the grant, and the need to stretch the funds as far as possible. Obviously we shall reserve the right to reconsider this matter if we succeed in raising additional funds for the project, or if we decide to combine the project with the Human Relations Proposal.

We may have to clear our understanding with you on the Southern Union Education Project with the Stern Foundation, depending on the financial arrangements which we finally agree upon.

All good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Joe

Joseph Mire
Executive Director

JM:bw

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

File - Labor
N.I.L.E.

August 9, 1965

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Mr. Paul Anthony, Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Thank you for your letter of August 3. I fully appreciate your concern and have no quarrel with the suggestion that we consider all current recommendations and agreements as tentative understandings for the time being. Some of the uncertainties may be cleared up within the next two or three weeks and allow us to arrive at more definite conclusions. I have been trying to get a reply from the Johnson Foundation, but Les Paffrath, the Executive Director, is off on a vacation, and is not expected to return until August 15. I shall get in touch with him over the phone then. I also hope to hear, perhaps before the end of this week, from the Whitney Foundation. Did Ford take any action on your program at the last meeting?

I will be available for a meeting as late as September 3, although, of course I would prefer August 30 or 31. I am in contact on this with Emory Via, since we also need a meeting of the Program and Faculty Committees on the Southern Staff Institute before I leave on vacation.

All good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Joe

Joseph Mire
Executive Director

JM:bw
cc: Emory Via

File - Labor
N.I.L.E.

August 11, 1965

Mr. Joseph Mire
Executive Director
National Institute of Labor Education
Suite 300
1755 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington 36, D.C.

Dear Joe:

Nothing new here.

No action from Ford before September 30, possibly not then.

After August 15, let's confer to see if the situation is clearer.

I still feel certain we will have a Human Relations Project.

Best,

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

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file Labor

LWD
PA
MS
file

August 18, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Enclosed are copies of letters received from the William C. Whitney Foundation and the Johnson Foundation. I am really disappointed about Whitney, because Milton Rose's response has been rather warm and enthusiastic. I suspect that Roger Baldwin is again the one who has put in the "veto". He has been sour on labor education, I understand, for some time.

I am exploring two avenues in government - OMAT and OEO - and shall keep you informed.

I wonder when we will be able to get together. Emory Via is on the road, I understand, and can't be reached by phone. George Guernsey talked to him before he left Madison and arranged - somewhat tentatively I understand - that we would meet with him here on the Southern Staff Institute on September 2. If this meeting should come off as planned, I wonder whether there is any chance of getting you up here either on the 1st or the 3rd of September, so that we can discuss the two other programs we are considering for joint sponsorship.

Let me hear from you soon.

Sincerely yours,

Joe

Joseph Mire
Executive Director

JM:bw

Enclosures

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY FOUNDATION
20 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK 5, N.Y.

August 17, 1965

Mr. Joseph Mire,
Executive Director,
National Institute of Labor Education,
Suite 300,
1755 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.,
Washington 36, D.C.

Dear Mr. Mire:

Your letter of July 26, 1965, enclosing copy of your tax exemption has been received.

I regret to have to advise you that, due to present and future commitments, it would not be possible for the Directors of this Foundation to take favorable action on a grant to your organization in the foreseeable future.

I am sorry that I am not in a position to send you a more encouraging reply.

Sincerely yours,

Milton C. Rose
Secretary

THE JOHNSON FOUNDATION
IN RACINE, WISCONSIN

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

August 16, 1965

Mr. Joseph Mire, Executive Director
National Institute of Labor Education
Suite 300, 1755 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington 36, D. C.

Dear Mr. Mire:

Due to staff vacations and planning for major Wingspread conferences in September, we shall not be able to have a meeting of the Foundation's professional staff until early fall. We must, therefore, defer discussion of your request for support of the program in Human Relations Education within Labor Movements until that time.

A proposal of this size would in any event require the consideration of our Program Committee of Trustees, and that also takes time.

I hope that this additional delay will not result in any serious inconvenience to you or your colleagues. We shall be in touch with you as soon as there is anything to report.

Sincerely yours,

Cummins E. Speakman, Jr.
Vice President

lmb

Signed in Mr. Speakman's absence.

File -
Labor: Institute of
"Nat'l Labor Education"
(N.I.L.E.)

November 8, 1965

Mr. Joseph Mire
Executive Director
National Institute of Labor Education
Suite 300
1755 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington 36, D. C.

Dear Joe:

The Ford grant does allow us -- if necessary -- to match the Taconic grant and meet the full proposed budget of the Human Relations Project, assuming these funds are not forthcoming from the Johnson Foundation or elsewhere. So the full program is assured.

I have asked Emory to work with you on final arrangements with NILE as to share of overhead, supporting services, etc.

Both because of demands here and because of my complete reliance on Emory, I am leaving all final arrangements to him. But, I do hope to see you soon.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:mm

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Rec'd 10/27/65

October 28, 1965

File - Labor

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I just saw in the NEW YORK TIMES the announcement of the nice grant you got from Ford. Congratulations. Does this include an appropriation for the proposal on Human Relations Education?

I have not heard from Emory in respect to my letter of October 11.

When will we be getting together on this and other matters?

All good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Joe

Joseph Mire
Executive Director

JM:bw

MJ file

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LABOR EDUCATION

SUITE 300
1755 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON 36, D. C.
232-2770 232-2771

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November 16, 1965

Foundations

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Enclosed is a copy of the letter received from the Johnson Foundation. Our Board member, L. H. Adolfson, Chancellor of the University Center System at the University of Wisconsin, is checking with the President of the University (who is also a Trustee of the Johnson Foundation) to see whether anything can still be done about it. I am not too hopeful, but shall keep you informed.

It is certainly good to know that we can fall back on the Ford grant if necessary.

Emory was here last week and I am afraid we worked him rather hard. However, we did accomplish a great deal, and were able to move forward on all three projects now under discussion.

Emory Via may have told you of two important developments here:

1. That we expect shortly to locate at American University; and

2. We received a three-year commitment of operational support from the AFL-CIO, totaling $50,000.

When you do come through Washington, I hope you will look us up.

All good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Joe

Joseph Mire
Executive Director

JM:bw

Enclosure

THE JOHNSON FOUNDATION
IN RACINE, WISCONSIN

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

November 2, 1965

Mr. Joseph Mire, Executive Director
National Institute of Labor Education
Suite 300, 1775 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington 36, D.C.

Dear Mr. Mire:

With reference to our correspondence concerning your proposal for Foundation support of the program in Human Relations within Labor Movements, our screening committee of professional staff members has now had an opportunity of giving this project careful consideration.

However, while we are fully appreciative of the merit of your proposal, we are already heavily committed in this field, and we regret that in this instance we shall be unable to be of assistance to you.

Please accept our apologies for the delay in letting you have a decision in this matter, and thank you for your interest in The Johnson Foundation.

Sincerely yours,

Cummins E. Speakman, Jr.

Cummins E. Speakman, Jr.
Vice President

elm

1/6/66

See Labor Dept. of Nat'l Labor & Educ.

PLEASE NOTE THE FOLLOWING CHANGE:

FROM

National Institute of Labor Education
1755 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
Telephone: 232-2770

TO

National Institute of Labor Education
at American University
1911 F Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Telephone: 737-1366

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LABOR EDUCATION

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JOSEPH MIRE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

1911 F Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.
February 21, 1966

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Rec'd 2/23/66

EV
MJ

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Thank you for your letter of February 15. I very much appreciate your sentiments.

Emory Via did an excellent job and we are much indebted to you for loaning him to us.

I am pleased to know that the Institute has had some value to your own staff.

Sincerely yours,

JM

Joseph Mire
Executive Director

JM:bw

D R A F T

May 2, 1966

Mr. Joseph Mire
Executive Director
National Institute of Labor Education
at The American University
1911 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Joe:

Finally, this will acknowledge your letter of April 7 transmitting the resolution of the committee concerning NILE, SRC and the labor project.

While I am grateful for the fact that this decision implies no ~~real~~ feeling of lack of confidence, I am still somewhat uneasy that it was felt necessary for this action to be taken. It had been my understanding that both agencies were completely comfortable with the idea that SRC would administer this project and have all final administrative responsibility but that we would closely cooperate with and lean heavily on the advice and the assistance of NILE. I trust the action of the commitee still leaves open this possibility.

Joint sponsorship of programs is always both highly desirable and most often somewhat complicated. Perhaps we are sometimes less sensitive to the complications that we should be. If so, I can only say that we proceed on the honest to goodness notion that cooperation is a highly desirable thing, that we need the advice of others, and that things can all be worked out for the benefit of the program envisioned. I am certain this continues to be the case with our cooperation with NILE.

Unless we hear from you to the contrary we shall continue to refer to the project as one developed jointly with NILE and one in which NILE continues to have a very special role in an advisory capacity.

With all best wishes.

May 6, 1966

Mr. Joseph Mire
Executive Director
National Institute of Labor Education
at The American University
1911 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Joe:

Finally, this will acknowledge your letter of April 7 transmitting the resolution of the Committee concerning NILE, SRC and the labor project.

While I am grateful for the fact this decision implies no feeling of lack of confidence, I am still somewhat uneasy that it was felt necessary for this action to be taken. It had been my understanding that both agencies were completely comfortable with the idea that SRC would administer this project and have all final administrative responsibility but that we would closely cooperate with and lean heavily on the advice and the assistance of NILE. I trust the action of the Committee still leaves open this possibility.

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Unless we hear from you to the contrary, we shall continue to refer to the project as one developed jointly with NILE and one in which NILE continues to have a very special role in an advisory capacity.

With all best wishes.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

File Labor

EV
MJ-file

National Institute of Labor Education
at The American University

1911 F STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006
TELEPHONE: 737-1366

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Note: Please attach to PA's letter of an earlier date. Rec'd 5/13/66 wy

May 10, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Thank you for your letter of May 6. I am sure there will be no objection here to your referring to the Human Relations Project as one developed jointly with NILE and one in which we are serving in an advisory capacity. In fact, as you recall, the Executive Committee, in adopting its resolution, has so specifically indicated.

We are, however, hoping to have some recommendation from you as to the specific conditions which should govern the consultant activities of the Executive Director.

All good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Joe

Joseph Mire
Executive Director

JM:bw

National Institute of Labor Education
at The American University

1911 F STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006
TELEPHONE: 737-1366

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April 7, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

(4)

Dear Paul:

Our Executive Committee met March 25 to consider Emory Via's recommendations for the conduct of the Human Relations Project. After considerable discussion, the Executive Committee found it unwise for NILE to proceed with co-sponsorship of the project.

It is apparent that the way the project is to be conducted will impose upon NILE a co-sponsorship without any commensurate say in the formulation of policy or the actual conduct of the project. The Executive Committee therefore recommended that NILE withdraw as a co-sponsor of the project. The resolution adopted by the Committee states as follows:

> "It was moved and seconded that although the project was in fact initiated by NILE, and both timely and important, the future role of NILE in the project should be essentially an advisory one, and not involve its joint sponsorship and responsibility. The Executive Committee indicated, however, no objection to having the Executive Director of NILE serve as a consultant to the project, under conditions to be worked out between SRC and the Executive Director."

I discussed the matter with Emory Via in Detroit, and want to assure you also that the decision of the Executive Committee in no way implies any ill feeling or lack of confidence in SRC. We are genuinely convinced that under the circumstances it would be much more efficient and economical to operate the project solely under SRC auspices.

All good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Joe

Joseph Mire
Executive Director

JM:bw

LE ✓
MI - file

THE SOUTHERN UNION STAFF TRAINING INSTITUTE

A Report and Evaluation

Prepared for the

National Institute of Labor Education

By

Ronald Donovan

The Southern Union Staff Training Institute

Introduction

As a major institution in American life, the labor movement has a special interest and responsibility in combatting racial prejudice and discriminatory practices both internally and in the community at large. This is particularly true in the South where historically the strength of the unions has been adversely affected, directly and indirectly, by the existence of sharp racial cleavages. The official policy of the labor movement on race discrimination has, for the most part, been clear and unequivocal; the implementation of that policy, however, has often been frustrated by the prevailing attitudes and inaction at lower levels of the union structure. It is the union staff representative who becomes the critical link in effectuating official policy because of his intermediate position between national union leadership and the local unions. The staff man thus occupies a strategic position if progress is to be achieved in eliminating racial discrimination.

This is a report on the Southern Union Staff Training Institute held on the campus of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill from March 7 to April 4, 1963. This four-week residential school brought together eighteen trade union representatives from all over the South for what was an experimental program in labor education under the sponsorship of the National Institute of Labor Education (NILE). Financial support for the program was provided by a grant of $10,000 from the New World Foundation.

In designing the proposed Institute, NILE stated its purpose in the following terms: "...to use the instrumentalities of labor education as a vehicle to translate into action the stated views and public responsibilities of labor in

the area of race relations." A subsidiary purpose advanced for the Institute was that it would by demonstration give impetus in the South to the development of university-labor cooperation in the field of labor education.

Program Planning

The selection of the University of North Carolina as the site for the Institute was made by the executive committee of NILE in early 1962. Several Southern universities, Tennessee and Texas among them, were approached to determine their possible interest in cooperation. One prerequisite for consideration was that it be an institution which could provide facilities for an inter-racial group. In addition to meeting this criterion, the University of North Carolina had had some limited experience with trade union groups on campus. These factors plus the urging of Dr. Frank Graham as an officer of NILE and also former Chancellor of the University of North Carolina, influenced the final choice.

In early October 1962, Ronald Donovan, a labor education specialist on the faculty of the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell University, was appointed director of the Institute. Even before that time there had been preliminary discussions about program, the time and place of the Institute had been decided upon, and a first program announcement had been sent out to AFL-CIO unions. Taking part in these first deliberations were George Guernsey of the AFL-CIO Education Department, Don Slaiman of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Department, James Steagall of the University of North Carolina Extension Division, and Joseph Mire of NILE. This group, with the addition of Donovan and the occasional participation of Paul Guthrie, an economist from the University of North Carolina, became the program planning committee.

It was decided early that George Guernsey would act as co-director of the Institute. This was particularly significant because it not only meant that

a highly skilled labor educator would be deeply involved in the development and conduct of the program but it also signified that the AFL-CIO was prepared to cooperate fully in the program. This was of importance in recruiting, in assembling program resources, and in affecting student attitudes toward the program.

Several meetings of the planning committee were held which settled the general form and direction of the program. Most of the work of arranging the curriculum and deciding upon teachers was left to Guernsey and Donovan, with changes being made and plans altered up to and throughout the program. An effort was made to accommodate several considerations in the design of the program:

1. Race relations should, in general, be treated within this framework of the broad issues confronting the labor movement.
2. The curriculum should present a combination of both "liberal" and "vocational" education and also a mixture of lecture-discussion and workshop sessions.
3. In general, the skills of teachers rather than subject matter should be the first consideration in organizing the curriculum. In defining teaching skill, emphasis would be given to experience in working with labor in the South.
4. The program should include Negroes in the teaching staff.
5. The participants should be required to do reading for the program.

In planning the curriculum, there was agreement that the major purpose of the Institute could best be served by a less direct approach to the subject of race relations. In one sense this was recognized in the formulation of the project proposal which stated: "For reasons of need -- and admittedly also for

purposes of strategy -- it /the curriculum/ will not deal exclusively with race relations, but include other broad subject matters dealing with economic and social policies." In practice race relations became an integral part of every course, with the exception of the reading workshop and it received greater or lesser attention depending upon its relation to the subject under discussion. Thus for the courses on politics, labor history, and economics, race relations was given heavy emphasis. This was less true for courses in labor law and effective communication, although it was not entirely absent. Only in the course entitled Labor and Civil Rights was the focus exclusively on race relations.

There were reasons both pedagogical and practical for favoring the indirect approach. The usual trade unionist is oriented primarily to the task of building and maintaining the union organization, not to the social reorganization of society, even though there may be a close relationship between these two ends. If the educational goal is to develop understanding of and appreciation for the need to alter union racial attitudes and practices, this must be related to the trade unionist's perception of his primary goal. For example, many southern unionists are troubled by the labor movement's ineffectiveness in politics. If it can be demonstrated that progress in this direction can be achieved only when the unions are prepared to move forthrightly on racial issues as a step toward white-Negro political cooperation, the unionist may be readier to revise his traditional racial views.

From the standpoint of recruiting for the program it was necessary to avoid the impression that race relations was to be the exclusive concern of the program. Not to do so would have made it difficult to sell the program to officers who generally require that training be "practical," particularly when they are being asked to release staff for a full month. There was also the risk that the persons with less liberal attitudes, the individuals whom we especially hoped to reach, would be frightened off.

Recruitment and Selection

A problem common to most residential labor programs is that of recruiting a sufficient number of students who meet the established eligibility requirements. What frequently results is a lowering of these standards in order to obtain enough students to run the program. Although this Institute encountered many of the usual recruiting difficulties, it did not become necessary to lower standards in any significant way.

Full-time union representatives working in the South was the group at which the recruiting drive was aimed. We also wished to obtain as much organizational and geographic diversity as possible. Furthermore, it was important that there be some Negro participants in the group. It had been acknowledged from the beginning that some non-full-time local officers would be accepted if they occupied leadership positions where they could have influence in race relations problems.

The recruiting effort began in the fall and continued until the first of February. The first announced deadline for applications was that of December 31, but this had to be extended twice before the final selections were made the first week in February. A series of program announcements were mailed to AFL-CIO unions and stories on the Institute were carried in the AFL-CIO News. Though this approach is necessary in order to establish broad coverage, it probably has little, if any, effect in recruiting participants. The major method of recruitment must be, as it was, personal contact with the leadership of the national unions. This is time-consuming and expensive but it is indispensable with unions where generally the notion of staff training is still not accorded very high priority and where there is little experience in differentiating between one program and another.

George Guernsey, with help from Don Slaiman, undertook the responsibility for recruitment. Knowing personally most of the persons to whom they spoke was

a great advantage. Through telephone calls and visits to national union officers, regional directors, and education directors, approximately forty AFL-CIO unions were reached. In most instances there were several phone calls to the same individual. It was this kind of persistence that eventually paid off. On two occasions Guernsey arranged luncheon meetings to bring together some of the Washington area education directors for a discussion of the Institute and recruiting. In Guernsey's opinion these luncheons "seemed to turn the tide."

One of the great values of recruiting in this personal way was that it enabled the recruiter to adapt his message to the interests and questions of the person being approached, since motives for participation in the program varied. For one union president the Institute was seen as a substitute for an earlier union staff training program which two members of his staff had been unable to attend. The attitude of another union leader was summed up in his remark: "I'm willing to try anything that has to do with the South." Fortunately the scope of the curriculum was broad enough to accommodate a diversity of interests without sacrificing the program's central purpose.

Another value in recruiting by personal contact was the opportunity it gave the recruiter to explain directly to the union the kind of students wanted and, in some instances, to suggest specific individuals. This helped to avoid the delicate and uncomfortable situation of the NILE selection committee having to reject a nominee who did not meet the minimum standards for admission to the program. All eighteen applicants were accepted.

Even where a union decided not to participate, the work of Guernsey and others in promoting the program stimulated considerable interest. This will undoubtedly have the effect of increasing the likelihood of their future involvement in programs of this kind.

The absence of dropouts between the time of acceptance for the program and the opening of the Institute was notable. Earlier experience with the NILE

Residential Study Institute (ten-week programs) had suggested that a significant number of individuals might withdraw at the last moment. That this did not occur is probably due to several factors, not least important being the strong sense of institutional and individual commitment to the program that Guernsey had generated.

NILE offered cash scholarships to each student of $112, in addition of course to free tuition. Presumably this amount covered approximately half of the room and board cost. (Actually the minimum daily cost was closer to $10 than to $8.) How important as an incentive was this scholarship? As a proportion of total cost to the union which paid the salary and expenses for its representative the scholarship was probably ten percent or less. In a couple of instances, the scholarship, small though it was, may have been a decisive factor in determining whether an individual would attend. For most of the students the scholarship had no effect on the decision, although one education director is convinced that the scholarship was helpful as a "gimmick" in persuading officials of his union that they could afford to send more than one delegate.

The Students

The eighteen students in the Institute represented twelve different national unions, five unions having more than one delegate in attendance. With the exception of one participant, an ex-Kentuckian assigned to work in the Cincinnati area, all of them were working in the South. The lone non-southerner in the group was a young man from Utah who a few months prior to the Institute had been assigned to work in the South. Altogether eight southern states were represented in the student group. Four of the students were Negroes.

Fourteen participants were full-time employees of their unions. For most of them their job duties consisted of servicing established local unions and organizing new employee groups. Two of the fourteen had union education as

their primary responsibility. Of the group six were relatively new staff, having less than two years of experience. Three persons had worked for the union for over ten years. The four non-staff members were local union presidents; for one this was in effect a full-time job. Two of these men held membership on the top policy-making body of their respective national unions. Another was in line for an early appointment to a full-time union position.

In age, this was a fairly homogeneous group, all but four of them being between the ages of 35 and 47. The age range was 29 to 51. Educationally the group ranged from seven years of schooling to three years of college, eleven of them having completed high school. Three persons had some college.

What were the racial attitudes of the group? What kinds of experience in the area of race relations did the participants bring to the Institute? Since no objective measures of attitude were available, one can only record impressions gained from the comments and behavior of the students in and out of class. As one would expect, there was considerable variation within the white group in their attitudes toward Negroes. It would probably not be fair to label any of them as extreme segregationists but three or four were individuals convinced of the essential rightness of the pattern of segregation and very reluctant to see change take place. One of these was quite open and direct in making his feelings known. Another's attitude usually led him to reject any criticism of the South. As an unreconstructed "southern patriot," he tended to believe that most criticism of southern racial practices were derived from the exaggerated accounts of northern newspapers.

Perhaps half of the whites were ready to acknowledge that substantial changes in race relations were needed, and they were ready to make, in varying degrees, some adjustment in their own attitudes. Both a recognition of the moral issues and the practical demands of the situation were elements in this point of view.

Generally speaking, these were individuals who would adapt to change, but who were unlikely to be the initiators of change.

Only two or three of the white students could be regarded as pro-civil rights in their attitudes. On moral grounds alone they would support change and they might even, given the appropriate circumstances, help initiate it.

Of most significance probably in the attitudes of the white students, as it bears on the entire problem of race relations, is the fact that they identify strongly with the union movement. While many of them may tend to underestimate the importance of improving race relations or even in some few instances to deny that it is really a problem, one would predict in general that they would make concessions in their racial beliefs when those beliefs conflicted with fundamental union interests.

Several of the whites had had personal experience with racial problems in their unions, thereby offering clear evidence of the significance of this matter for them and for their organizations. For example, one local president had rallied membership support behind the action of the national union in preventing the previous local administration from turning over the union's hall for use as a private school after the county's public school system had closed rather than integrate. In another instance a local president had taken leadership in implementing the national union directive to integrate separate white and Negro locals and to eliminate separate lines of promotion. One staff representative had given assurance to an investigator from the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity that one of his locals would accept any Negroes that might be upgraded into the maintenance unit represented by his union. Yet another experience was that of a staff representative who was deeply involved in a struggle within the city central labor federation over the endorsement by a group of unions of an arch segregationist in the mayorality campaign. Others

in the group too had had their experiences of one kind or another so that the central theme of the Institute was not a mere exercise in intellectualization.

The Negro members of the group had only limited experience in working with white members. The two staff representatives serviced groups of Negro members almost exclusively. One of the local presidents did have some white membership in his plant.

What did the participants except to learn during the four weeks at Chapel Hill? Before they arrived each of them was asked to write a brief biographical statement and also to comment on what it was he hoped to gain from the Institute. Judging from these and from the discussion on the program held the first day, the expectations of the group were vague and usually expressed in the most general terms: to improve their own personal effectiveness or to gain a better understanding of the problems of labor. When the participants did voice more specific interests, they mentioned items such as techniques of organizing, labor law, and automation. In only three of the written statements was there any suggestion of interest in or expectations concerning the subject of social change in the South.

However, the participants did bring to the program a strong belief in the value of education per se and this was further reinforced by their confidence in the union which had sent them. This faith in the worth of education was particularly striking to this observer who would attribute much of this attitude to the fact that these were unionists working in the South. As southern unionists there could be no ignoring the fact that they were operating in a generally hostile environment and that their problems were great indeed. Moreover, they could acknowledge that they did not have all the answers and they were, therefore, anxious to learn all that they could. This readiness to learn was extremely important in setting the tone of the Institute.

Program Administration

The administration and direction of the program called for frequent revision of the schedule, consultation with teachers, decisions on reading and other student assignments, participation in class discussions, maintenance of student morale, and attention to a number of housekeeping chores. The responsibility for these and other tasks lay with the Institute co-directors, Donovan and Guernsey. There was constant consultation between the co-directors and the working relationship that evolved was extremely harmonious. Both of them "lived in" and were thus able to build close personal ties with the students.

Housing for the Institute participants was in the Carolina Inn, a hotel on the University campus. The classroom was conveniently located across the street. Most of the students were placed in four-man suites, two bedrooms with a connecting bath. There were some complaints about these living quarters -- the cramped space, the single bathroom, the price -- but on the whole they were adequate. Most meals were eaten in the Inn's cafeteria. A problem in the living facilities was the absence of any room that could serve as a group social center. The divided living arrangements to some extent encouraged the development of small sub-groups who ate together and who went out together, though this never became a problem of serious dimensions. To partly remedy the situation, after the first week Guernsey was able to move into a larger studio room which had space for some visitors. The "co-op," the practice of gathering in Guernsey's room for a drink before dinner, was instituted and it had some success in getting the group together in an informal setting.

In making the room assignments a conscious effort was made to avoid the segregation of the Negroes. The result was that the four Negroes were split between two four-man suites. The question was put to some of the whites whether they were willing to share a suite with Negroes. There were turn downs from

two individuals before the matter was settled. These arrangements worked out well. The comment of one Georgian was interesting: "This is the first time I ever shared a bathroom with Negroes and I felt a little uneasy. But I learned that they take baths just like us."

In general the program received good cooperation from the University of North Carolina. In the case of the Extension Division its role was confined mostly to performing a number of the routine, but nonetheless essential housekeeping duties. A few members of the faculty and staff who were involved in the program in one way or another were genuienely interested and extended full cooperation. This was particularly true for Professor Daniel Pollitt of the law faculty. In addition to his classes with the group, he frequently visited other sessions, he invited the group to his home, and he was available for advice about the campus and the community. Insofar as leaving its mark upon the university in the sense of stimulating a heightened interest in labor education, the Institute had but minimal success.

Curriculum

What follows below is a brief description of the courses and this observer's comments on each. In later sections some general observations on teaching performance are offered. (See Appendix A for the identification of the instructors.)

Labor in the South 16 hours Instructor: Ray Marshall

Professor Marshall began with an examination of certain current problems facing the labor movement -- corruption, white collar organization, civil rights, internal democracy, and others -- afterwards turning to a survey of southern labor history. By careful and detailed scrutiny of the record of unionization in several industries, he sought to explain the ebb and flow of unionism in the South and to develop in the students a sense of history and an appreciation for its value as a tool for understanding.

As part of his presentation, Marshall made frequent reference to the influence upon the economic advance of the region of southern traditions, of the insistence upon conformity, of racial attitudes. He described the attitudes of unions toward Negro workers in the past and analyzed the growth of a widening breech between organized labor and the Negro community in recent years.

Marshall's article from The Antioch Review entitled "Labor in the South" was assigned for reading. The students were each asked to prepare in writing three questions based on this reading, some of them in turn being used for discussion in class.

Comment: The instructor had considerable success in providing what was useful background for the rest of the Institute. In the weeks to come Marshall was frequently cited as the source of some fact, some viewpoint. He was able to move easily from the historical past to a current issue or situation, making history that much more meaningful for his audience. His friendly manner, his humor, his sympathetic identification with the labor movement, his wide knowledge, all contributed to the group's respect for him.

Marshall relied primarily on the lecture method, although he accepted questions readily and was, at times, willing to pursue them at length. In the latter part of the course there was far too much concentration on factual material and not enough on broad issues. More discussion would have been useful.

Labor Songs and Folklore 4 hours Instructor: Archie Green

Intended as an "ice-breaker" and as a method of expressing some of the emotional and idealistic meanings of the labor movement, these two sessions consisted of stories, anecdotes, work songs and union songs. Mr. Green played two especially prepared tapes of southern songs in order to convey the feelings and problems of workers at different periods of time.

Comment: These sessions were probably too "off-beat" to be fully accepted by many in the group. While there were many terms and historical episodes referred to which came up again during the Institute, many wondered what it was all about. The stiff, formal classroom setting and the length of the sessions were inappropriate; this material required a relaxed atmosphere, beer and a "soft sell."

The Changing South 2 hours Instructor: Leslie Dunbar

Mr. Dunbar recited some of the significant changes occuring in the South in recent decades, underscoring the swiftness of change. He noted certain "unhappy" tendencies in the growth of iron-bound conservatism, in new isolationism, in a social nervousness, and in the development of a vested interest in the defense industry. Under the label of "happy facts" he cited some improvement in the racial climate and the growth of the two-party system.

Comment: A hard-hitting critique of the South, this aroused a lot of strong feelings. The lack of time prevented a thorough airing of either Mr. Dunbar's criticism or student reactions to it. A longer exposure was desirable plus a chance for becoming personally acquainted with the teacher.

Reading Workshop 10 hours Instructor: Carl Brown

A workshop to develop skills in reading both faster and with greater understanding, the course was organized around a textbook. Professor Brown would open each session by making several points about good reading practice, after which the students would apply these principles to test materials. Since the tests were self-scoring, each individual could chart his own progress.

Comment: Professor Brown's attractive personality and the apparent utility of the training made this a popular course. The group had a feeling that they were learning and at the end of the course half of the students purchased the textbook in order to continue study on their own. About four of the group had

considerable trouble with what was relatively easy material, a reflection of their inadequate formal education. This did not seem to discourage them from trying, however. The course required much more individual coaching and more opportunity for the students to proceed at their own pace.

Labor Law 10 hours Instructor: Daniel Pollitt

The course was given over primarily to a discussion of the Labor-Management Relations Act and its administration. The changes in NLRB interpretation of the Act were highlighted by an examination of a number of key decisions on matters such as NLRB jurisdiction, the appropriate unit for bargaining, electioneering practices including employer free speech and race hate campaigns, the scope of bargaining, the NLRB remedies in unfair labor practices cases. The Pucinski sub-committee report on the administration of the Act was distributed and discussed. Class members raised a number of legal problems which were commented upon.

Comment: A high degree of interest was shown in this course. Professor Pollitt was also extremely popular as a person. A strong civil libertarian, he continually gave emphasis to this aspect of the cases being discussed and also conveyed some feeling for the dynamics of law. The course would have been strengthened if more time could have been given to more general policy matters rather than the case-by-case approach. More discussion would also have been useful.

Labor's Economic Program 5 hours Instructor: Nat Goldfinger

An analysis of the performance of national economy in recent years and the problem of high level unemployment was undertaken by Mr. Goldfinger. He pointed up the importance of federal fiscal policy. Time did not permit more than a hurried examination of the specific policies advocated by the AFL-CIO. The AFL-CIO pamphlet Shorter Hours was an assigned reading.

Comment: Mr. Goldfinger's exposition was lucid and he encouraged questions and comments from the group. There was a great deal of both. On occasion the discussion went off on tangents such as international trade but this was no serious complaint. There was just not enough time.

Government and Politics of the South 10 hours Instructors:
James Prothro
Donald Matthews

The teaching of this course was shared by Professors Prothro and Matthews taking alternate sessions. The major topics discussed were: the origins, consequences, and decline in the one-party system; the development of Negro suffrage; legislative reapportionment; and state-federal relations. Fairly heavy reading assignments were made in Southern Politics by Key; in Parties and Politics in America by Rossiter; and in The Negro and the Ballot in the South by Price. One class session was built around brief reports made by students on politics in their home state in which they compared the conclusions of Key in 1949 with the present situation. The other sessions were largely lecture. A film was used to introduce the topic of reapportionment.

Comment: This course sustained the interest of the class fairly well, in part because of their highly political instincts. Judging from the written comments of the participants after the course, the instructors were successful in getting across their points with respect to the need for a two-party system and the elimination of political disenfranchisement. To quote from one "moderate" in the group: "This course reemphasized, very vividly to me, that the major cause of the 'cows tail' position of the South, in relation to the nation as a whole, regarding per capita income, education, economic position, acceptance of unions, etc. (things which are products of progressive legislation) is the political disenfranchisement of a large segment of the citizens of the South."

There was one clear dissent from prevailing opinion by a student, who characterized the course as "more of a class in 'hand-me-down-goals'." By this he seemed to refer to the argument advanced that the economic and political goals of white and Negro workers were similar.

Except for the session at which the students reported and the interplay between the instructor and group was active, student participation was sporadic. One difficulty was the alternation of teachers, neither of them developing much rapport with his students.

Effective Communication 10 hours Instructor: Edward Lashman

How union leaders can improve internal and external communications was the central focus of this course. The effective composition and use of handbills, newsletters, and other written materials were demonstrated with illustrative materials and discussed. Relations with the mass media and with community groups were considered and the students were given practice in drafting a press release. Mr. Lashman tried to fit his presentation to the southern scene by bringing up questions such as what use can be made of the Negro press and how to locate liberals in southern communities.

Comment: Mr. Lashman was well organized and conducted his course along the lines of a workshop, making good use of various teaching materials. The course would probably have benefitted by more emphasis on practice of the skills being taught.

Community Power Structure 6 hours Instructor: Donald Roy

This was a series of lectures in fairly theoretical terms on the organization and exercise of power in communities, drawing heavily upon several case studies, notably Floyd Hunter's study of Atlanta. The picture presented was essentially that of a ruling elite. There was some attention given to the bases of power, the methods of analyzing a community, and the ways in which a power structure changes.

Comment: By his entertaining lectures, by his initiation of the group into the terminological mysteries of sociology, and by his confirmation of some notions many in the group held, Professor Roy oversold the class on his model of community power structure. Thereafter the tendency was to overgeneralize and to see every community in terms of "key influentials," "top influentials," "the understructure," and "the silent group." The course never quite came to grips with the real world.

Economic Problems of the South 10 hours Instructor: Earl Williams

The first three sessions were devoted to a survey of economic and social conditions in the South: income levels, population trends; agriculture and manufacturing; education; tax structure; and social services. A fourth session discussed the state of the national economy and the final period examined the contributions of the TVA to the region.

Comment: Professor Williams attempted to cover far too much ground and in so doing did not provide time enough for discussion of the many important ideas he expressed. His lectures were effective in showing the direct impact which social and political values and practices have had upon the South's economy.

Labor and Civil Rights 10 hours Instructor: Don Slaiman

Racial discrimination in the labor movement was discussed through reference to a number of specific examples, illustrating the variety of forms which it takes: exclusion from membership, denial of apprenticeship opportunities, "Jim Crow" locals, separate seniority rosters, and discriminatory job referrals. How these practices can be eliminated and the specific actions of unions and government in doing so were considered. The economic and political consequences of inaction in the face of these problems was continually stressed. A guest for one session was John Feild, former executive officer of the President's Com-

mittee on Equal Employment Opportunity, who spoke about the work of the Committee and answered questions. The final class period dealt with federal programs of area redevelopment and manpower training.

Comment: From the outset the class exhibited uneasiness with this forthright examination of union discriminatory practices and showed some reluctance to discuss the questions posed by Mr. Slaiman. Also their self-consciousness was apparent in the separation of whites and Negroes at the coffee breaks in a way that hadn't happened before. When comments were offered they frequently revealed a defensiveness, as in the case of the question put to one of the Negroes by the most outspoken segregationist: "How many whites do you have in your union?" On another occasion following the description of the systematic exclusion of Negroes from some unions, the same person stated, "Maybe Negroes don't want to join." This last remark was met with derisive laughter by several of the whites. Even the "moderates" displayed discomfort and great difficulty in comprehending Negro attitudes. One fellow complained: "I can't understand why Negroes at Atlantic Steel should be dissatisfied /they had petitioned for decertification of the union/ when they have some of the best paying jobs of Negroes in the city."

Although the discussion was not always able to effectively cope with these strong feelings, at times it did bring into focus some of the obstacles in implementing changes in racial practices and in that sense contributed to understanding. A local president described to the class the manner in which the integration of white and Negro locals was accomplished. Another participant was disturbed by the action of Negroes in his union who complained to the national union about alleged discrimination in promotions before giving the local officers time to act upon their grievance. After some talk about this problem both in and out of class the staff representative admitted good humoredly that perhaps he would have acted in the same way as the Negro members in similar circumstances.

The talk by Mr. Feild received an attentive hearing and a great many questions were asked about the policies and procedures of the President's Committee. He was extremely effective in setting forth the issues for unions in equal job opportunity, stating that unless this problem was managed, it would lead to the weakening of unions. There seemed to be general acceptance by the group of the role which the federal government was playing in the field of public contracts.

By Friday it was clear that further discussion of civil rights at this point would be counterproductive given the restlessness of the class, so Slaiman chose to set the subject aside in his final class. (It should be pointed out that the group had just come from a luncheon meeting where they heard John Wheeler speak on the same topic.)

There is little doubt that Slaiman had the most difficult teaching assignment, compounded by the fact of a schedule which bore down very heavily on racial issues during the third week in the courses on economics and labor and politics besides this one. In the view of this observer the situation would have been eased by schedule changes which would have made the civil rights content less concentrated during this one week. Also more patient use of the discussion method, even in the face of substantial resistance, might have encouraged a problem-solving approach on the part of the participants and minimized their defensiveness.

Most of the matters discussed in these sessions must be confronted directly if any headway is to be made in changing attitudes. What is greatly needed is more experience and experimentation in method before we can claim genuine proficiency as educators on these problems. Since the recent meeting of over 200 labor leaders with President Kennedy at which he urged them to accept heavy responsibilities for solving civil rights problems, the need for improving our teaching skills in this area is even more pronounced.

Labor and Politics 6 hours Instructors: Daniel Powell
Phillip Weightman

Why has there been so little development of labor's political potential in the South and what can be done about it was the central theme of these three sessions. The problem of attaining internal unity within the state labor federations on the endorsement of liberal candidates received considerable attention as did the details of COPE's Programs of Progress which have been introduced in some southern states. At the second meeting, Powell and Weightman spoke to the point of the necessity for maintaining the labor-Negro alliance. As a Negro, Weightman spoke frankly in very personal terms about the feelings of Negroes toward union discriminatory practices, making clear that political cooperation was dependent upon the unions' actions to combat internal discrimination. Small groups were used to formulate questions. The questioning brought forth from the participants several political experiences reported on quite candidly which helped to emphasize the importance of developing channels of communication between labor and the Negro community.

Comment: The second of the three periods on this topic was one of the real highlights of the entire Institute. Its success was attributable to several factors, chief among which were the eloquence of Phillip Weightman and the excellent chairmanship of George Guernsey. This was Weightman's first appearance before the class and it was also the first occasion on which the group had a Negro as an instructor. The sharpness and directness of his remarks left no doubt of his feeling and they engaged the emotions of his audience. The more casual and softer comments of Powell helped to reinforce in a different manner many of the points being made by Weightman without seeming redundant. Areas of disagreement between the two speakers also added more zest to the discussion.

The questioning of the group was at its sharpest and their comments showed a sensitivity to the problem of Negro-labor relations never before revealed so

openly. One participant gave moving testimony on the necessity for leadership to stand up against the membership where an important principle is involved, citing the experience of his local union. The presence of six university law students as visitors at this class undoubtedly had a stimulating effect upon the class.

There was less spontaneity in the other two sessions in part because of the too heavy emphasis on minor details. The sessions did permit the group to air some of their strong criticisms about obtaining complete labor unity in politics at the state and city federation level, a source of great frustration for many of them.

Organizational Problems 9 hours Instructor: Paul Christopher

This was a discussion of a wide variety of problems associated with organizing unions and securing a first contract. A sample of some of the questions discussed is coping with fear, maintaining interest throughout a campaign, working in a strange territory, deciding when an election should be petitioned for, and dealing with the local authorities. The attempt was made to draw upon the experience of the participants. A case study of a union organizing situation and a film on how to make house calls were used.

Comment: Group interest in the course seemed to be evenly divided, dependent to a large extent upon the degree to which the individual had organizing as a major job responsibility. The pace of the class was slow and a sense of movement and progress seemed to be missing. In part this may have been attributable to an overall decline in spirit as the Institute moved toward the finish.

Student Projects 13 hours

The idea of having the students undertake some kind of special study, singly or in small groups, was agreed upon by the planning committee, however, the manner in which it might be done was left unresolved until after the Institute was

underway. Presumably the project was to serve two major purposes: (1) it would introduce a flexibility into the curriculum by permitting each individual to pursue his own educational interest within the limits of time and resources available; (2) it would encourage the student to take the initiative in setting the educational goal and perhaps thereby demonstrating what can be done independently.

The general purpose of the study project was explained to the class in the second week and they were asked to think about it. After further discussions and some suggestions made by the staff, the students decided on the following projects:

1. Speaking to university classes. Arrangements were made to have four members speak to classes in the School of Education on the subject of labor and public education. They divided into teams of two, each team speaking to one class while the others observed. Their presentation consisted of a statement on labor's historical role in support of the public school system and an explanation of the AFL-CIO position on federal aid to education. A period of questions followed their presentation. In preparation for their talks the participants studied materials published by the AFL-CIO Education Department.
2. Arbitration. Seven members of the class wished to learn more about how to prepare and present arbitration cases. Two meetings were held with Professor Paul Guthrie, an experienced arbitrator. The group did reading on the subject which they discussed among themselves. They also invited the visiting district director of the Communications Workers and Professor Williams to meet with them to discuss the topic informally.
3. Durham Committee on Negro Affairs. Three students chose to learn something about the organization and methods of the Durham Committee

on Negro Affairs which has earned the reputation of being one of the most successful Negro political groupings in the South. The students, all Negroes, interviewed the leaders of the organization as well as leadership from the local labor movement, Negro and white alike. They interviewed eight persons all together.

4. Developing a local union education program. With the assistance of Larry Rogin and George Guernsey, two participants undertook to develop plans for local education programs. One was interested in setting up a political action program at home; the other familiarized himself with materials available from the AFL-CIO which might be useful in his own educational programs.
5. Economic factors in negotiations. Working alone, one person familiarized himself with some of the sources of economic data in the library which could be useful to him in his collective bargaining negotiations.
6. The wildcat strike in the Eastern Kentucky coal fields. The idea of pursuing this topic was suggested to one student by a lecture given on the campus on behalf of the striking Hazard County miners which raised more questions than it answered. Therefore, the student read a large number of magazine and newspaper accounts of the situation in an effort to determine the issues in dispute and the fate of the miners' hospitals in the area.

Comment: During the final week the students reported to the class on their projects. Some of these reports were exceptionally good. This was particularly true for the report on the miners' strike and for the report made by the seven members of the arbitration group. Without exception, the reports indicated that each participant had expended genuine effort on his project.

The Durham project, clearly the most exciting of the projects, lost a good deal of its value as a teaching vehicle for the entire class because of the ineffectiveness of the reporting. For the three students involved in it, however, it was an invaluable experience. The spokesman for the three when the report was presented was poorly organized and he also was the one Negro who had the least acceptance among the whites. These factors intensified the negative reaction of many of the whites to what was in itself a touchy subject -- the development of an influential Negro voting bloc. What comment there was from the class tended to be preoccupied with the "undemocratic" nature of bloc voting.

Other Teaching Sessions

A number of other formal activities or speeches were fitted into the schedule during the four weeks. These are listed below.

A showing of the films "And Women Must Weep" and "The Anatomy of a Lie" followed by a discussion.

Participation in a conference on underdeveloped areas sponsored by the University of North Carolina. G. Mennen Williams and Frank Graham were among the speakers.

A television documentary on the Supreme Court decision in the public school prayer case. This was held at Professor Pollitt's home. He discussed the decision and the Court's general position in the area of civil liberties.

A lecture on library resources of value to labor representatives and a tour of the University library.

A talk by James Noe on union staff training.

A talk by Joseph Mire on the activities of NILE.

A one-hour session with Earl Williams on the meaning of the United States gold problem.

One highlight for the group was to have G. Mennen Williams spend an hour with them before his public lecture. He spoke of the importance of our foreign policy and of the impact upon it of our performance in the area of race relations. He referred also to the special role that labor must play in solving these problems. Following his informal talk, Mr. Williams answered questions from the class.

John Wheeler, a Negro banker from Durham and a member of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, spoke at a luncheon meeting. Soft-spoken, yet direct, Mr. Wheeler was very effective as he pointed out the long history of Negro efforts to attain full citizenship, citing his own experience in part. He emphasized that "gradualism" had been proved ineffective and was no longer a tenable approach to the demands of Negroes for their rights.

Teaching Effectiveness

The teaching in the Institute was generally good, and on a few occasions it achieved brilliance. The major shortcomings were an insistence upon comprehensiveness and a predeliction for the lecture as the exclusive method. Too often the rush "to cover the material" or a penchant for precision meant a sacrifice in attaining understanding of the reasons for or the implications of a set of occurrences or facts. The questions of the students frequently reflected a preoccupation with detail -- "How many million did you say that was?" More questioning by the instructor of the students would have facilitated the learning process in a number of courses. By their suggestions the staff was able to affect some changes in teaching style or content, but this can be more readily attended to by better planning in advance of the course.

Some criticism was offered by the students that there had been too much duplication among courses. For example, they referred to the presentation of similar statistical data by Dunbar and Williams. To some extent this criticism was justified, though this never loomed as a serious problem. Again part of

the difficulty might be avoided by planning. Nevertheless, given the complications of trying to construct a total program made up of many separate parts, and further, having to do this by letter or telephone, the program had a good deal of success in achieveing an integration of the parts, due more to the nature of the central theme probably than anything else. In another program it would be desirable to extend some courses over a two week period thereby reducing the "choppy" effect which came with a whole new set of instructors at the beginning of the week, each of whom must start afresh in establishing ties with the group.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of having the instructors live with the group. This enabled them to become acquainted in a way which gave their statements in the classroom much more weight. A notable example was the differing reception accorded the views of Dunbar on the one hand and Marshall and Williams on the other. Even though their positions were similar, there was rather widespread rejection of Dunbar and perhaps some feeling within the class that he was using unfair "hit-and-run" tactics. Those teachers who did live with the group for a few days were able to exploit the many learning situations that developed outside the class. Pollitt built the same close relationship by his many informal contacts with the participants.

While the students did do their reading assignments faithfully, the use of reading in the program was not fully realized because of the absence of any overall reading plan. Except for the course in government and politics, there was no conscientious effort to relate reading to the class work. Reading matter was distributed in a somewhat haphazard manner with not enough thought given to how it could be tied into the discussions or to the budgeting of time for it.

Informal Activities and Social Relations

No effort was made to organize the free time of the participants in any substantial way. A picnic was held and on the final evening in Chapel Hill the

group had dinner together at a local restaurant. The "co-op" and meal time provided the principal opportunities for the students to become acquainted with one another. The room arrangements pretty well determined the social groupings and visiting between rooms was inhibited by space considerations.

Relations between whites and Negroes were polite and friendly, if not very intimate, though some of the whites made a special effort to get to know the Negro delegates. Nonetheless this living together, a new experience for most, was an important aspect of the program. One Negro was able to observe that "_____(a white roommate) has certainly grown in his attitudes." When there was a problem in obtaining housing for the visiting wife of a Negro student, a couple of whites shifted rooms to help out.

The touchiness of interracial living was pointed up by one incident. It was proposed that photographs of a white and Negro be taken for use in a union newspaper report on the Institute. A variety of shots were suggested, in the classroom, in the dining hall, and in a room studying together. When the photographer arrived the embarrassed white asked, in private, that the picture of the two of them in the room be skipped, explaining that his would cause him trouble back home if his members were to see it.

The Institute attracted a number of visitors from the unions, education directors and others, which was evidence of the interest created by the program. This also served to impress the students with the fact that they were taking part in a significant program. An Italian adult educator and his wife spent two days at the Institute during which time they contributed generously to the discussions in and out of class.

Several members of the group took advantage of being on a university campus by their use of the library and their attendance at public lectures and the art museum. On one occasion five of the participants met with a small number of

university students, members of a left-wing political association, in a discussion of the labor movement.

Student Response

The motivation of the group throughout the four weeks was exceedingly high. There could be no doubt that they came prepared to learn even though they may not have been entirely certain what it was that they were going to learn. Class attendance was regular and punctual, on only one occasion did someone miss a session without good reason. This same individual was four days late in arriving for the Institute and in some ways never became fully integrated into the group. In the third week the program suffered its only casualty when one delegate was called home by his union because of a wildcat strike in a plant that he serviced. He did not return.

The ratings by the students of the various courses are reported on the next page. These were submitted anonymously on the final day. In addition, the participants were asked to discuss in small groups their recommendations for changes in structure and scheduling, in curriculum content, and length of the program. Few significant suggestions emerged from the discussion. The length of the Institute was felt to be right, though it was proposed that it begin at the start of a week rather than the middle. There was some consensus that Marshall and Williams (labor history and economics) be given more time and about half of the group believed that additional time should be devoted to power structure specifically, and sociology in general. There was some sentiment in favor of more labor law, more reading skills, more national economic problems, and public speaking. Suggestions were made that scheduled time be set up for reading and that something be done to eliminate the duplication of coverage among some courses.

TABLE I

STUDENT RATINGS OF COURSES ON FIVE-POINT SCALE

5 = excellent
4 = good
3 = fair
2 = of little use
1 = poor
NA = no answer

COURSE	5	4	3	2	1	NA	Average Rating
Labor in the South	13	4					4.76
Labor Songs and Folklore	1	4	6	5		1	3.06
The Changing South	1	4	4	6	1	1	2.88
Reading Workshop	8	8		1			4.34
Labor Law	13	2	2				4.65
Labor's Economic Program	5	8	3		1		3.94
Government and Politics of the South		8	6	2	1		3.24
Effective Communication	7	8	2				4.29
Community Power Structure	5	11		1			4.18
Economic Problems of the South	9	5	3				4.35
Student Projects	11	1	4	1			4.29
Labor and Civil Rights	3	4	5	3	2		3.28
Labor and Politics	7	8	2				4.29
Organizational Problems	7	1	8	1			3.82

The view was expressed that the recruiting announcement should be more specific in describing the content of the Institute. This remark came from the staunchest segregationist and it was not clear whether he implied that he would not have attended if he had known of the civil rights emphasis. In private this individual stated that he felt he was being "gigged and spurred" too much on race relations. "I could have taken Don Slaiman for a week -- after all he has a job to do -- but it was being continually slanted in to the other subjects." The result, he thought, was a contrary one. "We gave Don the silent treatment." He referred to the Negroes as "fine colored boys except for _____."

It would be a mistake to attach too much weight to the opinions of this one person, although to some extent he voiced in exaggerated terms the feelings of others in the group. But even this strongest holdout among the seventeen was probably reached by the program. At least this is the impression of this observer.

One Negro answered the assertion that there had been too much emphasis on civil rights: "What I've gotten here will help me meet a lot of the criticism of the labor movement among Negroes." In a letter written to the education director of his union following the program, this same person said: "The Southern Staff Institute was, to me, a great success. The knowledge we gained in that Institute should prepare any Union Representative to carry out more effectively his assignment, especially in the South.....Frankly, I am greatly encouraged following the course on Labor and Civil Rights. We had eight hours of this and nobody walked out. This delicate problem was discussed candidly and unevasively, and it seemed to me to have been the consensus of all participants that continuous efforts at improvement must be made."

In summary one can say that the general response to this educational experience was enthusiastic. The students felt that they learned a great deal both from their teachers and from the opportunity to live together with men from other unions.

Conclusions

The success of the Southern Staff Institute can only be judged over a period of time for the real test will be in the way the participants react in situations where civil rights are at issue. From the immediate perspective, however, this observer is persuaded that the Institute was a highly successful undertaking, one which achieved marked progress toward the goal of "translating into action the stated view and public responsibilities of labor in the areas of race relations." Four weeks cannot reverse the attitudes of the prejudices acquired over a lifetime. It can lead to a re-examination of those attitudes and to a heightened awareness and appreciation of the inconsistency of discriminatory behavior and other values held by the group. It is in this context that the Institute made its greatest contribution by continually underscoring the way in which the fortunes of the labor movement and the movement for equal rights are inextricably bound together. Not everyone will respond alike nor have the occasion to, but most of the individuals are in a position where it will be much easier for them to change their behavior.

At the end of the program there was discussion about arranging some follow-up to the Institute. One proposal was a short two or three day conference in six months or so. One would hope that this will materialize for it will sustain the momentum generated by the Institute and provide as well an invaluable opportunity for assessing the impact of the program. A first step in maintaining a link with the students has been taken by George Guernsey in the form of mailings to the group.

A very large share of the credit for the program's success must be assigned to George Guernsey. It was he who carried the major responsibility for the development of the program, for the recruiting of the students, and for holding the program together. If there is to be a continuation, he should again play a central role.

It should be clear from the preceding pages that the writer is fully convinced of the value of the Southern Staff Institute. This is one place where NILE and the AFL-CIO can make a tangible contribution to the solution of America's most critical social problem. I strongly recommend that NILE continue its support of this program.

63-2500
6/20/63

APPENDIX A

INSTITUTE STAFF

Ronald Donovan	Institute Director and Labor Education Specialist, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University
George T. Guernsey	Institute Co-Director and Assistant Director of Education, AFL-CIO
James G. Steagall	Bureau of Conferences and Short Courses, Extension Division, University of North Carolina
Carl F. Brown	Professor of Education, University of North Carolina
Paul R. Christopher	Director, Region VIII, AFL-CIO
Leslie Dunbar	Executive Director, Southern Regional Council, AFL-CIO
John G. Feild	The Potomac Institute
Nat Goldfinger	Director of Research, AFL-CIO
Archie Green	Librarian, Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, University of Illinois
Paul N. Guthrie	Professor of Economics, University of North Carolina
Edward Lashman, Jr.	Assistant Publicity Director, Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Workers
Ray Marshall	Professor of Economics, University of Texas
Donald R. Matthews	Associate Professor of Political Science, University of North Carolina
Joseph Mire	Executive Director, National Institute of Labor Education
James Noe	Research and Education Director, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers
Daniel H. Pollitt	Professor Law, University of North Carolina
Daniel A. Powell	Director, COPE, Area No. 5, AFL-CIO
James W. Prothro	Professor of Political Science, University of North Carolina

INSTITUTE STAFF (continued)

Larry Rogin	Director of Education, AFL-CIO
Donald F. Roy	Associate Professor of Sociology Duke University
Don Slaiman	Assistant Director, Civil Rights Department, AFL-CIO
John Wheeler	President, Mechanics and Farmers Bank, Durham, North Carolina
Phillip Weightman	National Representative, COPE, AFL-CIO
G. Mennen Williams	Assistant Secretary, U.S. Department of State
J. Earl Williams	Assistant Professor of Economics, University of Tennessee

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Electrical Workers
Little Rock, Arkansas

Roland E. DeLoach
Special Representative
International Association of
Machinists
Savannah, Georgia

Paul G. Gray
Area Director
Communications Workers of America
Houston, Texas

Herbert C. Green
Education and Citizenship Representative
United Automobile Workers of America
Atlanta, Georgia

H. W. Gurley
International Representative
International Brotherhood of
Electrical Workers
Macon, Georgia

Glen Hawthorne
International Representative
United Papermakers and Paperworkers
Charlotte, North Carolina

James A. Moore, Jr.
President, Local 326
United Transport Service Employees
Atlanta, Georgia

Ralph K. Murphy
Special Representative
International Chemical Workers Union
Memphis, Tennessee

Kermit W. Nichols
President, Local 371
Textile Workers Union of America
Front Royal, Virginia

James R. Nutt, Jr.
President, Local 136
International Chemical Workers Union
Brunswick, Georgia

John L. Parker
Representative
Retail, Wholesale and Department
Store Union
Birmingham, Alabama

Lock J. Parker
President, Local 26
Retail, Wholesale, and Department
Store Union
Suffolk, Virginia

Clarence Patterson
Organizer
State, County and Municipal Employees
Miami, Florida

Reid B. Pearce
International Representative
Communications Workers of America
Madison, Tennessee

Aaron E. Sloss
International Representative
Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers
Nashville, Tennessee

Milton Watson
Southern Education Director
Amalgamated Clothing Workers
Atlanta, Georgia

Robert E. Woods
International Representative
United Automobile Workers
Cincinnati, Ohio

APPENDIX C

NILE SOUTHERN STAFF INSTITUTE

March 7 - March 9

THURSDAY	10:00-12:00 Registration Carolina Inn	12:30-2:00 Luncheon - Pine Room Carolina Inn	2:15-4:30 Orientation Campus Tour	7:00-9:00 Labor Songs & Folklore Archie Green
FRIDAY	9:00-12:00 Labor in the South Ray Marshall	1:30-3:30 The Changing South Leslie Dunbar	3:15-4:30 Library Tour	"
SATURDAY	"	1:00-3:30 Film showing and Discussion		

WEEK OF MARCH 10 - MARCH 16

	9:00-10:00	10:00-12:00	2:00-4:00	7:00-9:00
SUNDAY				Labor in the South Ray Marshall
MONDAY	Reading Workshop Carl Brown	Labor in the South Ray Marshall	Labor Law Daniel Pollitt	
TUESDAY	"	"	"	Labor in the South Ray Marshall
WEDNESDAY	"	"	"	TV Show and Discussion The Supreme Court and Public School Prayer Daniel Pollitt
THURSDAY	"	Meeting with G. Mennen Williams	World Affairs Conference	
FRIDAY	"	Labor Law Daniel Pollitt	Labor Law	Labor's Economic Program Nat Goldfinger
SATURDAY	9:00-12:00 Labor's Economic Program Nat Goldfinger			

WEEK OF MARCH 17 - MARCH 23

	9:00-10:00	10:00-12:00	2:00-4:00	7:00-9:00
SUNDAY				
MONDAY	Reading Workshop Carl Brown	Government & Politics of the South James Prothro and Donald Matthews	Effective Communication Edward Lashman	Community Power Structure Donald Roy
TUESDAY	"	"	"	"
WEDNESDAY	"	"	" 1:30 - 4:30	
THURSDAY	"	"	"	"
FRIDAY	"	"		
SATURDAY				

WEEK OF MARCH 24 - MARCH 30

	9:00-11:00	11:00-12:00	2:00-4:00	7:00-9:00
SUNDAY				
MONDAY	Economic Problems of the South Earl Williams	Study Project	Labor and Civil Rights Don Slaiman	
TUESDAY	"	"	"	Labor and Politics Daniel Powell & Phillip Weightman
WEDNESDAY	"	"	"	"
THURSDAY	"	12:15-1:45 Luncheon John Wheeler	"	"
FRIDAY	"	Study Project	"	
SATURDAY	Organizational Problems Paul Christopher 9:00 - 12:00		PICNIC	

Appendix C

WEEK OF MARCH 31 - APRIL 4

	9:00-11:00	11:00-12:00	2:00-4:00	7:00-9:00
SUNDAY				
MONDAY	Organizational Problems Paul Christopher	Student Projects	Project Reports	The National Institute of Labor Education Joseph Mire
TUESDAY	"	Union Staff Training James Noe	"	
WEDNESDAY	"	"	"	Group Dinner
THURSDAY	Institute Summary and Evaluation	Certificate Presentation		

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LABOR EDUCATION

April 2, 1954

Mr. James B. Carey
Secretary-Treasurer, CIO
718 Jackson Place, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Jim:

How we do appreciate that!

It came at a time of real pressure on us, and helps enormously.

We are busy on this schools business, and think some dent is being made on Southern public opinion.

Appreciatively,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:m

Enclosure: Card acknowledging receipt of $1,000 from CIO

Congress of Industrial Organizations

718 Jackson Place, N. W. Washington 6, D. C.

Office of
JAMES B CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

Cable Address "CIOLABOR"

EXecutive 3-5581

RECEIVED
MAR 31 1954
Southern Regional Council

March 29, 1954

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

I have been authorized by the CIO Executive Officers to transmit the enclosed check in the amount of $1,000 as the CIO's contribution to the extremely important work in which the Southern Regional Council is engaged.

I am very hopeful that this contribution will enable you to expand the distribution of your very valuable pamphlet "Questions and Answers -- The Schools and the Courts".

I remain,

Sincerely yours,

James B. Carey

James B. Carey
Secretary-Treasurer, CIO
Chairman, Financial
Contributions Committee

Enclosure
liu 1695 cio

June 8, 1955

Mr. James B. Carey
Secretary-Treasurer
Congress of Industrial Organizations
718 Jackson Place, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Carey:

We are deeply grateful for the CIO's check for $375 which came in June 6th. The CIO's new fronted activities and the Council's program run parallel at a great many points, and it is extremely good of the CIO to help us in this way.

I hope that later on in this year the CIO will find it possible to send us another $375. These are the lean months and we will be particularly in need at this time.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl: SRC Official receipt

Dictated by Dr. Mitchell/signed in his absence

cc: Mr. Paul Christopher

JUN 6 1955

Congress of Industrial Organizations

OFFICE OF
JAMES B. CAREY
SECRETARY-TREASURER

718 Jackson Place, N. W. Washington 6, D. C.

Cable Address "CIOLABOR"

EXECUTIVE 3-5581

3 June 1955

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

It is with pleasure that I forward this $375 check to the Southern Regional Council, authorized by the Committee on Contributions and the Executive Officers, as CIO's contribution.

Your work must go on and we are privileged to participate in it, and re-dedicate ourselves in what remains to be done.

Our very best to you.

Sincerely yours,

Jim Carey

James B. Carey
Secretary-Treasurer

Check.
liu 1695 cio

August 10

Revive correspondence (including Paul Christopher's incoming of June 6th. Write Jim Carey for another $375.

August 10, 1955

Mr. James B. Carey
Secretary-Treasurer
Congress of Industrial Organizations
718 Jackson Place, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Carey:

You recall that the Southern Regional Council asked the Congress of Industrial Organizations to make a contribution to the Council in the year 1955 of $1,000. On June 3rd, on authorization of the Committee on Contributions and the Executive Officers, you very kindly sent $375.

I am in hope that the CIO will supplement that grant with a further $375. Our fiscal year comes to an end September 30th, and these are particularly difficult months for us. So that if the CIO can find that sum, which will bring the total grant for 1955 up to $700, we would be exceedingly grateful.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

October 31, 1955

Mr. James B. Carey
Secretary-Treasurer
Congress of Industrial Organizations
718 Jackson Place, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Carey:

October 19th the Attorney General of Georgia, Eugene Cook, made a big speech fussing at the NAACP. Toward the end he took some swipes at the Southern Regional Council and its affiliated Georgia Interracial Committee. We put out some public replies, which are enclosed, and circulated to quite a number of people in the state the enclosed longer manuscript on the history and work of the Council.

I wanted you to be informed of the controversy.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encls.

Mr. James B. Carey,
Congress of Industrial Organizations,
718 Jackson Place N.W.,
Washington 6, D. C.

December 5th, 1955.

Dear Mr. Carey,

Grace notes in the Swan Song of everybody's grand CIO. Our Council is deeply grateful for the $375.00, which in couple with the earlier contribution puts us in the CIO's debt this year to the tune of $750.00. It helps enormously; in money by itself, and in knowledge that likeness of interest and purpose tie us thus strongly together.

Mr. Meany has been giving SRC a thousand dollars a year, for some years, and we will be asking AFL-CIO to help us again in 1956. We are in hopes that in view of the need, and the prospects of real success, the combined labor movement can help us with a sum on the order of five thousand dollars. I hope you will be favorable to this proposal when it is made.

Appreciatively, and with every warmest wish personally,

(Dr. George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director.)

GSM:rl.
Encl.

Congress of Industrial Organizations

718 Jackson Place, N. W. Washington 6, D. C.

OFFICE OF
JAMES B. CAREY
SECRETARY-TREASURER

Cable Address "CIOLABOR"

EXECUTIVE 3-5581

30 November 1955

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, NE, Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

DEC 5 1955

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

On behalf of the Executive Officers and members of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, it gives me pleasure to transmit to you our contribution of $375. CR rha

As we wind up the affairs of CIO, we are hopeful that the same kind of beneficial relationship can be developed with the newly merged federation.

With our best regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,

James B Carey

James B. Carey
Secretary-Treasurer

Check.
liu 1695 cio
k

Personal

January 8, 1957

Mr. Emory Via
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

Here are some unshaped rough quarried rocks toward the Kornbluh pamphlet.

I advise free use of the chisel.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encls.

What the Squabbling is About

This business in the South has had a queer history. And two-thirds of what's wrong is history. The white people who came to the South came looking for land and fortune. They see that people no better than themselves who happened to go to Northern and Western spots got land and fortune, and have done well. And they look at themselves and see a poor home and a poor job and they feel the lash of the scorn of richer people; and they hunt for something to blame it on. There are people around who say, "The fellow that's to blame is that black fellow over there." "Hadn't of been for him, you'd have been all right." And that looks reasonable.

But it isn't.

It isn't the black fellow's fault. And it isn't the laboring white man's fault. And it really isn't anybody's fault; it's history's fault.

The smaller white people were doing pretty well in these Southern places, until about 1800 after the cotton gin got going slavery began to spread far and fast. And slave-holders feeling the hot hope of profit bought the little clearings that plain white people had made, and turned ten of them into a plantation. And set up for big and important. And the little white people moved on up to poorer land. There's more to it than that, but that's the beginning of it. And the point is that everybody's hooked in it together, and the way out is not to get mad with anybody, but to organize decency and kindness and fair-play for everybody; and together we can make this a friendly land, with the sunshine carrying hope for us all.

Your job is to punch holes in the ceiling. As long as you do the punching, you can punch 'em where you want 'em, and you can fish through whom you want to fish through. But if you won't punch any holes some man will come to the shop from Washington or from Raleigh, looking for places to punch holes. And he won't know as much about the place and the people as you do, and inevitably he'll punch some holes you won't like, and fish through some people that you will think were wrong choices.

One more thing. John's got grandchildren. When they go to work they're more than likely to come to old John and say, "Granpop, how about these Unions?" If John says, "Boy, don't you never go near them unions; I never got nothing from them," you're sunk. But if John says, "Boy, you get yourself into that Union, and you pay your dues, and them fellows will see you through like they seen me through"; the Union's solid in that town, for good.

You fellows know this is the way it is. And you know you know more about the way the thing is than anybody from some place else. And you know that you've still got the chance to straighten it out fair and decent, and in a way for the Union to get the credit. And, brother, I'm sure advising you to go do it.

The Business About FEPC

I always get at this by telling about going twenty years ago to a car and railroad repair shop in North Carolina, to interview a number of white and Negro workmen. In those days machinists got 80 cents an hour, and were all of them white, and all belonged to the Union. Machinists' Helpers got 40 cents and hour, and were all of them Negro, and the local Union "bargained for them."

An older Machinists' Helper came to me and said, "Mr. Mitchell, three times in my life-time the Master Mechanic has come to me with a young white fellow in tow and said, 'John, I've got this boy here, and he don't know the trade. And I want you to take him and break him in.'" "I'd take the young fellow," said John, "and in a year I'd teach him to be a Machinist, and he'd be set up and join the Union, and draw his eighty, and I'm yet old John, still a'drawin' my forty, and that ain't right."

Well, you suck in your breath for old John. But his is not the real tragedy. A man like John would have a thousand friends. And in a thousand homes at six o'clock in the morning, the alarm clock rings and the old woman, sleeping in a warm bed, has to decide whether she is going to get up out of bed and fry some grits and make some hot coffee and get her man into some clean overhalls and off to work on the early bus, or whether she isn't. And the Devil himself will come and whisper to her, "It didn't get old John no place." And the chances are she'll turn over and go back to sleep, and her man will get to work late, in dirty overalls, and without any breakfast."

Now, it's easy to change around. Put John's niece in the office as a typist. And the thousand women will get up out of their beds saying to themselves, "Well, maybe our Susan can get that, too." And a whole people picks up quality and performance.

Now what happened? A hole was punched in the ceiling.

The Double-Scissors
(Not for public use)

This somewhat over-clarified account of Southern history anent skill I owe to W. W. Alexander; though I have decorated it not a little (!):

The white settlers who came first to these shores, in Colonial times, came with the normal complement of hand skills; they were carpenters and brick-masons and stonemasons and ironworkers, and so on. And for a long time they plied those skills. Then when slavery spread it put a premium upon the transfer of skill to black fingers. If a man owned a Negro Cuffy, and had a house to build, instead of hiring Mr. Thompson to do the carpentering, you taught Cuffy. And in the period before 1865 we just about got skill transferred to Negro hands. Mr. Thompson's saw rusted in his grandson's attic.

Freedom switched things around, and put a political premium upon the re-transfer of skill to white hands. Mr. Thompson got his grandfather's saw down, and went to see the Governor, and said, "Now Governor, you understand; I voted for you, and if there's any sawing to be done I'm the carpenter." And the Governor said he understood, and he did.

In the ninety years since we have hardly got skill all the way back to white hands. Dr. Alexander used to say (I would not); that in consequence of this double-scissors process the Southern States contained the least-skilled English-speaking population in the world.

But I would point out that the early trade unions in the South were formed to defend the white man's monopoly of skilled work; and not a few of them continue in that vein today.

Labor - IUE

February 21, 1957

Mr. Kenneth Petersen
Legislative Director
I.U.E.
1226 - 16th Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Ken:

Thanks so much for the list of Southern I.U.E. staff.

I look forward to seeing you at the Atlanta Conference. Will you let me or Ben Segal know the I.U.E. staff men from the South that you would most like to have invited to the Conference?

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm

cc: Mr. Ben Segal

Labor: AFL-CIO ✓
~~Labor Unions~~
~~IUE~~

March 1, 1957

Mr. James B. Carey, President
International Union of Electrical Workers
1126 - 16th Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Brother Carey:

The enclosed letter is to inform you of a work conference called by the Southern Regional Council to afford an opportunity for selected Southern unionists to discuss some aspects of race relations as related to unions.

We are carefully protecting this meeting from any publicity in the interest of getting as full exploration of the problems involved as is possible. In any case we would not consider this meeting's nor the Council's role as one of making any pronouncement.

I wanted you personally, and as Chairman of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee, to know that the conference was being held. If you would like to designate someone from the Committee to attend these sessions we would be glad to have him. The AFL-CIO Civil Rights Department knows that the meeting is being held and understands that we are not attempting to make this an official nor formal meeting in any way.

It is my understanding that Ken Petersen of the I.U.E. staff will be with us for the meeting.

Since Ben Segal, Trade Union Consultant for the Fund for the Republic, has worked closely with me in this program, I am taking the liberty of sending him a copy of this letter.

Fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm

cc: Mr. Ben Segal

International Union *of* Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor & Congress of Industrial Organizations

1126 16th Street, N.W. Washington 6, D. C.

JAMES B. CAREY, *President*

AL HARTNETT, *Secretary-Treasurer*

EXecutive 3-6095

March 6, 1957

Mr. Emory F. Via, Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Room 432,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Brother Via:

Thank you for your March 1, letter and for providing me with the details of the Southern Regional Council's March 13 and 14 conference at Atlanta.

Your letter invited me "to designate someone from the Committee to attend these sessions." I am happy to accept that invitation and have asked George Weaver, Executive Secretary of the Committee, to represent me and the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee at your conference.

May I commend you for initiating this meeting and express my heartfelt hope that your purposes will be fully realized.

I will look forward to receiving reports on the conference from Brothers Weaver and Peterson.

Fraternally,

James B. Carey

James B. Carey
President

liu1746afl-cio
clg

Labor - IUE?

April 24, 1957

Mr. Harold Katz
Recording Secretary
Civil Rights Committee
IUE Local 255
Pittsfield, Mass.

Dear Brother Katz:

Under separate cover our Research Assistant, Miss Florence Irving, has sent you several pamphlets which have a bearing on civil rights problems. I am enclosing for your information an announcement of a book, "Integration - North and South," which may be of interest to you. The Director of our Council, Harold Fleming, was one of the authors of this book. If you would like to add this volume to your other materials, you may make use of the order blank included on the announcement.

I trust that these materials will be of some help to you. If there is any other way in which we can be of aid, please feel free to call upon us.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emery F. Vka
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm

Enclosure

Labor - IUE

April 25, 1957

Mr. Ken Peterson
IUE
1126 - 16th Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Ken:

Ben has written me about your request for display materials at your Civil Rights Conference in Chicago. We don't normally keep pictures and posters on hand, but I think that I will be able to turn up a few items of interest for that meeting. You might be interested to know that we just recently had an information request from Local 255 in Pittsfield, Massachusetts; we have sent them some materials.

I wonder if you or Al could do us the good service of seeing that President Carey is fully informed about our operation and needs before the May meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council. At that time, we are asking the AFL-CIO to up its contribution to us to $5,000. Because our needs are so real, with the increased work load here, we feel that it is necessary to ask for increased support from our old friends. We do think that it is wise, however, to let persons on the Executive Council who are familiar with our work and interested in it know that we are asking for this increased support.

I am enclosing a couple of pieces of material which I believe that you have seen but which may be of informational value to Carey. Thanks so much for this service and let me hear from you if there is anything that I can do to be of assistance to you in your work.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm
Enclosures

BENJAMIN D. SEGAL
TRADE UNION CONSULTANT—FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC
1820 JEFFERSON PLACE, N. W., WASHINGTON 6, D. C.
STERLING 3-2194

May 20, 1957

Emory Via
c/o International Chemical Workers Union Institute
(or Otto Pragan)
Methodist Conference Grounds
Lake Junaluska, North Carolina

Dear Emory:

I hope you are enjoying your institute. I hope you will talk to Otto about the Fisk Seminar -- see if he will do a job on getting some of his staff people there.

Best wishes and regards.

Sincerely yours,

Ben Segal

Ben Segal

International Union *of* Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor & Congress of Industrial Organizations

1126 16th Street, N.W. Washington 6, D. C.

JAMES B. CAREY, *President*

AL HARTNETT, *Secretary-Treasurer*

EXecutive 3-6095

15 sent 6-4

May 27, 1957

Mr. Emory F. Via,
Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

Kindly send us 15 copies each of the list of participants to the Southern Regional Council Labor Conference on March 13 and 14 and and of the Summary of Southern Regional Council's Labor Conference.

Fraternally,

Ken

Ken Peterson, Director
Legislative and Civil
Rights Department

liu 1746 aflcio
b

MM: Please pull these together for me

labor

June 3, 1957

Mr. Ken Peterson
Civil Rights Coordinator
IUE
1126 - 16th Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Ken:

I am sending you the copies of the March labor conference summary that you requested.

Although there is not anything super-secret in the body of the summary itself, you will recall that we had promised all participants that it would not be a publicized report, nor would public attention be brought to the names of those attending. I still feel bound by this committment and so send this reminder to you.

I secured pictures for your Civil Rights Conference but too late to get all the clearance required for their use. If you think that you might have future need for such materials, I would see what could be done about either getting release rights for copies to be made or for making a kind of photo montage. The problem is that the pictures come from photo news service agencies and may not be used without permission.

Let me know if you would like for me to follow up on this project.

I trust that you will be able to have several of your Southern staff persons attend the seminar that we are conducting in conjunction with the Fisk Institute on Race Relations. Any follow up that you would like for me to do will be gladly accepted. We will need all of the sensible thinking that we can get in the Southern end of the labor movement with the coming of September and the new school

term. Please let me have the names of the IUE persons who will attend as soon as possible.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm

File - copies to: HCF, FBR, MF, PA, RA, JC, FC, and MM.

30 September, 1957

From: Emory F. Via

To: SRC staff

Please change your records accordingly:

as from 1st October

Benjamin D. Segal, Director
Trade Union Program on Civil Liberties and Rights

new address: Room 301
1244 19th Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

STerling 3-2194
STerling 3-1255

Please change your records accordingly: E.F.K.

PLEASE NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS AS OF OCT. 1, 1957

New
Address:

Room 301
1244 19th Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

STerling 3-2194
STerling 3-1255

Benjamin D. Segal, Director,
Trade Union Program on Civil Liberties and Rights

(over)

Emmy —

Suggest you notify
appropriate people in
their office so changes may
be made in our cards —

Fred

F.S.R.
F.S.R.
W.E.
Flowers
P.A.
P.A.P.
L.F.C.
L.F.C.
W.M.

Labor Related Agencies

30 September, 1957

Mr. Benjamin D. Segal, Director
Trade Union Program on Civil Liberties and Rights
Room 301, 1244 19th Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Ben:

The enclosed copies of letters are for such use as you would like to make of them.

The news regarding the continuance of your program, not to say mine, is wonderful to receive. As the saying goes, 'You done well'.

URWA school went well. The topic, sans schools, went on and was fairly well received. Just a few days before the meeting Ray Nixon saw a copy of the program and called Joe to see if they couldn't pull me off (not personal). Joe couldn't talk him out of it so called me; I called and went to see Nixon and we agreed to go ahead except to leave out schools. Some of the guys were tense but we made progress on many fronts: classes, private discussions, convincing them that the issue is important and must be discussed, giving them a frame in which to handle opposition to positive ideas. One Negro delegate was in attendance. Jim Turner successfully taught parliamentary procedure. Joe worked with all and took the lead in finding handles to get at various aspects of the problem. I served as staff liaison with the 'student council'.

Louisiana State Labor Council institute also went well; Vic Bussie was obviously pleased and really took on the one guy who complained to him about scheduling such a program. Believe it or not, I think that between Fisk and Daytona we have pushed open the door to the forum a substantial amount so that there is more understanding of the necessity to discuss the issues in terms of looking for a just and decent settlement - a settlement which a few more guys are realising necessarily includes equal rights up and down the line. Carol Shaw also was satisfied, as well as Williams of the regional AFL-CIO office. I will return to New Orleans; the date is changed to October 19 and 20. And, tentatively, I may make the Shreveport institute. This is an expensive operation for them and I have agreed to do it just for expenses - for as many as I can make - and to work towards uncovering persons closer by who can do an adequate job. This we need to do state by state, as more and more

continued . . .

Mr. Benjamin D. Segal 30 September, 1957

state labor bodies begin to have series of weekend institutes.

Best wishes to you and to the family.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

Enclosures.

EFV:fcl

October 9, 1957

Mr. Benjamin D. Segal, Director
Trade Union Program on Civil Liberties and Rights
Room 301, 1244 19th Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Ben:

I have committments for October 19, 20, 23, 26, and for November 2 and 3. We will be moving into our new place on October 12 and 13. I could make it sometime during the 15-17th, but would prefer the week of the 27th.

The Northwestern program is impressive, and I trust it goes well.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:fcl

TRADE UNION PROGRAM ON CIVIL LIBERTIES AND RIGHTS

1244 NINETEENTH STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

105

BENJAMIN D. SEGAL
Director

STERLING 3-2194

October 10, 1957

Mr. Emory Via
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

James Johnson, Labour Member of Parliament whom I met in England and spent some time with, will arrive in Atlanta Sunday, November 3, on Eastern Flight 906, at 6:25 Eastern Standard Time. His itinerary shows he will stay at Atlantan Hotel until his departure late Tuesday afternoon, November 5. The schedules lists Harold Fleming as his principal contact.

If you are in town Sunday night, you might want to contact him, and be nice to him.

Sincerely yours,

Benjmain D. Segal

BDS:eej

Supported by funds from Trade Unions and Foundations

Ben Segal

October 11, 1957

The Reverend Charles M. Jones
The Community Church
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Charlie:

I hope you and Dorcas are well. I don't know if you saw last week's issue of Newsweek, which quoted one Reverend Charles Jones from the Community Church in Chapel Hill, N. C.?

I never did hear whether you and Tom Cosgrove ever made connections about your going to the Texas Union School at Lake Junaluska.

What would you think about the possibility of holding a good, bang-up conference on civil liberties at Chapel Hill? By civil liberties I have in mind a conference which would discuss the issues within the framework of the Bill of Rights. It would, of course, get involved in the race issue, and the civil rights issue, but more from the point of view of the denial of the basic civil liberties. I could help in the financing of such a conference.

It seems to me that the situation in the south being what it is today, a well planned conference in this field might serve a very useful purpose. I would be interested in hearing your thoughts on this.

Best wishes and kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,

Ben

Benjamin D. Segal

BDS:eej
cc: Emory Via

Ben Segal

Oct 30-31st
Wash. D.C.

October 14, 1957

Messrs: James E. Turner
Francis Shane
William Oliver
Kenneth Peterson
Emory Via

Dear Emory:

As a result of conflicts in schedule, we are definitely setting our meeting in Washington, D. C. for [redacted] October 31. Please mark this on your calendar, and let me know right away whether you can make this meeting. It occurs to me that we should have the following items on agenda:

1. Some brief reports on the current goings-on in the south;
2. Coordination of our efforts down there;
3. Consideration of the advisability and feasibility of a conference of key union people in the south;
4. Any additional items you may want to add personally to the agenda.

I hope all of you will be able to make this important meeting.

Best wishes and regards.

Sincerely yours,

Ben

Benjamin D. Segal

BDS:eej

PS Maybe you can come up on the 30th & we could talk —

Ben

October 17, 1957

Mr. Benjamin D. Segal, Director
Trade Union Program on Civil Liberties and Rights
Room 301, 1244 19th Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Ben:

I will make the October ~~30th~~ 31st meeting and plan to be in Washington on the 30th. Most of my ideas can wait until I see you on Wednesday; however, I will write if specific suggestions for the agenda come to mind.

The Civil Liberties Conference in Chapel Hill or any other likely spot where we can get local sponsorship would certainly be in order. If Charlie~~s~~ buys this idea it may be that you will want to check with Tartt Bell regarding the AFSC's past interest and activities in this area as well as their willingness to support your conference. I take it that you are by no means limiting the conference to unions; however, I think we could get some significant union participation in North Carolina.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:fcl

P.S. Lee White has just gone to Washington to become CWA's Director of Publicity. You may wish to consider inviting him to our meeting of the 31st since he has been this district's key guy on race matters; of course he is not a national union civil rights person.

October 24, 1957

Mr. Benjamin D. Segal, Director
Trade Union Program on Civil Liberties and Rights
1244 Nineteenth Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Ben:

I feel sure that you are getting all of our releases and publications. The New York Times story was not a release from us but a speciality bit done by John Popham; fortunately it received front page play.

Actually our last SRC release to the press was probably the story on bus desegregation; the other items which we have sent to news men were special reports and the like which you have received.

I think it quite possible to supply you with 500 copies of the voting study, but it will take a few days for us to clear the demands on the existing supply. I plan to mail out a smaller number myself; it would seem wise to check my list against yours and this might be the occasion for me to make additions to your list if you are interested.

I would be happy to spend the night of the 30th with you and family if that really suits.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:fcl

Note added by Emory: I assume you have received your copy of the voting study; it was mailed out late last week. Emory.

TRADE UNION PROGRAM ON CIVIL LIBERTIES AND RIGHTS

1244 NINETEENTH STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

105

BENJAMIN D. SEGAL
Director

STERLING 3-2194

October 22, 1957

Mr. Emory Via, Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

I hope all is well with you and the family. Why don't you plan to stay out at the house the night of the 30th?

Apparently I am not on the list to receive the SRC publicity and press releases. Would you please see that I am placed on that list?

In addition, I am wondering whether we can get about 450 to 500 copies of the voting study which I see is on the front page of yesterday's New York Times. I would like to include this in our next mailing, so I will need it get them as soon as possible. Thanks very much for your help on this.

Best wishes and kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,

Ben

Benjamin D. Segal

BDS:eej

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TRADE UNION PROGRAM ON CIVIL LIBERTIES AND RIGHTS

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WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

105

BENJAMIN D. SEGAL
Director

STERLING 3-2194

October 24, 1957

Mr. Emory Via
Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Via:

I doubt that this letter is really necessary, since I remember that Ben asked you to come in on the 30th, but just in case, let me tell you that the October 31st meeting will convene in Ben's office (note our new address) at 12:00 noon, and continue with lunch and discussion at some place in the vicinity.

It will be good to meet you.

Sincerely yours,

Emily Johnson

Emily E. Johnson

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1244 NINETEENTH STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

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BENJAMIN D. SEGAL
Director

STERLING 3-2194

October 28, 1957

Mr. Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

Attention
F.C.
J.C
FL

A copy of the voting study has not yet arrived. It would be extremely helpful to us here if you could expedite the 500 copies of this, so that we could get out our mailing.

What time are you planning to arrive on the 30th? Best wishes and regards.

There should be no failure in Ben's getting our staff!

Sincerely yours,

Ben

Benjamin D. Segal

BDS:eej

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B Segal

November 14, 1957

Mr. Benjamin D. Segal, Director
Trade Union Program on Civil Liberties and Rights
Room 301, 1244 Nineteenth Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Ben:

The Shreveport school went very well. Vic Bussie tells me that both the subject and instructor rated high on their evaluation sheet. I have since been to another institute at Lake Charles. This went very well also and the top officers of the Labor Council have expressed their appreciation in several ways. Although we started with a clear understanding of only two institutes it has already been stretched to four, and the expectation is that I will be used in the fifth sometime after the first of the year.

I will forward a hundred copies of the voters study to go to the Fisk and Daytona people. I had not yet said anything to them and feel that it is entirely appropriate for you to do so.

No particular news from this end. Of course I pick up anecdotes from time to time. To mention the recent ones would be unpolitic, but should I get them typed you may have them for your private information. The enclosed clip may be of some interest to you.

The labor program and the rest of SRC have just got through the annual meeting of the Board in good style. James M. Dabbs of South Carolina has been elected the new president of the Board to replace Marion

Benjamin D. Segal. November 14, 1957

Wright. Rufus Clement continues as chairman of the executive committee. Nothing else of particular note on that front. Thanks for passing on the good words from Jim Turner. I trust all colds, flu, and barking dogs have ceased (but not deceased).

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

Enclosure.

EFV:fcl

TRADE UNION PROGRAM ON CIVIL LIBERTIES AND RIGHTS

1244 NINETEENTH STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

105

BENJAMIN D. SEGAL
Director

STERLING 3-2194

November 11, 1957

Mr. Emory Via
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

Hope you and the family are well.

I was wondering if you sent copies of the recent voting study to those who attended the Southern AFL-CIO School in Florida, and whether you have incorporated in your list those who attended the Fisk Seminar. We could still use copies of the voting study, since we are down to a single copy, and if you haven't sent copies to the Florida and Fisk groups, I would very definitely like to get enough copies to send to them, together with some other material.

How did the Shreveport weekend school go? I would appreciate your keeping me in mind when you come across any leaflets or news stories dealing with unions, organizing situations, racial situations, etc., in the South.

I saw Jim Turner this weekend at the conference in Springfield Massachusetts, and he had some very nice things to say about the job you did at the Rubber Workers School. He was very much impressed.

Best wishes and regards.

Sincerely yours,

Benjamin D. Segal

BDS:eej

Encl.

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Memo

FROM THE DESK OF **EMORY VIA** 37

November 15, 1957

BSegal

Bob:

Please pack and despatch 100 copies

The Negro Voter in the South to

Benjamin D. Segal, Trade Union Program

on Civil Liberties and Rights.

Sticky labels attached herewith.

Despatched November 15, 1957.

November 25, 1957

Mr. Benjamin D. Segal, Director
Trade Union Program on Civil Liberties and Rights
1244 Nineteenth Street, N.W. Room 301
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Ben:

Just for your general background information - it should be treated as confidential.

I'm off to Jacksonville on November 25 to work with John Caldwell. They have perhaps let the situation go too far and John's ideas prior to landing there were a bit far fetched.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

(Dictated by Mr. Via but signed in his absence)

EFV:fcl

Informal confidential report from Earl Henderson to EFV.

Norfolk, Virginia.

The UAW locals in this area are currently tense relative to racial relations. There is difficulty in even getting selected leadership to meet and discuss problems in this area. Henderson has had one such meeting and the group has reluctantly agreed to a second. Henderson's aim is to develop an area committee concerned with fair practices and anti-discrimination moves. The recent political campaign for governor is credited with much of the agitation that exists. Evidently the UAW locals in Norfolk gave very little actual and no public support to the candidacy of Dalton who was supported by the Virginia COPE. Henderson's judgment is that a desegregation move here might actually blow the UAW locals apart, although he does not feel that local leadership or membership has accurately assessed the cost to them if they split their union or disaffiliate. Via should keep Henderson informed of general community attitudes in any desegregation moves that are being made and supply him with some community contacts.

Charlotte, North Carolina.

Henderson's judgment of Mike Volk, the UAW representative, as a good egg agrees with EFV's. Henderson has reported that in the Douglas missile plant a number of Negro women are working as clerks and secretaries - "out in plain sight". To his knowledge, however, only fifty Negroes are reported as being in the collective bargaining unit and their jobs are menial. He thinks that there is one Negro tool-designer outside the bargaining unit and one tool-maker trainee. His understanding is that Douglas is currently hiring at the plant; he wonders if a community move to get Negro job applicants would be in order. In this instance at least informal help could be obtained from the UAW staff person plus Henderson himself. Via is supplying union and community contacts to Henderson and should communicate this information to Harry Jones, AFSC, and John Hope II.

Orlando, Florida.

John Bateman services this Martin aircraft plant for the UAW. Henderson will visit there November 25. He hopes to activate their fair practices committee. Via will supply him with names of Orlando contacts in the general community. This is another situation which has possibilities of merit employment moves.

Georgia.

Henderson was with UAW staff people in Atlanta and with local leadership in Rome, Georgia on November 21st and 22nd. No report on this. However, Gettlinger (?), Administrative Assistant to Reuther, was also in Atlanta - Henderson felt that it might be that a stronger policy line was being laid down to some of the staff.

EFV:fcl
November 22, 1957

November 27, 1957

Mr. Benjamin D. Segal
Trade Union Program on Civil Liberties
and Rights
1244 Nineteenth Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Ben:

Thanks for the copy of the letter you received from the National Urban League.

Enclosed is a memorandum written by Paul Anthony which briefly describes the interagency effort to date. Also enclosed is the most recent directory of organizations concerned with human relations in the South, most of which have participated.

Familiar as I am with the tendency of the agencies in this field to exhibit competitiveness, I think it would be best if you didn't plugg SRC too heavily. The point is that there are many agencies with action programs in the South and that they are in touch with each other and with the national agency leadership. We need to do a lot to build on this base, but surely it would be a mistake to try to set up new machinery that would duplicate what is already begun. As far as SRC itself is concerned, I think you know enough about our various activities to point out any danger of overlapping.

Incidentally, I think that among those invited to this meeting is James McBride Dabbs of Mayesville, South Carolina, who was just elected president of SRC. He wasn't invited in

that capacity - in fact wasn't president when he was invited - but he will also be able to interpret to the group our work and perhaps some of the other activities that are going on down here.

The best, as always,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosures - 2.

MEMORANDUM

November 27, 1957

To: Harold C. Fleming

From: Paul Anthony

Subj: INTERAGENCY EFFORT

1. The attached directory indicates those agencies that have participated to some degree, in the Southern interagency effort.

2. Those agencies and people checked in this directory are the ones most active.

3. The Atlanta based agencies or agency representatives meet occasionally to determine meeting dates, agenda, and like matters and are frequently asked to follow up plans made by the larger group. You will note that Harry Alston, Director of the Southern Field Division of the National Urban League is among this group.

The interagency effort, which the SRC serves as secretariat began in 1956 when a group of agencies who were recipients of grants from the Fund for the Republic met at Tuskegee, Alabama on October 24-25. At this meeting eighteen agencies were represented. The communication established and the joint program possibilities were encouraging. At this meeting the decision was made to hold a similar meeting to which other agencies working in the South might be invited. This meeting was held in Atlanta, Georgia, on January 23 and 24, 1957, with twenty-five agencies represented. At this meeting the current interagency effort had its start. The list of participating agencies has now grown to forty-four. The most significant additions have been from the various church social action agencies.

Meetings have been held approximately four times a year. At each meeting an effort is made to survey the Southern scene in general and exchange information on any particular situations or crises; brief the meeting on the relevant programs being carried on by the several agencies; determine what each agency can do to further specific programs; and determine what joint efforts can be made in specific instances. One of the important areas covered by the above procedure is that of attacks by pro-segregation groups, and official bodies and ways in which these attacks can be met in joint effort.

At the last meeting, held at Atlanta University on November 5 and 6, the first planning was begun for joint efforts in fact-finding and voter registration.

The experiences of the current interagency effort have shown several things. (1) Considerable time, planning, and communication is necessary among agencies before effective joint work can be undertaken. (2) There is reason for believing that a basis for this planning and communication has been established among the participating agencies. (3) In any number of situations there is need for a major effort and cooperation of several agencies rather than from the group as a whole. As the situations vary from field to field different agencies are called into the forefront. (4) Even if a particular agency, because of its potential or interests, cannot be of direct help in a given situation there is considerable value in having that agency informed as to the programs being carried on by other member agencies.

RECEIVED NOV 7 1957

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WASHINGTON 6, D. C.
105

BENJAMIN D. SEGAL
Director

STERLING 3-2194

November 6, 1957

Now Dec 9-10

Mr. Harold Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

The National Urban League is calling a meeting of so-called top people in New York City on November 18 and 19. The purpose of this meeting is to discuss what should be done down South. For some strange reason, I got involved in this by way of Boyd Wilson of the Steelworkers, who is on the Urban League Board. When he called me a while back to ask for names of people who should be invited, I suggested your name. I gather from what Wilson tells me that they are planning to have another meeting to which they are going to invite you.

At any rate, if I get to the meeting, I would like to have a couple of paragraphs from you describing the coordinating meetings the SRC has been arranging this past year or so. It would be helpful to include the various organizations that have been participating in your meetings. As you can imagine, what I want to tell them is that here is this coordinating effort already in existence, and the apparent need is to strengthen this effort, rather than to try to set up another one. Your help in this will be appreciated. So will any suggestions. I will be glad to serve as your mouthpiece. I gather that Harry Ashmore is one of the guys on the list of those invited.

Best wishes and regards.

Sincerely yours,

Ben

Benjamin D. Segal

BDS:eej

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WASHINGTON 6, D. C. 1244 NINETEENTH STREET, N. W.

RECEIVED NOV 26 1957

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Benjamin D Segal

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE, Inc.

FOR EQUAL ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

14 EAST FORTY-EIGHTH STREET · NEW YORK 17, N. Y. — PLAZA 1-0300

THEODORE W. KHEEL, President · JOSEPH J. MORROW, Senior Vice-President · LESTER B. GRANGER, Executive Director

LOUIS J. GLICKMAN, Vice-President · BEULAH J. WHITBY, Vice-President · THOMAS G. YOUNG, Vice-President · MOLLIE MOON, Secretary · BURNS W. ROPER, Treasurer

November
Eighteenth
1 9 5 7

Dear Mr. Segal:

CONFIDENTIAL

I am writing to ask your presence and valuable cooperation in assisting the National Urban League and our Southern affiliates to plan wisely and constructively for our program during the difficult months immediately ahead.

As you know, our Southern Leagues especially, have been bitterly attacked by the most irreconcilable and irresponsible elements in a few of our Southern cities. An atmosphere has been created that makes it difficult for us to exert the influence, and receive the community cooperation which have been our most valuable instruments of usefulness in the past.

On December 9 and 10, the volunteer leaders of our Southern Leagues are meeting in New York City with some of our National Trustees. Also present will be a few especially invited individuals.

The meeting will be completely off-the-record. The findings will be for the use of the participants alone, and for the guidance of Urban League strategy. We are therefore calling this a Leadership Conference on Southern Problems. But obviously implications of the conference go far beyond any regional concerns.

This letter is to invite you to join with the Trustees group. We are trying to prevent an in-grown discussion by bringing not only the principal Board leader from each League affiliate, but also by adding distinguished leaders from the South who are not necessarily connected in any way with the Urban League, but who do have experience and wisdom regarding the problems that will be under consideration.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES: Regina M. Andrews · George O. Butler · Mrs. F. Conn · Robert W. Dowling · Mrs. F. B. Fleischmann · Lloyd K. Garrison · Louis J. Glickman · Simon Gottshal · Mrs. Walter A. Hirsch · Frank S. Horne · Sophia Yarnall Jacobs · Theodore W. Kheel · H. B. Lau · Louis E. Martin · Ralph L. Mason · Howard H. McNeill · Lucas Miller · Mollie Moon · Joseph J. Morrow · Cecil Newman · William H. Oliver · Jos. De C. Reid · Winthrop Rockefeller · Mrs. Peter Rogers · Burns W. Roper · Mrs. Samuel I. Rosenman · Louis Simon · John I. Snyder, Jr. · Asa T. Spaulding · Henry Steeger · Roger L. Stevens · John S. Stillman · Mrs. Ronald Tree · J. Walter Waring · Beulah T. Whitby · Boyd L. Wilson · Benjamin Wood · Richardson Wood · L. Bernard Young, Jr. · Thomas G. Young · Charles S. Zimmerman

Affiliated with National Social Welfare Assembly, National Conference of Social Welfare

Will you be kind enough to let us know immediately if we can expect you to attend? Please telephone PLAZA 1-0300, at our expense, and ask for Guichard Parris, League staff member, who is handling details of the meeting.

If you can arrange to attend, we will send you more details of the plan for the meeting.

With cordial regards,

Sincerely yours,

Theodore W. Kheel
P r e s i d e n t
NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

Mr. Ben Segal
1244 - 19th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

TRADE UNION PROGRAM ON CIVIL LIBERTIES AND RIGHTS

1244 NINETEENTH STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

105

BENJAMIN D. SEGAL
Director

STERLING 3-2194

November 27, 1957

Mr. Emory Via
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

Thanks for your note and memo of November 25th. I will be interested in hearing how you made out at Jacksonville.

Boyd, the President of the Virginia AFL-CIO Council, called me about a couple of weekend schools in Virginia the weekends of February 1-2 and February 22-23. I indicated to him that I would be busy on the weekend of February 22-23 since this is the time of the annual 189 meeting and the ALES conference. Your name camp up at that point, and I told him to write directly to you. I had indicated that I could do the February 1-2 date, but I may have a conflict. I will let you know on this, so that, in case you are free, you may want to do this weekend also. I told him you would need to have your expenses paid, and he agreed to that.

Best wishes and kindest regards to you and the family.

Sincerely yours,

Ben

Benjamin D. Segal

BDS:eej

Supported by funds from Trade Unions and Foundations

December 5, 1957

Mr. Benjamin D. Segal
Trade Union Program on Civil Liberties
and Rights
1244 Nineteenth Street, S. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Ben:

Thanks for letting me know that you won't be able to go to the Urban League's conference after all. James M. Dabbs is going to be in the office on Monday, and I will take that up to alert him to the kind of interpretation that will be helpful.

All the best.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

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BENJAMIN D. SEGAL
Director

STERLING 3-2194

December 4, 1957

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I'm sorry that a postponement of the meeting at the Urban League in New York makes it impossible for me to go. Thought you might want somebody else to tell the group about the coordinating efforts already in existance in the South.

Best wishes and kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,

Ben

Benjamin D. Segal

eej

Encl.

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1244 NINETEENTH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

BENJAMIN D. SEGAL
Director

STERLING 3-2194

December 4, 1957

Mr. Gichard Parris
National Urban League
14 E. 48th Street
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Parris:

When I talked with Ben Segal in Atlantic City he asked me to write you to the effect that he will not be able to attend the meeting in New York next week. He has certain responsibilities in connection with the AFL-CIO Convention which he had forgotten when he earlier agreed to attend. He wanted me to express his regret, and to say to you that he is sorry to have to give you this word so late. He would very much like to help.

Sincerely yours,

Emily E. Johnson
Asst. to the Director

eej

Supported by funds from Trade Unions and Foundations

December 6, 1957

Mr. Benjamin D. Segal, Director
Trade Union Program on Civil Liberties and Rights
1244 Nineteenth Street, N.W. Room 301
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Ben:

Enclosed is my letter to Zander. Copies were went to Caldwell and Rowe. The rough report is for your information to give a little more background on the situation - you should have this in case AFSCME has reason to contact you further. This rough report was not sent to Zander. I understand the situation on the Executive Board was pretty hot.

Incidentally, John continually referred to me as being with the Fund for the Republic and evidently his proposal to the Board was to seek FFR aid in the matter. I'm not sure that my explanations to him sank in.

I met Harris Wofford today on his way to Montgomery for the MIA second Annual Institute. It occurs to me now that he is gone that he did the slide lecture on Bowles and India. Is this the right guy?

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:fcl

Enclosures.

December 6, 1957

Mr. Benjamin D. Segal
Director
Trade Union Program on Civil Liberties and Rights
1244 Nineteenth Street, N.W. Room 301
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Ben:

Enclosed is an editorial from the Jacksonville paper on the day I was in town. It gives some indication of a moderate approach to even the question of school integration.

The Wall Street Journal article you may have seen. I talked to Born, as you seem to have done also. The last quote was an unfortunate one, I think.

The third enclosure is a list of Federal agencies in Atlanta showing their Negro employment as of August 1956. It would be good if proper handles could be found for getting at this most unfortunate situation.

I am beginning to turn my wheels regarding the spring conference and have already been in touch with John Hope about the Fisk seminar.

Best wishes to the family,

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

(Dictated by Mr. Via but signed in his absence)

P.S. I thought you would be interested in the report from Mississippi. Their version of attempting to show influence on the Fund - and Bob should set Hutchins slightly on his ear.

TRADE UNION PROGRAM ON CIVIL LIBERTIES AND RIGHTS

1244 NINETEENTH STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

BENJAMIN D. SEGAL
Director

STERLING 3-2194

December 9, 1957

Mr. Emory Via
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

Following through on my letter of November 27 about the weekend schools, I will not be able to make either of those weekends in February Boyd requested. So if you want to take them both, and your schedule permits, fine.

Best wishes and regards.

Sincerely yours,

Ben

Benjamin D. Segal

eej

P.S. Ben says thanks for your report on Jacksonville. ey

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BENJAMIN D. SEGAL
Director

STERLING 3-2194

December 18, 1957

Mr. Emory Via
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

Thanks much for the material you sent up.

Enclosed is a Christmas gift from the Trade Union Program.

Best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year!

Sincerely yours,

Ben

Benjamin D. Segal

BDS:eej

Enclosure: check

Supported by funds from Trade Unions and Foundations

January 4, 1958

Mr. Benjamin D. Segal
Director
Trade Union Program on Civil Liberties and Rights
1244 Nineteenth Street, N.W. Room 301
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Ben:

I am working with several persons trying to turn up ideas for an adequate survey in Bay Springs to meet the union's need. I am also seeking suggestions for potential expert witnesses. I would be glad to have any thoughts along these lines that you may have.

Some reasonable guess as to how much time we have would be of great help.

In looking over the IUE memorandum to the NLRB I noticed a couple of "fly-specks" which I might call to your attention. It seems to me prejudicial to the IUE's case, and inaccurate reporting, to capitalize "Nigger" in the term "nigger-lover". Capitalization has a meaning in respect terms apart from correct usage which would indicate that it does not apply in the situation at hand. Although I can imagine Myrdal and others making use of the term "Negro-lovers" it would be a rare phenomenon indeed to hear this term in the kind of speech (page 7) reported in the memorandum. On page 14 of the memorandum in the second paragraph the reference to "false charge" seems to me not to be in keeping with the careful line that the IUE has drawn between the use of inflammatory language and its own good position in civil rights matters. It thereby weakens the argument.

Continued . . .

Mr. Benjamin D. Segal January 4, 1958

I have not read the memorandum with as much care as I would have liked, but there were many good comments about it which I will not bother to detail in this letter.

Best personal wishes.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:fcl

Harold: This was a special request from Ben. Names or closely identifying comments are CONFIDENTIAL

RECEIVED JAN 7 1958

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It is interesting to trace patterns of development in the behaviour of individual unions or unionists in the matter of race relations. Occassionally we have an opportunity to see how exposure to new ideas in the union ends in action and the expression of new ideas in the community or in other segments of the labor movement. There is no limit to the kind of factors that influence this type of growth, but some of the readily observable ones include: 1) the realization that interracial experiences were possible without any damage to the persons involved; 2) an acceptance of the union line of reasoning that you cannot adequately protect a few without protecting the whole group; 3) discovering for the first time how deep injustice to minority groups in our society runs and that the social ills afflicted upon them spring from this injustice rather than from the fact of "membership" in the stigmatized group; 4) learning that the realities of politics are such that common interests serve as ground for common action, and that this is more important than responding to older ideas of division. These factors and many more are at work in the South today and they affect union leaders and even whole unions.

One example of the above factors in action has been taking place in Montgomery, Alabama for a period of years now. Relations between the races in this city are far from good, and the labor movement on the whole has not been known for its outstanding liberal qualities. But for a number of years now there have been unions which either included Negro members or were primarily made up of Negroes. There has been a small group of Pullman Car Porters and through the efforts of some of ~~these people~~ them and others a plant of apparel workers was organized. From both of these groups came some leadership in the Montgomery Bus protest movement and the organization behind it, the Montgomery Improvement Association. But the thing that is important here is simply that there were organized groups of working-class Negroes, who had some loose ties to organized white workers or their leaders. The contact was limited but a few whites, exposed to both hard-headed and idealistic reasonsings in union

circles had come to know at least something about the interests, reliability, and needs of their Negro counterparts. A few of the whites had been exposed to national educational programs. One had actually been a Ruskin scholar. It is around this latter person, Earl Pippin, that much of the rest of the tale is built. Pippin has ~~had to~~ repeatedly had to find out how he can act and live in a deep South black belt area and still maintain some degree of personal integrety and the respect of liberals within the labor movement. He has been a successful labor leader in his state; at one time he was president of his local union and then moved up to become first vice president of the merged Alabama State Labor Council resposnible for legislative activity.

During the bus protest Pippin and the then president of the local had become identified as pro-boycotters. This was in a local ~~which had attempted a~~ where withdrawal ~~motions~~ proposals had been introduced and feeling ran high. At one point the issues had to be faced squarely on the floor of the union and to be determined in an election for officers. The president won handily. Of no little value to this outcome was the fact that both the president and Pippin were known to be competent and energetic officers. At the time that this took place it was an outstanding example of "holding the fort" ins Southern union situation where ~~the~~ a racial issue was hot; it took place during the height of the talk of a southern federation of labor and like moves.

At much more recent date Pippin was recommended to attend a high level conference of educators and professionals dealing quietly with effective activities and strategies to ease democracy's coming to the South. He acquitted himself well and earned the respect of the other participants. They had sought and found a knowledgable deep South unionist who could participate meaningfully in their deliberations.

There have been two not wholly unrelated sequels to the above story. The first is that Barney Weeks was selected for the unexpired term as President of the Alabama Labor Council. Barney also comes from Montgomery where he had a chance to know and work with Pippin and others interested in the labor movement. Both Barney and Pippin successfully stood for re-election this past fall(1958) even with oposition from other state leadership identified as associated with the White Citizens Council. This

in itself was a feat of real importance. Weeks has also had a chance to participate in the Southern Labor School to get some fundamental grounding in problems of race as they relate to the Southern labor movement. He is now reassessing his role in the state regarding these matters and also relative to approaching the special problems of Birmingham where his office is located. He has shown a readiness to participate in any sane and constructive move. And he is aware of the discrepancy between practice and the ideals of twentieth century democracy in unions and and in public practices in his state.

The second of the sequels has to with another unionist from Montgomery who has come from the same local as Pippin. This is a case of a younger man who wants to get ahead. and to realize some immediate opportunities, and sees what Pippin, the local president and Weeks have done as true success stories in terms of acheivements and in terms of rewards. He attended the Southern Labor School as one of about three men who came from local central bodies. Each of the others came from state groups which also had come through special circumstances akin to the kind being discussed here, including good leadership; one was from Kentucky where it is more expectable, but the other came from another deep South state, Louisianna. The Montgomery unionists was seeking advice and attempting to prepare himself for a Junior Fullbright or Ruskin scholarship.

There is another case which might be called the "Blossoming of Sinway Young." Young is the President of the Merged labor body in South Carolina. He comes out of the IBEW and still looks to his business agent's job as his source of income. His chief contacts have been with building trades persons and with a very conservative approach to any problem with racial overtones. However, in the two years that I have known Sinway he has always shown an ability to spot knuckleheadedness among other unionists. He has not been taken in by Citizens Council propaganda and has been outspoken in his opposition to those unions still close to the Klan or which offer it cooperation. In the last two years he has especially learned that the labor movement even in his own state was complex and that he needed to respond to the general standards of unions and to minority groups as well as to dominant Southern opinion.

Also Young has come to realize increasingly the tie-in between the worst of his state's politicians and the use of racial hatred; and he also knows the neccesity of securing a base for cooperation between unions and Negro groups if political action is to meet with success. His participation in union affairs, his attendance at the Southern Labor School , and his contact with SRC's labor consultant have given him some real ideas of what has been possible in other areas ~~even~~ of the South in terms of educational programs, cooperation with other groups, and political action. His union experience in S.C. and elsewhere has given him a sounder base from which to operate in other spheres. For example he is both a trustee and president of a men's class in his church. Not only did he manage to get the new churches built with union labor (and seemingly at a saving, with no donated work) but he has been responsible for seeing that topics dealing with problems of race relations are discussed in the Sunday school class.

It was after several interviews with Vis where he learned what other states were doing, having attended the Tri State Labor School and two of the Southern Labor Schools, that Sinway decided that the time had come for the S.C. AFL-CIO to ~~take the plunge and~~ have problems of race and desegrgation discussed openly at their annual education institute. It was to my pleasant surprise when I realized that he was offering to give as much time from the program as I wanted to dealwith what we came to call Southern Social Problems; and in fact he scheduled only two main courses for the institute -- the one on social problems and one on economic problems of the South which also dealt in part with factors related to racial relations. Although by this time he felt he knew what he was dealing with, it was left to me to caution him to not push too fast since I felt sure he was forgetting just how far along he had come in his own thinking. In any case it was an act of political courage -- though I think foresight -- to schedule the topic, an SRC staffer, and the film "Face of the South."

It would be a mistake in talking about any of the persons mentioned in this paper to assume that they see all the ramifications of racial injustice, or that they

are sophisticates in dealing with human relations problems. Indeed, it is no surprise to hear one of them make use of racially derogatory terms as a matter of course, and yet they are sophisticated enough to catch the significance of the use of such terminology and its wrongness whether pointed out to them by use of humor, straightforward "respect for others" language, or by some ~~use of~~ reference to the "psychological aspects". But these are men who are finding their way into a new world, one which they are helping to build even before they fully realize what it is they are building. They have a feeling for twentieth century changes and they are learning to respond positively in new areas to injustice. ~~in simple and in more covert forms.~~ It is a slow process; these men and those with whom they worked are loaded with mixed values which are frequently in conflict. Yet how far back would someone have predicted that a president of the South Carolina labor body, out of the building trades, would begin to ally himself with the effort to save public schools even at the price of integration(his private view as of now) and would attempt the long hard task of bringing his people along so that they can constuctively face other aspects of our changing world including cooperation between the races, political alliances, and the recognition of the importance of providing equality of job opportunity to all the South's people.?

January 10, 1958

Mr. Benjamin D. Segal
Education Director
International Union of Electrical, Radio,
and Machine Workers
1126 16th Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Mr. Segal:

Emory Via has found the report of recent events in Bay Springs, Mississippi (IUE publication no. 196) very useful in his work for SRC, but we have now come to the end of our stock of this booklet.

Will you please send us about thirty-five more copies so that the good work may be continued?

Sincerely,

Faith C. Lawson
Secretary to Mr. Via

FCL:s

January 24, 1958

Mr. Benjamin D. Segal, Director
Trade Union Program on Civil Liberties and Rights
Room 301, 1244 Nineteenth Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Ben:

At long last here it is. Please accept the length graciously for I can't stand seeing a good man cry.

I have attempted to give a fullish report, but one that is done in context. Though pride of authorship sticks out all over me, feel free to edit this document as suits your purposes. The list of specific organizations attached to the end of the report is for your information only; it may be of some help if you need to give a personal reassurance that the general statement can be backed up with specific fact.

I trust that this will serve all the purposes you have in mind, but other kinds of information and documentation, for example, copies of commendatory letters, are available if needed.

The report is an honest one, I am convinced we have done some things, but you and I know where much tightening and extending needs to be done. If things stay reasonably steady perhaps that can be this year's ~~test~~. task.

Let me add a personal note of appreciation to you for the opportunity that has been mine and the Council's to engage in this work during the past year. The financial aid and counsel have really been beyond measure despite the advances in the book-keeping and statistical sciences.

Continued . . .

Mr. Benjamin D. Segal January 24, 1958

My appreciation, of course, also extends to this who have made funds available to your programme in the first instance.

Harold has read the report and labeled it "an excellent job". However, he admits it could be squeezed by about 25%.

Best wishes to you, family, and staff, and for all current endeavors.

Appreciatively,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

Enclosure.

EFV:fcl

Listing for Ben Segal's Information

with

1. Internatiodnal Unions/which Emory Via has had Contact:

ICWU	UAW
USA	URWA
BREWERY	UTWA
LAUNDRY	TEAMSTERS
RWDSU	FURNITURE
WOODWORKERS	UPWA
AMALGAMATED MEATCUTTERS	BARBERS
NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF POSTAL EMPLOYEES	
CWA	IUE
GLASS BOTTLE BLOWERS	HOSIERY WORKERS
HATTERS	AFSCME
HOTEL AND RESTAURANT WORKERS	BRF & E
IAM	MOLDERS
OIL AND CHEMICAL WORKERS	PAINTERS
AFT	TOBACCO WORKERS
PORTERS	TWUA
BRT	ROOFERS
AMALGATED STREET CAR	IBEW
RAILWAY CLERKS	BOILER MAKERS
LATHERS	

2. Departments and Committees of AFL-CIO:

IUD	ORGANIZING ~~EDUCATION~~
CIVIL RIGHTS	COPE
SOCIAL SECURITY	EDUCATION

3. AFL-CIO Regional Offices and Staff:

#4 (Virginia, etc.)	#5 (North Carolina, South Carolina,)
#6 (Georgia, Florida, Alabama)	#7 (Louisiana, Mississippi)
#8 (Tennessee, Kentucky)	#17 (Texas)

4. Agencies and Organizations:

10 State councils on Human Relations: Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., Fla., Ala., Ark., Tex., La., Ky.

NAACP	URBAN LEAGUE
ADL	AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMM.
AJC	NLS
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES	JLC
ACLU	SOUTHERN LEADERSHIP CONF.
MIA	CORE
FOR	AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR POLITICAL EDUCATION
FISK UNIVERSITY	ALES
YWCA	YMCA

4. Agencies and Organizations - continued

SOUTHERN INTERAGENCY GROUP
FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED
GEORGIA METHODIST STUDENT GROUP
5. THE MERGED AFL-CIO STATE BODIES IN:
Virginia, North Carolina,
South Carolina, Georgia
Louisiana, Mississippi,
Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas
Alabama, and the Florida and
Kentucy AFL, and Florida
CIO

UNITED CHURCH WOMEN
GEORGIA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES
~~STATE LABOR BODIES~~

6. Via's Speaking Engagements outside the labor movement:

Georgia Methodist Student Movement
Peachtree Road Methodist Church Youth Group
St. Mark's Methodist Church College Group
Workmen's Circle (Atlanta)
Wesleyan College Class
Three (3) Touring College Groups:
~~One (1)~~ A Group Representative of Several Campuses
~~One~~ Haverford Group
~~One~~ Depaw University Group
Alabama Ecumenical Student Group
ALES Conference Session on the South
Fisk Institute of Race Relations

7. The total number of class sessions with union groups comes to roughly 46 separate sessions.

8. Foreign Visitors: 22 from 7 countries.

9. Consultations.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL'S LABOR CONSULTANT.

During the past year the South has continued to be in the national spotlight. More often than not the attention focused on the region was caused by the assumption that the South was attempting to deny the rights and privileges of full American citizenship to a substantial part of its population. It is undeniable since the momentous decision of the Supreme Court declaring segregation in public education incompatible with democratic ideals and the fundamental law of the United States that there have been increased tensions, smouldering resentments, and organized reaction. Usually the reaction represented no ground swell from the masses but a calculated move on the part of leadership -- community and political.

The Supreme Court decision is not an independent causative force. The real forces at work changing the social fabric of the South have been long coming; however, the 1954 Court action riveted the South's attention on its own unsolved dilemma. The stage was set for a much more self-conscious effort in the struggle either to become or to deny a modern and democratic society.

Neither the forces of history nor those currently working within the South have permeated evenly throughout the region. It is a mistake to assume that there is just one South. There are at least several, if not many; any effective analysis of the situation and any constructive program for change must bear these differences in mind.

The most important of the readily observed forces bringing change to much of the region, and having some impact throughout it, is industrialization and its consequent phenomena, such as population mobility and rapid urbanization. The South has moved dramatically away from being "the nation's number one economic problem" . . . as it was accurately labeled twenty years ago.

An important part in becoming a more mature and advanced society has been the organization of workers into unions. Unions continue to serve as a means for bringing a kind of human dignity to people that literally creates a new self-image -- a phenomenon also witnessed in the new-found importance of many Negroes in their organized efforts to achieve their rightful place in American life. The impact of organized labor as a whole in the South has improved the conditions under which Negroes live and in many instances has aided the cause of equality in all public matters. Many craft and industrial unions have incorporated all persons into their locals. The elementary union tasks of securing job protection and obtaining reasonably fair wages have been of incalculable aid to the welfare of thousands of Negro families, frequently providing a base which allowed an individual to contemplate the further improvement of his lot. As is true in all social change, the benefits of unionization have caused more changes in the life of the people of the South than were calculated by those who worked in the union effort.

The continuing processes of industrialization and urbanization are inevitable. It is perhaps true that the eventual utilization of Negroes in the work force according to ability is nearly inevitable; one might speculate that the other pressing problems currently revolving about racial controversies will inevitably find reasonable solutions. But the important questions which face us in a time of major transition are: a) when will the solution be achieved; b) how will the issues be resolved; and c) at what cost in personal and material terms will the final adjustment have to be made. It is because of the overwhelming importance of these questions to the life of democracy, to peaceful human existence, and even to moral necessities, that thoughtful men of good will must participate actively in the process even though it be considered inevitable.

From 1954 through 1956 a great portion of the labor movement in the

South had backed away from actively considering constructive solutions to racial problems. In many quarters the best that could be expected was a careful defensiveness. In most areas there was a sharp cleavage between Southern practice and preachments and national union policy. The union leader's main concern was with maintaining organisational strength with as little disruption as possible; in the main, this is a concern which should not be harshly criticized -- a concern which usually had the wholehearted support of the national office. But it was an outlook which so predominated Southern union thinking that it began to exclude positive considerations and those occasional alternatives which presented an opportunity for thought and action aimed at democratic practice. It can now be seen that this tack did considerable harm. It would be a mistake to raise this criticism of union leadership efforts without immediately recognizing the real and often overpowering pressures under which they were operating. The whole business of being concerned about racial relations is often considered by the unionists as adding one more unpopular fight to the existing unpopular union struggle. Opinion in community after community, and usually the state governmental policy, was levelled against any objective considerations of Southern racial problems, much less any inclination to engage in positive action.

At the close of 1956 several threats of a Southern labor secession had been met successfully. Only a scattered handful of local unions had disaffiliated from their parent organizations, and the total number of individuals who withdrew from unions was by no means impressive. However, a number of local unions and central bodies had been rocked to their foundations by the conflict which arose over racial matters. Innumerable reports flowed in regarding the fanning of race hatred by management or pro-segregation groups who were dedicating themselves to the defeat of union organizing attempts. Frequently, the raising of racial issues was pointed to as the reason for losing

a campaign. Some union staffers, local leadership, and even regional offices, had been shaken so badly that they would not personally discuss racial issues, nor would they allow such issues to come on the local union floor (often wisely, even though sometimes a related issue was legitimately raised) and on occasion local leadership and staff in a region were literally forbidden to discuss issues with racial overtones.

The Labor Consultant's program was instituted in January of 1957 to be of service to the labor movement in the Southern region in discovering effective ways to meet problems with racial content while striving for democratic practice. The program was established in cooperation with Benjamin D. Segal, then Trade Union Consultant for the Fund for the Republic. The four major areas of emphasis were outlined as follows: a) to provide educational resources -- from one-shot discussions to institutes, materials, films, etc. -- related to Southern problems, desegregation, and civil rights for union educational and other programs; b) to engage in fact-finding relative to the status of race relations within unions, the impact of hate groups on union activity, incidents caused by racial feelings, and the positive achievements of unions in this whole controversy; c) to provide consultative services to unions as an aid towards meeting specific problems which arise out of racial feelings or the desegregation process; and d) to serve as a channel for effective liaison between unions and other agencies working for human dignity and a democratic social order.

Labor Education Activities.

Undergirding the effort to provide educational services to the labor movement on Southern problems has been the assumption that union staff persons provide a natural key for unlocking many of the perplexities confronting Southern labor. A portion of this assumption had to be a realistic appraisal of the quality of union staffer commitment to achieving equality in public

services. It was evident from the start of SRC's special labor program that the union staff man needed a wide range of concrete help. For some, the job to be done is frankly as elementary as replacing the myths, distortions, and misinformation about race and about the current scene, with fact and responsible analysis. For others it is a matter of realizing the practical consequences in continuing unwholesome practices. For some, the pressures from daily duties and frustrations make any new insight, information, or imaginative approach, most welcome. And for an increasing number it is important to find others in the labor movement and in the community who hold fast to democratic ideals and seek to find ways to give them effective implementation.

The educational program was divided into three stages: first were the programs initiated by the Labor Consultant to bring together selected union staff persons to discuss labor's racial problems, the current Southern scene, and to confer on program suggestions. Two such conferences were held; one was a two-day, off-the-record workshop in Atlanta and the other a week-long seminar held in conjunction with the Fisk Institute of Race Relations. Some twenty persons attended the first and about thirty came to the second. These two programs served several important functions: a) they introduced union personnel to the resources available from the Southern Regional Council and other agencies; b) they provided an opportunity for a thorough grounding in happenings in the Southern region regarding hate group activity, desegregation moves, and economic development; c) they presented the occasion for union leadership to discuss common problems across international union lines; d) union persons with official responsibility in the civil rights area had an opportunity to listen and talk with line union staffers from the South; e) they provided the best occasions thus far for getting a total evaluation of the problems which labor confronts in the South. Many

side effects came out of these meetings, some of first rank importance. The good effect of the personal contacts is beyond evaluation. Innumerable reports to the Labor Consultant show that participants received specific information, knowledge of incidents, or program leads, which proved instrumental in making their own work more effective. It hardly need be added that similar benefits accrued to the Labor Consultant.

The second stage in the educational program consisted of participation in the week-long schools sponsored by international unions and state labor bodies; in quantity terms alone, it is significant that in cooperation with Ben Segal all but two or three of the schools held in the South had sessions dealing with Southern problems, desegregation, or civil rights. Perhaps the single most important such school was the advanced session of the Southern Labor School held in Daytona Beach. Segal and Via worked in collaboration on a series of class sessions for that program. In a very real sense, because of its effect, the Daytona School should be grouped with the seminars initiated by SRC. Certainly, it was a logical program-successor to the other two. The first SRC conference clearly reflected that even the most liberally inclined Southern labor leadership did not find many angles from which they could attack racially laden problems. It was a time for caution. The fear of secession had hardly died down, and this was the first occasion for unionists to begin to think in new terms. The SRC labor seminar at Fisk provided further reassurances that there were things which could be done and that there were committed, practical-minded persons within and related to the labor movement who were ready to see them through. The Daytona school sessions on Southern problems profited from the experience and idea exchange of the earlier programs and provided a new level of leadership with program ideas which they could initiate. These new programs are being presented by state labor bodies in their sub-regions; they constitute the

third stage of the over-all educational effort. Some state programs conduct sessions related to desegregation without direct aid from the Labor Consultant; however, an increasing number of requests come for active participation.

For all the frustrations that are inherent in the combination of race-unions-South, it is heartening that the elected officers in at least one deep South state's labor body listed a course under the loaded title of "Civil Rights" for institutes in five spots in their state. This is not typical of the deep South, but it is an important bench-mark to the changes which can take place when responsible leadership finds a reliable agency with which to work. It is also a tremendous step forward from those days of just a little more than a year ago when "the topic" could not be discussed in many union circles. Obviously many forces have contributed to this changed situation, but it has been a matter of some satisfaction that this measure of achievement has been made in an area where we had consciously put our efforts -- the opening-up of the forum for discussion of these critical issues. Such programming illustrates one of the key tactics used. We cannot realistically expect to be a causative force. The arena is too large, the forces too powerful, and the issues too complex. However, careful analysis of situations and their needs can expose the leverage points where well directed energies will produce results.

The Labor Consultant and Ben Segal were instrumental in developing and conducting the labor seminar at Fisk and the SRC Atlanta conference. The Labor Consultant participated in five other week-long institutes and one national level workshop. He has participated in four state area institutes and is scheduled for several more. He has, of course, aided in program planning and in supplying materials for still other union educational efforts.

From time to time materials of specific interest to labor leader-

ship in the South are distributed. These items have varied fromspecial issues of New South, the study "The Negro Voter in the South", the Petal Paper, and the informative "Next Steps in the South". Other items have been distributed on an even larger scale through the Trade Union Program on Civil Liberties and Rights. The film "The Face of the South" has now been used in much of the region. Perhaps most of the requests have come through the Labor Consultant's office, but Southern unions have also been widely informed that the film is available from the Education Department of the AFL-CIO.

It is perhaps worthwhile to note some of the reactions to the planning or execution of some of the previously mentioned educational programs. In one class, for instance, a local president angrily announced that he was an active member of the White Citizens Council and wanted to contest even the most objective handling of the Supreme Court's school decision. As fate would have it this same man reported that two-thirds of his local union membership was Negro. On another occasion, while the discussion was in process a large KKK was written on the blackboard. This kind of reaction still exists; it is of less importance than the incidents of positive statements made in the face of negative public opinion. And of much less importance than those many unionists who are beginning to understand the practical and long run issues involved in the desegregation controversy, and who are now willing calmly to discuss alternatives. Even regional directors have been known to become agitated on learning that racial problems would be discussed during educational affairs in their regions. It is a testimonial to their own good judgement and of the good-will of persons who seek a proper acceptance of democratic ideals that these programs have gone on, and with measurable success.

Fact Finding.

This phase of the Labor Consultant's program has developed somewhat

informally. It consists in large measure of maintaining steady contact with unionists throughout the region, reading the labor and general press, and securing through other channels reports on racial incidents affecting unions. An important aspect of analysis and programming has been some understanding of the variety of patterns existing within Southern unions. In any given community, union practice may range from complete exclusion from the craft to complete integration on the job and within the union. A similar variety of patterns will be found within given industries or trades. Some attention has to be directed to internal union leadership roles when the community at large is confronted with a desegregation issue. There is a continuing effort to collect information on the segregationist's "union" moves, the work of hate groups on unions, and other disruptive tendencies which come out of racial tensions. The information collected is an invaluable aid in carrying out other phases of the Labor Consultant's program. It has also been of practical use to individual unionists, regional officers, and organizing drives, in meeting or understanding specific developments of concern to them. Information requests come to the Labor Consultant on a variety of topics and from a great number of [redacted] sources; unions, the labor press, the general press, other agencies, foreign visitors, and college students, seek information on subjects such as the so-called right to work laws, union attitudes on race, pro-segregation unions, and the impact of hate groups on the labor movement.

Consultation.

The Labor Consultant has been used in some dozen consultative situations. The extent and character of the consultation has varied. Most often consultation consists of the informal exchange of ideas and experiences with a union staff person regarding a specific problem in which the union is interested or involved. The consultations over the past year have been with staff

from the national offices of several unions, regional directors for international unions and with line personnel and staff on special assignments, as well as some consultation with committee staff from national AFL-CIO. The problems on which unions have sought help have been as varied as threats of disaffiliation, difficulties in integrating locals, union interest in changing or anticipating employment patterns, and an interest in forestalling possible trouble spots. It is relatively rare that a union makes a formal request for consultative services, but this approach has been used and such a service is available.

The relations developed between the Labor Consultant and union staff persons in the region are such that he now gets a kind of consultative service in reverse in that he can secure a knowledgeable unionist's evaluation of a community situation and reactions to proposals for meeting that situation.

It has been considered the better part of wisdom in this report not to talk about specific unions and problem situations. This is a part of ordinary caution for a responsible service, but it is a need even more keenly felt on the often explosive Southern scene. It is part and parcel of our work with union groups, and others, that we work quietly and confidentially on problems of mutual concern.

Liaison.

The extent of liaison work by the Labor Consultant can perhaps be shown by the number and diversity of contacts made. A simple tabulation reveals that he has been in touch with ~~four~~ six regional offices of the AFL-CIO, six departments or committees of the national AFL-CIO, some thirty-five international unions, twelve state labor bodies, and at least nineteen agencies with an interest in human relations. Aside from these contacts have been his continuing relations with the ten state Councils on Human Relations and with the Southern Regional Council itself. In each case the contact has been with

some officer or staff person of the organization in question. The aim of the liaison work is to bring the human relations agencies in closer contact with unions for a realistic understanding of the problems and potentials within the labor movement. In a similar vein it has been an objective of the Labor Consultant to acquaint segments of the labor movement with human relations agencies with which they share common concerns. A part of this process is program interpretation in a time when many agencies, and not a few unions, are subject to serious public and private attack. It is also no little matter to demonstrate to union leadership the extent of organized interest in finding a democratic settlement for the South. These jobs must be done in a section of the country where liberal-labor contacts are sadly lacking. Although some sections of the Southern labor movement have achieved sufficient status to be represented on official bodies and community agencies, it is rare that their contact is with other organizations working for adjustment to a new society. And this fact stands out as a matter of considerable concern, since labor's number two problem in the South is to find, with Southern society as a whole, a solution to the dilemmas thrown up by current racial practices. This number two problem is so intimately connected with labor's number one problem -- organizing the unorganized -- that it cannot be ignored. The problems of organizing cannot be met in a vacuum which excludes the necessity of finding a solution to the racial problem.

Thus, the liaison function assumes a complicated pattern. At times it is a matter of relating one good union guy to another. Often it is, of course, a matter of relating the Southern Regional Council to a particular union organization; and, similarly, attention is given to relating the state Councils on Human Relations to the unions within their states. Over and over again the Labor Consultant has had a direct hand in putting appropriate agency and union people into contact with each other. With increasing

frequency a key union person is put in touch with some key community person without any special regard to organisational connection. These contacts have led to program exchanges, program cooperation, private and public support of given efforts, joint community analysis, and to a sense of mutual support which comes from knowing that informed and able people can and are working together on the problems that concern them.

General and Miscellaneous.

Despite the specialized emphasis of the Labor Consultant, he also carries a share of general program responsibilities within the Southern Regional Council. His time is fundamentally dedicated to work with unions, but effective utilization of abilities and time indicate that he will accept occasional general assignments. Also, some of his functions, though directly related to the labor program, are not properly categorized under the preceding four headings. For example, on a dozen occasions he has been a speaker or resource person for college groups, religious programs, and fraternal and service organizations. He serves as a contact person for national and regional representatives of the press when their interests are related to the labor movement, and a portion of the steady stream of press personages who come to SRC spend time with him. Such interviews run from hour-long sessions to repeated sessions extending over several days. On occasion the Labor Consultant has made cursory community surveys, of interest to the total program of the Council, while working on problems of specific interest to labor. Through the U.S. Departments of State and Labor and private agencies there is a flow of foreign visitors who want facts and interpretation regarding the South. All of those with some labor tie or interest are channeled through the Labor Consultant. Although the bulk of the labor visitors have come from England and France others have come from Scotland, Finland, Uruguay, and the Union of South Africa, Denmark & Germany. Needless to say the Council considers this interpretative

function an important one at a time when our practices regarding minority groups are a matter of international concern and debate.

An example of a general program area, involving the Labor Consultant, is the relation of SRC and other agencies to the situation in Americus, Georgia, revolving around Koinonia Farm. The Labor Consultant became the chief agency-type contact with the farm. This tension spot of national interest required attention from someone conversant with the "intentional" community and reasonably informed regarding the kinds of problems likely to be encountered.

An important and ever-emerging concern relates to the problems of merit employment, up-grading, and the effective utilization of the Negro manpower potential in the burgeoning Southern economy. Although there are several agencies concerned with some aspects of providing job opportunities for Negroes there has been too little regional programming, development of new techniques, and interagency cooperation. Some of the efforts have not fully considered how positive union interest could be utilized; on other occasions they have not been mindful of the practical limitations on some unions relative to these problems. It is a hopeful sign that a few unions are facing their responsibility in this area with increasing directness. The Labor Consultant has welcomed this interest and the opportunity to give the staff persons involved such cooperative aid as was at his command. On a number of occasions, with the consent of all parties concerned, the appropriate union staffer has been placed in touch with a key person working in this field. The Labor Consultant is in a particularly good position to help relate union interest in this area to existing community interest. His commitment to work through proper union channels assures union personnel that his efforts will be coupled with theirs in an approach that will be welcomed by the labor movement as a means for finding handles for grappling with this most crucial issue.

Next Steps.

Assistance to union staff will continue. It will be based on the recognition of the importance of having leadership within the region, the belief that staffers will make use of valid experience related to the handling of "hot" situations, and the knowledge that there is a continuing need for shoring up positive-minded staffers in their own best positions. The approach to staff will continue to be on a person-to-person basis, supplying them with materials, and through the development of at least two more staff seminars. One of these seminars will be held for a selected group in the spring of 1958 and will feature some of the South's most outstanding personalities as well as the most reliable information that can be pulled together regarding Southern problems. The second seminar will repeat, with some broadening, the program held last year at Fisk. Again, this will be a week-long session with a special workshop on problems related to labor plus the advantages of the regular program of the Fisk Institute of Race Relations. Several regional and district offices have indicated an interest for special sessions or institutes for their own staff. This fruitful approach will be pursued.

In the approach to staff, local leadership, and in educational programs, there will be continued emphasis on the need for unions and unionists to find their role in the tremendous transition that is taking place, both in terms of their own self-interest -- economic, political, and relative to their stake in the achivement of a democratic society -- and in terms of the general public interest for the present and for the long run. It is assumed that the educational and consultative opportunities will continue, but they will require the Labor Consultant's active attention and the cooperation of union personnel on national, regional, and state levels. The necessity for the fact-finding function is well established and there will be some increase

in the regular channels of information as well as more formal reporting. The liaison work will continue; however, some of the relations are so firmly established that they need no further attention. Then the opportunities for reaching those who have yet to be reached seem to be greatly increased. Needless to say such an expansion of this activity, and of the others, is a most important part of effectuating the total program.

Listing for Ben Segal's Information

1. International Unions with which Emory Via has had contact:

ILWU	UAW
ICA	URWA
Brewery	UTWA
Laundry	Teamsters
RWDSU	Furniture
Woodworkers	UPWA
Amalgamated Meatcutters	Barbers
National Alliance of Postal Employees	IUE
CWA	Hosiery Workers
Glass Bottle Blowers	AFSCME
Hatters	BRF & E
Hotel and Restaurant Workers	Molders
IAM	Painters
Oil and Chemical Workers	Tobacco Workers
AFT	TWUA
Porters	Roofers
BRT	IBEW
Amalgamated Street Car	Boiler Makers
Railway Clerks	
Lathers	

2. Departments and Committees of AFL-CIO:

LUD	Organizing
Civil Rights	COPE
Social Security	Education

3. AFL-CIO Regional Offices and Staff:

#4 (Virginia, etc.)	#5 (North Carolina, South Carolina)
#6 (Georgia, Florida, Alabama)	#7 (Louisiana, Mississippi)
#8 (Tennessee, Kentucky)	#17 (Texas)

4. Agencies and Organizations:

Ten State Councils on Human Relations: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Kentucky.

NAACP	Urban League
ADL	American Friends Service Committee
AJC	NLS
National Council of Churches	JLC
ACLU	Southern Leadership Conference
MIA	CORE
FOR	American Foundation for Political Education
Fisk University	
YWCA	ALES
Southern Interagency Group	YMCA
Fellowship of the Concerned	United Church Women
Georgia Methodist Student Group	Georgia Council of Churches

5. The merged AFL-CIO bodies in:

Virginia
North Carolina
South Carolina
Georgia
Louisiana
Mississippi
Tennessee
Arkansas
Texas
Alabama

and the Florida and Kentucky AFL, and Florida CIO

6. Via's Speaking Engagements outside the Labor Movement:

Georgia Methodist Student Movement
Peachtree Road Methodist Church Youth Group
St. Mark's Methodist Church College Group
Workmen's Circle (Atlanta)
Wesleyan College Class
Three (3) Touring College Groups:
    A Group representative of several Campuses
    Haverford Group
    Depaw University Group
Alabama Ecumenical Student Group
ALES Conference Session on the South
Fisk Institute on Race Relations

7. The total number of class sessions with union groups comes to roughly 46 separate sessions.

8. Foreign visitors: 22 from 7 countries

9. Consultations:

UAW: Harden, Henderson (on several occasions), Bateman, and Frazer.
AFSCME: Jacksonville, Charlotte.
AFT: Atlanta, general, with Paul Ward. Chattanooga, with Clarence Robinson.
USA: Boyd Wilson, re Atlanta
CWA: Gill and White, re employment policies.
URWA: Nixon, Glaser and Turner, re summer school, etc.
Furniture Workers: re their local in the event of tensions in the community when desegregation takes place.
Oil and Chemical Workers: with local union official re some developing racial tensions.
Amalgamated Street Car: with regional staff regarding union position in bus desegregation moves.
IUE: re Bay Springs.

January 24, 1958

Mr. Benjamin D. Segal, Director
Trade Union Program on Civil Liberties and Rights
1244 Nineteenth Street, N.W. Room 301
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Ben:

I talked by telephone today with Harold Boyd of the Virginia AFL-CIO. I will go into Roanoke on the 31st January and be there for the weekend. He is going to be in touch with you for 350 copies of your "Industrialization: Accent on the South".

I still plan to be with him for the February 22-23 institute. However, my commitments here in Atlanta may prevent my long anticipated trip into Washington with Margaret.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:fcl

February 12, 1958

Mr. Benjamin D. Segal, Director
Trade Union Program on Civil Liberties
and Rights
1244 Nineteenth Street, N.W. Room 301
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Ben:

The March conference is not in hand and it would be highly advisable from my point of view to postpone it until April. I will give you alternative dates soon.

I trust this will meet with your approval. I can see no other way for successfully making the proper arrangements and promotion.

I will be in Arkansas this weekend, in Virginia next weekend, and again in Virginia the week of March 10th. Perhaps on that occasion I will get some time with you.

The interagency meeting will be here on the 25th and 26th February. The morning of the 25th is tentatively scheduled for an interagency confab on merit employment, with some representation from the President's Committee. On the 24th a few of us are meeting with the regional and national AFSC job opportunity people to consult on their program.

I think that my first Virginian AFL-CIO stint in Roanoke went quite well. I am indeed very sorry that I will miss the Washington's birthday affair and trust that you will give my sincere regards and best wishes to the AFTers assembled.

Continued . . .

Mr. Benjamin D. Segal February 12, 1958

I can imagine that your schedule has been more than rushed with the burdens of work plus settling into new organizational frames. Our continued best wishes in this and all other matters.

You have not mentioned receiving my annual report. This is of importance only for two reasons: one, for me to know that you actually did get it, and, two, if there is something more or different which you would like to have.

Best personal wishes.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:fcl

JAMES B. CAREY
President
AL HARTNETT
Secretary-Treasurer

Philip Murray Building

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ELECTRICAL, RADIO AND MACHINE WORKERS

AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR and CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

EXECUTIVE 3-6094
1126 SIXTEENTH STREET N. W., WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

February 13, 1958

Mr. Emory F. Via, Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

Thank you for your letter of the 12th. I just had in mind to write you when your letter arrived. I agree that it would be difficult to have a conference in March. In fact, I am wondering whether there would be enough time to plan an April conference.

You and I should sit down and talk about this conference and your activities in general. Is there any possibility of your coming up to Washington on the 23rd of February after your Virginia Institute? If not, would there be any possibility of your coming up next week, something like the 19th or 20th? I had hoped to try and come down for at least one day of the Atlanta meeting but at this point it looks like I may have to go to St. Louis instead, so that's probably out.

Harold Boyd called me and in the course of our conversation he mentioned what a very excellent job you had done in the Roanoke Institute. He was extremely well pleased.

Sorry I didn't have time to write telling you I had received your annual report. I thought it was quite good and I plan to use it with all the Unions and individuals involved in giving money to our program.

Let me know right away if there is any possibility of your coming up for a day or a half day either before or after the Virginia Institute.

If by chance my schedule does clear so that I can come down to Atlanta on the 25th, I will let you know immediately.

Give my love to your family.

Best wishes and kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,

Ben Segal, Director
Education Department

liu 1746 aflcio
bds/jlr

February 19, 1958

Comments by Bob Pickus on EFV's Annual Report.

It sounds a good year's work and you organized it so people can get a clear sense of just what functions you fulfil. It would have been strengthened by some more concrete material either in the text (e.g. a specific case history with names changed to meet your secrecy requirements) or an appendix (e.g. a copy of program of one of your institutes, though your summary of what was accomplished (p. 5 and 6) was excellent). I know what delicate push-support-or block fancy footwork you're engaged in and realize that this, at first sight, ephemeral work will always be the major part of your work — still, I think it would help you and help others who have to decide whether to give you money if you drew up a careful program sheet. I mean a specific list of what you want to see happen in the labor movement on this issue: all the way from something fundamental (e.g. non-discrimination clauses in contract demands or mixed seating at meetings) to something as small but specific as good material in labor papers. The list should be realistic, including some of the simply negative jobs: no breakways from unions with good national policies, but should include final goals (support for good human relations on fundamental religious moral or ideological grounds not good for business grounds). Do you see what I mean, Em, a kind of three page check list of specific things that have to happen on the road and specific things that need to be dont to make them possible. You do some of this in the report but a well thought through three or four page check list would give you a concrete fram for reports that could be very impressive. I know in most cases a step is taken for a whole series of reasons and due to many peoples' efforts — the point is not so much who gets credit but who sees really clearly what is needed and is working on the specifics.

For example:

Needed	Done
19. Literature	
Seven different kinds for following uses needed:	
a) Private memo re breakaway problem. Facts. How handle.	wrote this and used in six situations
b) One page handbill to spike "want your daughter to marry one".	Got National AFL-CIO to ~~write~~ write and print this. 40,000 used in six organizing situations
c) Good summary for staff men of UNESCO. Race facts series.	Got UAW excellent pamphlet to select staff list (500 key meh on my lists) with request card. Orders totalled 2,000.
etc., etc.	
20. Mixed Seating at Meetings	Got T.U. staff men to push this with three N.C. locals that were ready.

See what I mean?

I think you're one of few people in the country in a position to really draw up such a pin pointed list and it would be very useful in many places as well as a way for you to tie down and get a sense of progress out of what can so easily seem to be just frustrated floating at times.

Anyhow, all in all the report gave a good sense of good work being done and we thank you for it.

Sara and I agree it needs the kind of writing go-over that the three of us gave my Liberation article. If you are going todistribute it widely, it's worth you and Margaret taking an evening. I redid the third sentence (in pencil as you can erase) and then the first paragraph as a sample.

That's what you get for asking for criticism.

TRADE UNION PROGRAM ON CIVIL LIBERTIES AND RIGHTS

1244 NINETEENTH STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

105

BENJAMIN D. SEGAL
Director

STERLING 3-2194

February 19, 1958

Mr. Emory Via
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

This hasty note is in reply to your letter. Sorry to hear about Margaret. Hope her elbow will be better soon.

Looks like the 25th is out for me, as I have to be in St. Louis.

On the SRC's request for money, there is no problem about making it to the AFL-CIO or ILGWU. There may be some problem with the UAW, since Walter Reuther raised a question about UAW's contribution to my program because I was with the IUE. I then sent him a memo indicating that this money was pretty much earmarked for your work in the South. So I would suggest that the question to the UAW be a straight request from the SRC, avoiding the emphasis on your work, as such.

We will have to work out some way to get together. Best wishes, and love to Margaret.

Sincerely,

Ben

Benjamin D. Segal

BDS:eej

Supported by funds from Trade Unions and Foundations

February 18, 1958

Mr. Benjamin D. Segal
Education Director
International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers
1126 16th Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Ben:

Thanks for the letter. My schedule prohibits my coming to Washington either immediately prior or following the Virginia stint. I am sorry. Part of the reason is personal in that Margaret fell while in Macon and dislocated her left elbow and I am still in the process of seeing she gets resettled in Atlanta.

I do think we should get together and I am hoping you will be able to make the meeting on the 25th. My next visit close to Washington will come during the week of March 9th when Fred and I will tour the Virginia cities. My only other possibility for seeing you right away would be for just a few hours on the afternoon of the 23rd, but I would guess you might not be back from New York and I have to be on tap in Atlanta early the morning of the 24th.

There is one matter that I would like to have your advice on right away relative to fund raising. If I am not to see you on the 25th I would appreciate an answer at your earliest convenience. This has to do with our request to the AFL-CIO, the ILGWU, and the UAW. Our budgetary inclinations in terms of need and in the way we would like to spread the basis of support is to request again from the AFL-CIO a contribution of $5,000. We made a similar request last year and they upped the amount from $2,000 to $3,000. The ILGWU has been contributing $500 and we would like to request $1,000. I believe Al Kehrer and others will aid us in this regard. In spite of UAW's current financial problems we are in-

Continued . . .

Mr. Benjamin D. Segal February 18, 1958

clined to ask them for $2,000 which is double their last grant. If you see any difficulties inherent in these proposals or have suggestions for their implementation please pass them on.

My love to the family.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:fcl

February 27, 1958

Mr. Benjamin D. Segal
Director - Trade Union Program on Civil
Liberties and Rights
Room 301, 1244 Nineteenth Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Ben:

Here is a copy of our request to Meany that the AFL-CIO, if possible, increase its contribution to SRC this year.

Substantially the same letter has gone to Dubinsky and Reuther, only asking ILG to increase last year's $500 to $1000 and UAW's $1000 to $2000.

I know you will do your usual effective job of backing us up, and our standing appreciation to you will be that much greater.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1 (Meany Ltr.)

file copy

March 13, 1958

Mr. George L-P. Weaver
Assistant to the President
I. U. E.
1126 - 16th Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear George:

Thanks for your good letter of March 7 and the news that you are taking on new responsibilities with the IUE. It gives us much pleasure to have two good friends like you and Ben in the same shop. I will see that you receive our publications at your new address.

With best regards and good wishes in your new post,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

Address at I.U.E.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

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WM. F. SCHNITZLER

815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C. NATIONAL 8-3870

March 7, 1958

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Many thanks for your letter of February 27, 1958, and the enclosures.

I am in the process of changing jobs. After the 15th of March, I will be serving as Assistant to the President of the International Union of Electrical Workers and Director of their Political Action Program. Therefore, I can be reached at the same place as Ben Segal.

With all best regards,

Sincerely,

George L-P. Weaver

GLPW/fnw

March 13, 1958

MEMO

To: JC
RHA
MM
FCL

As of March 15th, correspondence directed to George L. P. Weaver, formerly with AFL-CIO, should be addressed as follows:

Assistant to the President
International Union of
Electrical Workers
1126 - 16th Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

March 13, 1958

Miss Jean Robey
Secretary to Ben Segal
Director, Education Department
IUE
1126 Sixteenth Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Miss Robey:

I talked with Ben Segal by phone yesterday and we have agreed that he will come into Atlanta on the evening of Tuesday, March 18th and that I will drive him to Anniston the next day.

If there is time I would appreciate knowing what flight he will arrive on. I assume that he will be on either Eastern Air Lines Flight #309 which arrives here on 9.54 pm. (having changed from Eastern Air Lines Flight #865 in Charlotte) or Capitol Air Lines Flight #375 which arrives in Atlanta at 9.17 pm.

I trust that these efforts at scheduling will not become too tangled; thanks for your efforts at keeping us straight.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:fcl

Nancy 15th 16th Hotel 17th Chapel Hill - 18th Richmond

Philip Murray Building

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ELECTRICAL, RADIO AND MACHINE WORKERS

AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR and CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

JAMES B. CAREY
President

EXECUTIVE 3-6094
1126 SIXTEENTH STREET N. W., WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

March 6, 1958

Mr. Emory Via, Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

I am wondering how you are feeling. I certainly hope you have fully recovered.

I am going to be down in Chapel Hill, N.C. Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, March 16, 17, and 18th. I have to go down to Anniston, Alabama from there to do three days of leadership training on March 19, 20, and 21st. I was wondering if it would be at all possible (if your health permits) for you to come to Anniston. Let me know right away, as this might be the best opportunity for us to get together in the near future.

I'll be looking forward to hearing from you.

Best wishes and regards.

Sincerely yours,

Ben Segal, Director
Education Department

liu 1746 aflcio
bds/jlr

JAMES B. CAREY
President
AL HARTNETT
Secretary-Treasurer

Philip Murray Building

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ELECTRICAL, RADIO AND MACHINE WORKERS

AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR and CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

EXECUTIVE 3-6094
1126 SIXTEENTH STREET N. W., WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

March 13, 1958

Mr. Emory Via, Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

I will be arriving on Capitol's Flight #375 in Atlanta at 9:17 p.m. on Tuesday, March 18, 1958.

Please make hotel reservations for me for this night and let me know which hotel.

I'll be looking forward to seeing you.

Best wishes and regards.

Sincerely yours,

Ben (J.S.R.)

Ben Segal, Director
Education Department

liu 1746 aflcio
jlr

March 18, 1958

Miss Emily Johnson
Secretary to Benjamin D. Segal
Director, Trade Union Program on Civil Liberties
and Rights
1244 Nineteenth Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Miss Johnson:

At Emory Via's request I have today sent Mr. Segal's "Notes on Southern Labor History, 1900-1945" to the following:

Mr. James H. Boyette
211 Chestnut Street
Suffolk, Virginia

Mrs. Mary Lena House
President, Council of Ladies Auxiliaries
URWA
1963 Ninth Street
Akron 14, Ohio

Mr. Via asks if you will kindly send to them direct Mr. Segal's labor history notes for the early period (before 1900).

With many thanks.

Sincerely,

Faith C. Lawson
Secretary to Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

FCL:s

March 31, 1958

Publications Department
International Union of Electrical, Radio, and
Machine Workers, AFL-CIO
1126 Sixteenth Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Will you please send us a copy of the following pamphlet advertised in the AFL-CIO Education News and Views for February 1958:

The Economic Cost of Distrimination: an address by Rep. George McGovern before the IUE, AFL-CIO Civil Rights Conference, May 1957.

Sincerely,

Faith C. Lawson
Secretary to Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

FCL:s

TRADE UNION PROGRAM ON CIVIL LIBERTIES AND RIGHTS

1244 NINETEENTH STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

105

BENJAMIN D. SEGAL
Director

STERLING 3-2194

April 4, 1958

Emory Via
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

Hope you enjoyed your vacation.

My schedule is getting all tied up, but I have managed to keep the first eight days in July free. I mention this in case it would be possible to plan the Fisk Union Staff Training thing for the first week in July, instead of the second week. If this can't be worked out, then go ahead and schedule it as we originally planned for the second week.

At any rate, time is moving along, and letters ought to go out on it if they haven't already been sent.

Let me hear from you right away.

Best wishes and kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,

Ben

Benjamin D. Segal

BDS:ej

Supported by funds from Trade Unions and Foundations

TRADE UNION PROGRAM ON CIVIL LIBERTIES AND RIGHTS

1244 NINETEENTH STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

105

BENJAMIN D. SEGAL
Director

STERLING 3-2194

April 15, 1958

Mr. Emory Via
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

The proposed letter is fine. We will send out the one to Education Directors about the availability of you and Charlie.

Best wishes, and kindest regards to the family.

Sincerely yours,

Benj

Benjamin D. Segal
Director

BDS:eej

Supported by funds from Trade Unions and Foundations

List filed under "Second Annual Union Seminar"

April 16, 1958

Mr. Benjamin D. Segal, Director
Trade Union Program on Civil
Liberties and Rights
1244 Nineteenth Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Ben:

Here is the list receiving the preliminary announcements of the Fisk Seminar. Let me know who else you want to receive them. Some of these letters are still going out.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:fcl

April 21, 1958

Miss Emily Johnson
Secretary to the Director
Trade Union Program on Civil Liberties and Rights
1244 Nineteenth Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Emily:

I think it would be a good idea if Ben would send his announcement of Charlie Jones' and my availability to the following:

Mr. V. H. "Bill" Williams
Executive Secretary
Arkansas State Federated Labor Council
415 National Old Line Building
Little Rock, Arkansas

Mr. Joseph Krislov
Director of Research and Education
Kentucky Federation of Labor
312 Armoury Place
Louisville, Kentucky

Mr. H. S. Brown
Director of Education
Texas State AFL-CIO
214 VFW Building
Austin, Texas

These three state labor bodies have announced their intention of having a summer school.

Perhaps you should raise with Ben the question of how he wants to list me and the other SRC staff members on the AFL-CIO Education Department's listing of available instructors. He will be needing to change his own identification from Trade Union Consultant for the Fund for

Continued . . .

Miss Emily Johnson April 21, 1958

the Republic to Trade Union Program on Civil Liberties etc. We are content to be listed as before, except I think it might be advisable to broaden the subjects which I am listed as able to teach to include Southern Problems, Southern Labor History, and Economic Development of the South.

If Ben should wish it we would be willing to turn in a separate listing for us, but in any case we should let Stuart Brock know soon.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

(Dictated by Mr. Via, but signed in his absence)

EFV:fcl

TRADE UNION PROGRAM ON CIVIL LIBERTIES AND RIGHTS

1244 NINETEENTH STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

105

BENJAMIN D. SEGAL
Director

STERLING 3-2194

April 23, 1958

Mr. Emory Via
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

Thanks for your letter of April 21. As soon as I can catch Ben's coattail I'll talk to him about the AFL-CIO Education Department listings, and get his okey to send the announcement about you and Charlie to the three extra names. He's on the Hill this week with a group, and has his entire staff on the job down there, so I can't even leave a message for him at the moment.

Here, finally, is an unproofed, very rough draft copy of the stuff on southern labor history. A lot more editing and rearranging will go into it before presenting it somewhere for possible publication, but Ben thought you could get information from it, even in its present form, which might help you out.

You'll let Ben know as soon as possible, won't you, about your availability for the YM-YW conference? He'd like to have word.

Best.

Sincerely,

Emi

Emily E. Johnson
Asst. to Director

eej
Encl.

Supported by funds from Trade Unions and Foundations

TRADE UNION PROGRAM ON CIVIL LIBERTIES AND RIGHTS

1244 NINETEENTH STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

105

BENJAMIN D. SEGAL
Director

STERLING 3-2194

May 1, 1958

Emory F. Via
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

Thanks for the note. I'll drop the "Y" people a note saying I can't make it, and suggesting that you are the best person to do this job.

I saw Jim Turner this week, and he says he has to be at the NAACP convention the second week in July, so the first week would be better for him, too. Maybe you can encourage Fisk to shift some of their "wealth" to the first week.

Best wishes and kindest regards.

Sincerely,

Ben

Ben Segal
Director

BS:ej

Encls.

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TRADE UNION PROGRAM ON CIVIL LIBERTIES AND RIGHTS

1244 NINETEENTH STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

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BENJAMIN D. SEGAL
Director

STERLING 3-2194

May 12, 1958

Mr. Emory F. Via
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

Received your letter of May 7 this morning, and am mailing 100 copies of "Accent" to Elise Green this afternoon. Hope they get there in ample time for the Virginia AFL-CIO Convention, and I believe they will.

Trust all is well with you.

Sincerely,

Emi

Emily E. Johnson

eej

Supported by funds from Trade Unions and Foundations

Legal

MEMORANDUM May 15, 1958

To: Ben Segal, Director
Trade Union Program on Civil
Liberties and Rights

From: Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

This will be a quick and rough answer to your request for information of work done with UAW and Steel. I would not maintain that what have done with these two unions is overly impressive; I pretty much take the position that what we do that is good for the total climate within the Labor Movement will in the long run be of most benefit to individual unions. I say this because I think it is a sound program approach and because I doubt that we could justify major contributions to the program in terms of work done with affiliates of the contributors.

Start

Two other factors enter into our work with these unions. ~~First,~~ In spite of ~~their~~ the good national reputations and the character of the industry in which ~~they find~~ themselves, ~~these two are~~ among the toughest with which to do constructive work. ~~Each~~ You of them ~~has very~~ severe problems in a number of areas in the South. ~~Each is~~ plagued with large local memberships ~~and~~ a substantial portion of which opposes the national unions' policies relative to civil rights and race relations. The proof of this is the difficulty which even national staffers concerned with civil rights have in really uncovering local situations; even cooperative field staffers regional or district directors

are likely to have highly developed defense mechanisms which keep them from revealing the real nature and extent of the racial problems with which they are confronted.

Without necessarily meaning to be dishonest, many staffers have also learned how to take a quite different tack with local membership than they take with national office representatives. Some of them even deceive themselves as to how much they are doing or saying ralative to racial problems.

Of course, all of the above is, in a sense, defensiveness on my part. It is true that I am keenly aware that much more pertinent activity needs to be done with both UAW and with Steel. I make the general case in the hope that we may develop better working relations, program coordination, and imaginative ideas to be implemented in local situations. It is both wise and necessary that I make my own efforts in cooperation with either regional staff or with National Civil Rights staff.

Now for a run-down on some of the activities with UAW ~~each of these unions~~. and a ~~listing~~ more specific listing of work done with other AFL-CIO affiliates.

Include on Memo #2

U. A. W. -- I worked with Earl Henderson and Jim Harden to participate in the Southern UAW Summer Institute. The formal program, to my regret, was one long major evening session. However, in the planning and in side conversations I felt that we accomplished a good bit. You will recall that both Earl Henderson and Julian Fraser attended the Fisk Institute last year; I had extensive conversations with each of them about their work, UAW locals, approaches to Southern union groups, other labor and human relations oriented contacts in the South, and put each of them into contact with experts at Fisk and in Nashville, who could advise with them on specific problems in which they were interested.

Perhaps my most important direct contribution, ~~through~~ to the UAW, has been extended and frequent conferences with Earl Henderson. It is quite difficult to evaluate the outcome of these conferences, but Earl himself has been ~~effusively~~ laudatory. In a similar way, I have had occasion to work with Jim Harden. I am not prepared to say what the effect of this work with Jim has been, but perhaps it is sufficient to indicate

that we have given him extensive help.

There have been several ~~scull~~ head-knocking sessions in which we discussed racial problems relative to his own program concerns; I have ~~given him extensive help~~ talked him out of trouble on two speeches which he needed to make relative to these problems; ~~you~~ Ben Segal participated for and/or with him in a program in Atlanta regarding industrial security.

We hosted and scheduled a team of foreign unionists for the UAW. On the surface, this was a mechanical job requiring a good bit of time and energy. It was much more than this, however, in terms of local union and regional staff involvment. This involvement included getting regional staffers to take unprecedented action on their part to secure facilities for "mixed" meetings, in place of public accommodations to provide some opportunity for discussion of the issue as it relates to international affairs and to national union policy, and an introduction of UAW staffers to important Negro leadership (in status, policy, and politics) in the Atlanta area for the first time.

We, of course, had UAW participation in our March Conference and at the Fisk University Conference. I have had running contact with about five other UAW staff men. Some of this contact was extensive.

We have done such small jobs as to attempt to ~~case~~ track down the scurrilous Christmas card sent to Walter Reuther, send news clips pertinent to the UAW to appropriate staff persons. One of the Memphis International Harvester plant upsets which looked as if it would explode came to my attention before it came to the attention of regional staff persons; I was instrumental in seeing that they were properly notified and sent an impluse, at the same time, to a ~~staffer~~ in the Fair Practices Department to follow up and see that it was properly handled.

On this occasion and on others, the UAW was notified that my office would be of any and all assistance that was requested.

I cooperated with regional Urban League personnel relative to a request from Oliver for certain kinds of contacts in the Atlanta area which would reveal the employment patterns in UAW plants and the difficulties involved. Fred Routh, Assistant Director of SRC, has spoken at the FBR camp in Michigan under regional director Ken Roberson's auspices about the South and its problems; Fred also spoke to the Detroit Religion and Labor Fellowship - the result of work done

by Mildred Jeffrey. From time to time, I do send pertinent printed materials to selected members of the UAW staff in the South; I think that this function can be greatly increased.

We have involved the UAW's Southern regional person, Earl Henderson, in the interagency movement. We have also seen that he has had meaningful contacts with other agencies in the given states. This is another area in which he has not only shown appreciation but actually acted on the suggestions made.

Some of my work with UAW was upset due to the change in regional directors. This was not due to any particular affiliation or inclination on my part, but just to the necessity of getting a good bit of our work done through personal understanding and confidence.

When John Bateman headed the Atlanta Office, I had an easy and fruitful relationship. I will confess that I am just now getting on a similar footing with Michaels in Baltimore.

Let us move on to the United Steelworkers. — The story here is even less impressive. I have had fairly frequent and extensive contact with Loren Nelles. Loren has almost always proved cooperative in any specific project on which I ask his participation. He saw to it that he and two other members of his staff attended our March conference; two men from his staff attended our Fisk Seminars along with four other members of USA. Most of my work with Steel has consisted of individual conferences with their staff men. This has been done primarily in Atlanta, Birmingham, and in Nashville. This totals only about eleven or twelve staff people all together.

Quite frankly, I have found most of these men in need of shoring up in elementary positions relative to race. Their general public statements - public to their own union - are not bad; their position relative to matters racial with me at first blush sounds quite good. But on the hard questions of school desegregation and even in terms of employment opportunities, these men often demonstrate a need to overcome the rationalizations which have been put forth by Southern leadership and, at times, by their own pro-segregation membership.

They often need to be remind~~ed~~ded of the grounds on which they can hold, morally and practically, more positive positions. If this indictment seems severe, it is only to show that it has been difficult to move work with Steel staff into new and more meaningful and far-reaching areas. However, even in this situation I have had fruitful conversations with both Nelles and Farr.

Recently in Birmingham, I had an extended conference with Farr where we discussed the upsurge of violence and intimidation in Birmingham, its meaning, and whether or not it had special significance to the Labor Movement. We also discussed, in general terms, causing him to reflect on his own situation, the level of tensions in Birmingham's steel industry. We found time, too, to discuss re-instituting the district educational conferences which Frank Shane use to cooperate in. We mentioned some alternatives to an institute which concentrated just on civil rights and racial problems. If such a conference could be brought off by whatever combination of forces it would be a major piece of program considering the situation in Birmingham today.

~~With selected members of the Steel staff also, I~~ I have distributed ~~engaged in the distribution of special materials~~ Special material to selected members of the ~~Steel~~ USA staff.

Similarly to the work done with the UAW, I was in contact with regional Urban League staff to help pull together some ideas and individuals so that Boyd Wilson might have a more fruitful visit to Atlanta. ~~I think that it is unfortunate that Boyd did not find an opportunity to be in touch with me while he was in Atlanta, but~~ was not able in a letter to me prior to his visit ~~here he indicated~~ Boyd indicated that the information and side conversations that he had had at Fisk, had been instrumental in giving him some understanding of possible problems in the Atlanta area.

Insert #1 ①

Loren Nelles and I have discussed the possibilities of having a district staff conference on problems related to race as faced by his own personnel. This is still a possibility; again, if it could be pulled off by whatever combination of forces, it would be a good thing.

~~I can only submit that~~ In the case of both Birmingham and Atlanta, such an institute cannot be developed quickly. It seems to take some months of general assent to the idea before the district directors are ~~really~~ ready to sit down and plan such a conference.

This just about sums it up, Ben. I would strongly recommend that both Frank and Bill be urged to look again at my annual report to increase their appreciation of an overall programmatic approach to the problem. I would also like for them to know of my own personal appreciation for the aid which they have given to my end of the program. This aid has been chiefly financial; I look forward to increased program cooperation with each of them. Certainly this is no time to let-up. To the contrary, some of the union problems will increase as long-run recession effects are felt. But we are no longer in a time when the issue can be avoided just because it is tougher to handle. Specifically, we are getting rumblings that lay-offs in Steel are causing increased problems relative to seniority and race.

I trust that this will adequately fit your immediate need. I am leaving for Louisville on Friday morning before the office opens. I will be in Chicago for several days to settle affairs there and will return by way of Nashville and Chattanooga. This means that I will not be back in the office until May 26th.

~~Incidentally,~~ relative to both UAW and Steel, my participation in various state programs has reached some ~~of their~~ members and staffers. On ~~each of~~ these occasions - numbering about six now - I have had side conversations with some of ~~their~~ that people. ~~I have not always remembered the names of the individuals involved.~~ Specific materials, however, were supplied either on the spot or by mail later. Usually these programs centered around the necessity of the Labor Movement facing honestly and responsibly the problems involved in racial relations. Specific attention was given to the necessity for adequate job opportunities, up-grading, etc. Though this is a difficult part of the program to detail, it does indicate the way in which a specific union's membership may be reached though not tabulated.

Scream if this is not sufficient.

Exhibit A

Listing for Ben Segal's Information

1. **International Unions with which Emory Via has had Program Contact** (Consultation, information & interpretation, conference, institute, etc. — include all categories of work.)

Total — 38

ICWU	UAW
USA	URWA
BREWERY	UTWA
LAUNDRY	TEAMSTERS
RWDSU	FURNITURE
WOODWORKERS	UPWA
AMALGAMATED MEATCUTTERS	BARBERS
NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF POSTAL EMPLOYEES	
CWA	IUE
GLASS BOTTLE BLOWERS	HOSIERY WORKERS
HATTERS	AFSCME
HOTEL AND RESTAURANT WORKERS	BRF & E
IAM	MOLDERS
OIL AND CHEMICAL WORKERS	PAINTERS
AFT	TOBACCO WORKERS
PORTERS	TWUA
BRT	ROOFERS
AMALGAMATED STREET CAR	IBEW
RAILWAY CLERKS	BOILER MAKERS
LATHERS	

2. **Departments and Committees of AFL-CIO** — Cooperated with, consulted with specific staffers re Southern Unions and race.

Total — 6

IUD	ORGANIZING ~~EDUCATION~~
CIVIL RIGHTS	COPE
SOCIAL SECURITY	EDUCATION

3. **AFL-CIO Regional Offices and Staff** — Individual Conferences with directors and/or staffers.

Total — 7

#4 (Virginia, etc.)	#5 (North Carolina, South Carolina,)
#6 (Georgia, Florida, Alabama)	#7 (Louisiana, Mississippi)
#8 (Tennessee, Kentucky)	#17 (Texas)

4. **Agencies and Organizations:** — (Aiding in relating to labor movement, information and interpretation, cooperative projects programs, etc., through one or more staff persons in each agency)

Total — 33

10 State councils on Human Relations: Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., Fla., Ala., Ark., Tex., La., Ky.

NAACP	URBAN LEAGUE
ADL	AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMM.
AJC	NLS
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES	JLC
ACLU	SOUTHERN LEADERSHIP CONF.
MIA	CORE
FOR	AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR POLITICAL EDUCATION
FISK UNIVERSITY	ALES
YWCA	YMCA

4. **Agencies and Organizations - continued**

SOUTHERN INTERAGENCY GROUP
FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED
GEORGIA METHODIST STUDENT GROUP
5. THE MERGED AFL-CIO STATE BODIES IN:
Virginia, North Carolina,
South Carolina, Georgia
Louisiana, Mississippi,
Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas
Alabama and the Florida and
Kentucky AFL, and Florida
CIO

UNITED CHURCH WOMEN
GEORGIA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES
~~STATE LABOR BODIES~~
(individual conferences, information & interpretation with state staff)

6. **Via's Speaking Engagements outside the labor movement:**

Total — 17

Georgia Methodist Student Movement
Peachtree Road Methodist Church Youth Group
St. Mark's Methodist Church College Group
Workmen's Circle (Atlanta)
Wesleyan College Class
Three (3) Touring College Groups:
~~One (1)~~ A Group Representative of Several Campuses
~~One~~ Haverford Group
~~One~~ Depaw University Group
Alabama Ecumenical Student Group
ALES Conference Session on the South
Fisk Institute of Race Relations

See attached #7

7. The total number of class sessions with union groups comes to roughly 46 separate sessions.

8. Foreign visitors: 22 from 3 countries. Specific ~~focus~~ on Southern Labor and relation to race relations. This is a basic job of honestly relating and showing positive forces, on a major domestic problem affecting international affairs.

9. **Consultations:**

See attached #9

UAW: Hardern, Henderson (on several occasions), Bateman, and Frazer.
AFSCME: Jacksonville, Charlotte.
AFT: Atlanta, general, with Paul Ward. Chattanooga, with Clarence Robinson.
USA: Boyd Wilson, re Atlanta
CWA: Gill and White, re employment policies.
URWA: Nixon, Glazer and Turner, re summer school, etc.
Furniture Workers: re their local in the event of tensions in the community when desegregation takes place.
Oil and Chemical Workers: with local union official re some developing racial tensions.
Amalgamated Street Car: with regional staff person regarding union position in bus desegregation moves.
IUE: re Bay Springs.

Under # 7

Summer Schools

UAW — Southern Labor School
URWA — Univ. of Minn Labor School
ICWU — ~~Fish Labor Seminar~~
~~SRC Labor Conference~~

Others covered by Charles Jones or Ben Segal, totaling about 10 for Southern Region.

Special programs

Fish Labor Seminars
SAC Labor Conferences

State body institutes

Louisiana State Labor Council AFL-CIO
Baton Rouge
Shreveport
New Orleans
Lake Charles.

Virginia State AFL-CIO
Roanoke
Old Point Comfort

~~4~~

Under # 9.

A Total of 15 consultations. Most of these are confidential in nature. They have dealt with problems such as the desegregation of local unions (~~about~~ 4 with 2 international unions), problems of upgrading & hiring (3 with 3 international unions), tension situations and the unions position (~~4~~ 4 with 4 internationals), and ~~general~~ handling of specific problems or attempting to think through general program emphasis (4 with two international unions).

TRADE UNION PROGRAM ON CIVIL LIBERTIES AND RIGHTS

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WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

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BENJAMIN D. SEGAL
Director

STERLING 3-2194

May 13, 1958

Mr. Emory F. Via
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

I saw Bill Oliver yesterday, and may see him again today. He and Frank Shane are concerned about having a detailed report on your activities, with specific emphasis on the stuff you have done with unions and Auto and Steel. It's extremely important for me to get this right away. Can you send something along quick?

Hope all is well.

Sincerely,

Ben

Ben Segal
Director

BS:ej

Supported by funds from Trade Unions and Foundations

May 23, 1958

Mr. Ben Segal, Director
Trade Union Program on Civil Liberties
and Rights
1244 Nineteenth Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Ben:

Your letter of May 16th addressed to Emory Via has been referred to me since Emory is out of town, and will be, I'm afraid, until May 26th. Our reference files offer almost no material of the type you need - recent developments on unions and the race issue in terms of resistance groups activity. We are enclosing some clips and articles which I'm sure you've seen; none of them are in terms of resistance groups.

I've looked through Emory's files, too, unsuccessfully.

I will call your letter to his attention on the 26th, and if he knows of such material, I'm sure he'll contact you immediately.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Research Assistant

MM/blc
Enclosures: "Union Attacks Racist Agitation in Organization," ATLANTA DAILY WORLD, 3/5/58
"Labor Unions' Dixie Drives Fizzle," ATLANTA JOURNAL-CONSTITUTION, 3/2/58
"New Weapon for Union Busting," IUD DIGEST, Winter, 1958
"Race Hate: Newest Union-Busting Weapon," THE PROGRESSIVE, 1/58
"Reuther, Most Dangerous Man in U. S., Controls Democrats," THE AUGUSTA COURIER, 5/19/58

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WASHINGTON 6, D. C.
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BENJAMIN D. SEGAL
Director

STERLING 3-2194

May 16, 1958

JC - MM
Quick!

return to

Mr. Emory F. Via
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

Sorry about all these rush demands coming at once! I need an up-to-date picture - in sketchy form, if necessary - of developments on unions and the race issue for a talk on a panel I'm participating in. This should be in terms of white citizens councils, KKK activities, etc. Illustrative material, leaflets, posters, newspaper stories - any and all will be extremely helpful. I need it for a conference on May 29 and 30.

There has been a change in my schedule on the schools. We will be in California in August, so now both the first and the second week in July - in terms of Fisk - are free. But don't forget the NAACP is stilling having its convention the second week, which will make it difficult for some folks to get there. It would be helpful if you could get me on the program at Fisk, as this would be my rationale for coming down there.

Best wishes and thanks.

Sincerely,

Ben

Ben Segal
Director

BS:ej

Supported by funds from Trade Unions and Foundations

TRADE UNION PROGRAM ON CIVIL LIBERTIES AND RIGHTS

1244 NINETEENTH STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

BENJAMIN D. SEGAL
Director

STERLING 3-2194

May 29, 1958

Memo to: Victor and Roy Reuther

From: Ben Segal
Ben

Re: Memo from Bill Oliver to you, under date of May 22, 1958, concerning Trade Union Program on Civil Liberties and Rights

I have asked Emory Via to do an additional report on his activities down South, which he is sending to Bill Oliver and to Frank Shane of Steel.

The last report sent out included the overall activities of the Trade Union Program. The IUD contribution and the Fund for the Republic money was used for this overall program. I guess I made a mistake in including its report.

The important thing to know is that the $5,000 from UAW and Steel was specifically earmarked for Emory Via's work in the South, and this money was not used for the general Trade Union Program activities. What I said to Bill, and he probably misunderstood, is that less than half of the UAW and the Steel contribution had been spent.

As Bill indicated, I would like very much to sit down with him, Frank Shane, and Emory Via and work out the most effective way of using Emory's time. Considering the problems in the South, and the difficulties that Emory has to work under, my own feeling is that this has been a very worthwhile investment by the unions.

Best wishes and regards.

Supported by funds from Trade Unions and Foundations

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WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

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BENJAMIN D. SEGAL
Director

STERLING 3-2194

May 29, 1958

Emory Via
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

You'll find enclosed a copy of the memo Bill Oliver sent to the Reuthers, and one of our memo to them.

Best wishes and regards.

Sincerely,

Ben

Ben Segal
Director

eej

Encl.

Supported by funds from Trade Unions and Foundations

Inter-Office Communication

May 22, 1958

To Victor G. Reuther & Roy L. Reuther

From William H. Oliver

Subject The Trade Union Program on Civil Liberties and Rights.

Dear Victor:

Earlier you transmitted to us the First Annual Report of the Trade Union Program on Civil Liberties and Rights, setting forth the activities which were conducted by this group in the South during 1957. As you recall, when this program was initiated the UAW made a contribution of five thousand dollars ($5,000) toward its work, and the I.U.D., AFL-CIO made a contribution of about ten thousand dollars ($10,000), I am not certain of this figure. This was augmented by a contribution from the United Steelworkers of five thousand dollars ($5,000), with another contribution from the I.U.E., the amount of which I am not certain.

You asked for our comments about the report, especially as it would relate to a proposed contribution for 1958. I have read the report and I should like to make the following comments.

The report, of course, is not detailed enough in terms of precisely what Brother Emory Via did in conjunction with AFL-CIO local unions in the South. Moreover, mention is made of certain services rendered to local unions; such services, however, were not accounted for in any detail in the report. This is true with respect to film showings and other educational operations which were conducted but which were not reported in detail.

Last week I had an opportunity to talk to Brother Ben Segal about this matter, and he was in agreement that the report could have been in more detail. Moreover, he advises that he is anxious to meet with me and Brother Francis Shane, with whom I consulted and who has the same point of view with regard to the First Annual Report submitted by the Trade Union Program on Civil Liberties and Rights.

He also advised that the monies allocated from the Trade Union Program from the Southern Region have not as yet been expended, and he is suggesting that Brother Francis Shane and I sit down with him and discuss in detail some of the things that we should like to see done by the person working in the field on this program.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

In conclusion, may I add that Francis Shane and I felt that the emphasis of the program should be on the South, since this is where we are experiencing the greatest difficulty.

In reviewing the report you probably noted that most of the conferences which the group held were outside of the South, with the exception of one or two. I think Brother Segal understood our motivations in this regard, and he has indicated a willingness to analyze the program from this point of view as well as take some suggestions from us with respect to future programming.

We have also requested that when a decision is made with respect to the nature of the program, as well as the location in which the total program will be conducted, that the field person implementing the program will transmit to the donors a quarterly report of his activities. This, as I am sure you will agree, will afford to those sponsoring the program an opportunity to review it and make concrete suggestions before the year's end; this was not so during the tenure of the 1957 program.

After our meeting with Brother Segal we will be in a better position to determine the kind of support we shall recommend from the UAW and to Walter who was, in a measure, responsible for the contribution which the I. U.D. made in 1957.

Kindest personal regards.

Fraternally yours,

William H. Oliver, Co-Director
Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination
Department, U.A.W.

WHO:os
oeiu42
cc- Emil Mazey

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Philip Murray Building

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ELECTRICAL, RADIO AND MACHINE WORKERS

AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR and CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

JAMES B. CAREY
President

EXECUTIVE 3-6094
1126 SIXTEENTH STREET N. W., WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

6/5/66

DEAR GRANT.

I NEED NOTES FROM YOU FOR A 20 to 30 MINUTE (PAPER) TALK FOR FISK INSTITUTE ON 'LABOR'S STAKE IN THE SOUTH' (OR SOME SUCH TITLE.) I WANT TO GIVE AN HONEST PORTRAYAL OF LABOR'S FAILURES & SUCCESSES - CITE CASES, ETC -

YOUR HELP WILL BE APPRECIATED

BEST WISHES

Jim Carey

Topic – Racial Tensions in South

1954
55 w/c implantation
57 Little Rock

Dawson
Violent rating – Teachers

Not ~~the~~ South

Are Tensions lessening?
Both Trends – polarization
Context (of situation) is new
No longer just do good by Paternalism –

Basic Problem what is a nation under law
Freedom – individual
~~Free~~ Society – attacks on NAACP & others
Are People Human – Not just are facilities equal, etc.
Delaware, Md

Sec. Atty. 6/1/54

1999
1995 7.3
1909 – Full speed
186

N. must mobilize
Civil Rights – not merely
Segregation and
Discrimination group
Sec the strength

Where is the
more morally,
Factory / Authority

Use / organize & Sector opp.

Inclusion (segregation)
Goal
Goal for social atty.
History and – but do the opposite
responsibility to take people of
Union

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BENJAMIN D. SEGAL
Director

STERLING 3-2194

June 5, 1958

Emory F. Via
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

I thought I'd better warn you that your next check will be coming from this office, drawn on the Riggs Bank here. It will be for the gross amount, with no deductions for tax, social security, etc. I hope this will not complicate your personal bookkeeping too much, but it seems the only way to do it at this point. You will receive it at the same time you got the other ones, as I'll be "paying" both of us, and want everything to go according to schedule!

I know this is a very busy time of year for you. My best wishes for the Institute.

Sincerely,

Emi

Emily E. Johnson
Asst. to Director

eej

Supported by funds from Trade Unions and Foundations

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1244 NINETEENTH STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

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BENJAMIN D. SEGAL
Director

STERLING 3-2194

June 6, 1958

Harold Fleming
Emory Via
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold and Emory:

I am sending under separate cover a contribution to the enlightenment being spread by the Southern Regional Council.

Best wishes and regards.

Sincerely,

Ben

Ben Segal
Director

BS:ej

Supported by funds from Trade Unions and Foundations

June 10, 1958

Mrs. Emily E. Johnson
Trade Union Program on Civil Liberties and Rights
1244 19th St., N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Emily:

Thanks for you letter of June 5, regarding future salary payments. You are right, it is a busy time.

Would you please send five hundred copies of "Industrialization: Accent on the South" to us. Ben indicated by phone the other day that this would be O. K. He also alluded to the fact that there was an abundant supply - with abundance enough, send us one thousand.

Best personal wishes.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls

Dictated by Mr. Via, signed in his absence.

EFV
FYI
Please Return, M.F.

July 1, 1958

Mr. Benjamin D. Segal
Director
Trade Union Program on Civil Liberties
and Rights
1244 Nineteenth Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Ben:

This is to acknowledge with many thanks the check for $11,520.92 to cover Emory's salary as Labor Consultant through 1959. The assurance of this program for the next year and a half is a very great service for the Council and the South.

I understand that the funds are to be used only for this specified purpose, and you will receive periodic reports, both financial and program.

With appreciation and kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1 (Official receipt)

TRADE UNION PROGRAM ON CIVIL LIBERTIES AND RIGHTS

1244 NINETEENTH STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

105

BENJAMIN D. SEGAL
Director

STERLING 3-2194

June 18, 1958

Harold Fleming and Emory Via
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold and Emory:

Enclosed is a check in the amount of $11,520.92 to cover Emory's salary for 1958 and 1959. According to my figures, the check should cover his 1958 salary at the bi-monthly rate of $270.84, and also $8,000.00 for the year 1959.

CK rha 6/19/58

I understand that this money will be earmarked specifically for Emory Via's work with the trade unions in the South.

Best wishes and kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,

Ben

Ben Segal
Director

BS:ej
Check encl.

Supported by funds from Trade Unions and Foundations

July 9, 1958

Mr. Ben Segal, Director
Education Department, IUE, AFL-CIO
1126 16th Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Ben:

This is to express appreciation on behalf of the Labor Seminar, held in conjunction with the Fisk Institute of Race Relations, for your participation in the general Fisk program and in the Labor Seminar sessions. Your speech on Thursday morning and the panel which followed made a major contribution in interpreting the role of the labor movement in the southern scene. Your balanced appraisal, and candor, in setting out both the accomplishments and problems of unions in handling racial relations did much to bring clarity and insight to the labor participants and the general membership of the Fisk Institute. The discussion which followed was a good one, and I heard numerous favorable comments regarding your speech and the labor panel.

A summary of the labor sessions will be coming your way shortly.

Best personal wishes.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls

July 9, 1958

Mr. Ben Segal, Director
Trade Union Program on Civil
Liberties and Rights
4349 Yuma Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Ben:

This letter is to formally acknowledge the receipt of your check covering my salary for the remainder of this year and for the following year. Harold has already written you officially for the Southern Regional Council.

I am personally appreciative of the interest and support which you have given to the Labor Consultant's program for a number of reasons. First of course, is the plain fact that the whole program would not have come about except for your insight and ability to securing financing. Secondly, it has been a good job for me relative to my family situation. It has also provided me an opportunity to give expression to my own concerns in the fields of race relations and union problems. Although I think that we have worked effectively on some most important problems, it is perhaps enough, and within the bounds of modesty, to recognize that you have been the key in providing the only full-time effort in the South in the field of race relations as they effect the labor movement. After one and one-half years under the setup established here at the Council, I still think that it is a good one. SRC undoubtedly provides the best base in the South from which to work. Your willingness to set the program up in this way without the usually cumbersome problems of mechanics has been a great asset. Your own efforts, first as Trade Union Consultant for the Fund for the Republic, and later as Director of the Trade Union program on Civil Liberties and Rights, have been a contribution to the labor movement which is beyond measure. Your specific work in the South, and your support of my end

of the program both nationally and in the South have been of immense importance in achieving whatever success my own efforts have had.

Although the organizational set-up has been changed, you know I will continue to look to you for counsel, ideas, and support. You have my heart-felt thanks, both personally and professionally.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls

July 15, 1958

Mr. Ben Segal
Education Director, IUE
1126 16th Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Ben:

I failed to get copies of the various pieces of literature which you had secured relative to the organising campaign by TWUA in Jefferson Mills, the Amalgamated Butcherworkmen in the Roanoke, Virginia campaign, and any others which you may have had at Fisk. Could you send these to me for me to either keep here or to copy?

It may be possible to get the Wall Street Journal to run a feature article on the use of race hate by northern or national companies. They would want recent cases - from early spring forward. I believe if we uncovered a few more they would feel that they had a story. Any further leads that you pick up, or suggestions, would be helpful.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls

TRADE UNION PROGRAM ON CIVIL LIBERTIES AND RIGHTS

1244 NINETEENTH STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

105

BENJAMIN D. SEGAL
Director

STERLING 3-2194

August 7, 1958

Mr. Emory F. Via
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

I had a call wbout speaking at North Carolina College (the Institute) on August 15. Will you do me the favor of dropping a letter to Bill Holder letting him know I have to be in Ohio, and can't make it?

I never got the picture taken at Fisk.

I hope you can use about half our supply of literature. I have asked Emi to box and send it on down before she leaves this Saturday.

Best.

Sincerely,

Ben

Ben D. Segal

Supported by funds from Trade Unions and Foundations

August 20, 1958

Mr. Ben Segal, Educational
Director, IUE
1126 16th Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Ben:

Enclosed is the photograph of the labor panel held at Fisk. The photographer had failed to include this shot with those which he sent to me earlier. I can see why. This is the only one of the photographs which was not sufficiently sharp and contrasty.

We got back from Virginia in a fairly beat state. The time at the beach together was real fine and we are greatly appreciative of your making this opportunity available to us.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls
enc. photograph

FBR

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

August 25, 1958

MEMORANDUM

To: HCF
FBR
PA
JC
MET
BC
RA
MF
MM

From: EFV

1244 - 19th St., N.W. W.D.C.

The office of the Trade Union Program on Civil Liberties and Rights in Washington, D. C., which was run by Ben Segal, has now been officially closed. The only office address now proper for Ben Segal is as follows:

Mr. Ben D. Segal, Director
Education Department, IUE, AFL-CIO
1126 16th Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Ben should continue on our regular and special mailing lists.

-:-

Check card in address file.

October 31, 1958

Mr. Ben Segal, Director
Education Department
I. U. E.
1126 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Ben:

Emory has shared with me your letter of October 29, and I wanted to let you know that we appreciate your inclination to apply $2,000 of the Trade Union Program's funds to SRC's support in 1959.

I am fully in accord with Emory's analysis of what SRC may be expected to do or not do in the field of labor in the coming year. We are, of course, very sorry to loose Emory. But I feel as you did that he could hardly afford to turn down so fina a long-run opportunity.

As the end of the year approaches and you want us to transmit the funds, please drop me a line giving me your formal instructions and I will act accordingly.

I hope we will be together again one day soon.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

JAMES B. CAREY
President
AL HARTNETT
Secretary-Treasurer

Philip Murray Building

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ELECTRICAL, RADIO AND MACHINE WORKERS

AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR and CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

EXECUTIVE 3-6094
1126 SIXTEENTH STREET N. W., WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

October 29, 1958

Emory Via, Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

Thank you for your letter of the 28th.

I am getting ready to go out of town so this will be a real quickie. Your letter and suggestions make sense to me. I would agree with you that $2,000 is not too much to put into this effort and I would say that the SRC could count on this.

I assume that the balance in this fund will be sent to me, made out to Benjamin D. Segal, earmarked for the Trade Union Program on Civil Liberties and Rights.

I hope we can get together in the near future. Best wishes and regards to you, the family, and to Harold.

Sincerely yours,

Ben Segal, Director
Education Department

liu 1746 aflcio
bds/jlr

September 25, 1958

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

Mr. Ben Segal
4349 Yuma Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Ben:

Something has come up regarding my future and I feel that I should share it with you even though all the facts are not yet in. Completely unsolicited, I have been approached about a position at the School for Workers at the University of Wisconsin. There are many things about the impending offer which I find difficult to turn down: 1) the salary may be in the $10,000 bracket; 2) I would have some opportunity and a great deal of pressure to complete my PhD; 3) upon completion of the doctorate I could expect to become an associate professor and have tenure; 4) I would have some real opportunity to combine my political science and labor education interests. We have become increasingly security conscious as we realize that the successful handling of our family situation - with a number of extra expenses - is likely to be dependent upon higher income and some ability to plan for the future.

I will go out to see Bob Ozanne and members of the political science department on Thursday, October 2nd; I will probably leave Atlanta Wednesday evening. I had attempted to get them to delay their decision or offer to me as long as possible. Frankly, I would have been happier to have been propositioned for next fall. However, Bob indicates that they will be ready to make an offer while I am in Madison, and that they would want me to come to the University in December so that I could begin a teaching load in the School for Workers in January. It is not easy to make any decision to leave the South and SRC. Few jobs offer so much in terms of meaningful effort or high level of interest.

I have just come from a very successful week with the Southern Labor School and am a good bit buoyed up about the prospects for the coming year. I also feel that the Council as a whole is cranking up to do increasingly

significant work. These things plus my responsibilities to the things you have made possible make the task of deciding to change a tough one indeed. It has been a most trying experience for Margaret and me, and has saddened us greatly every time we think of what has already been done, how much there is to do, and how happy we have been to have the opportunity to get in a few licks.

What this all adds up to is that if next week "the price is right" we feel that we will accept the Madison offer. I would like to have your reactions to this (by phone, collect, or letter), how you feel it affects union-SRC relations, and any comments which you may have regarding Wisconsin.

This has been a real trial for us; we had thought once the Minnesota decision was behind us that we would have no more to make for some time to come. There seems to be no alternative which will do justice to all of our commitments.

I have not discussed this decision with anyone outside of the family and staff here. Of course it is always possible that the offer next week will not be what I had anticipated. Please remember that I would greatly welcome some word from you and I trust that your schedule will be such that you will be able to either call or write.

Give our love to Lib, Doris, and Marjorie.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls

ENCLOSURES WITH LTR. TO BEN SEGAL, 10/15/58

1. Memorandum to delegates to Southern Labor School
2. Copy of ltr. from Stanton Smith to Emory Via (9/26/58)
3. Copy of ltr. from Emory Via to Charles Mathias (10/13/58)
4. Copy of ltr. from Sinway Young to Emory Via and S. C. program schedule (10/9/58)

October 15, 1958

Mr. Ben Segal, Director of Education
IUE, AFL-CIO
1126 16th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Ben:

I had started a letter to you yesterday which was interrupted, so I start anew with your note this morning.

The offer from the University of Wisconsin did not come in until Monday, October 13th. Although I have not answered, the terms of the offer are as I outlined to you in my last letter. I have just received word of the possibility of suitable housing in Madison for the first year. This adds up to the fact that I will be sending in my acceptance of their offer shortly.

I am sorry that there has been this much delay in filling you in but not until Monday did I have anything definite to report. My plans now call for me to report to work in Madison in January. I would not expect to leave Atlanta until late in December. This does not give me time enough to close out the program properly, but I feel that most essentials will be taken care of.

You will hear from me or Harold, or both, shortly in an official way regarding the discontinuance of the labor program with SRC. In the meantime, I trust that my decision is not working any great hardship for you. If it is I hope you will be completely frank in telling me ways in which I can make the change go easier. Margaret and I want to thank you for your own good letter and advice. The decision is still not an easy one to make.

I am enclosing with this letter a few evidences of program which you may wish to see.

You asked for a tabulation on the number of copies of Accent on the South and Racism and Southern Unions which we have on hand. Approximately 970 copies of Accent on the South and about 8 copies of Racism and Southern Unions are still with us. We also have a few copies of each of the pieces listed on the enclosed sheet. You may also wish to know that we have about 500 copies of "We Open the Gates."

Best wishes to you and the family. You will hear from me in greater detail before too long.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls
Enclosures

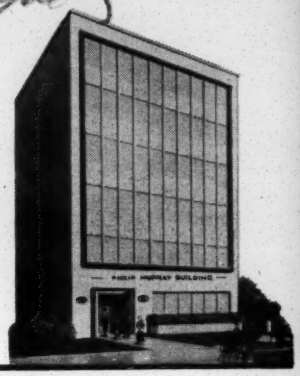
MATERIALS AVAILABLE IN LIMITED QUANTITIES (as mentioned in ltr.)

1. Unions and Democracy
2. Some Efforts at Democratic Union Participation
3. Handbook on the Industrial Security Program of the Department of Defense
4. Freedom = Security
5. Individual Freedom and theCommon Defense
6. A More Perfect Union
7. The Montgomery Story
8. The Threat to Academic Freedom
9. Security, Civil Liberties and Unions
10. Unions and Union Leaders of Their Own Choosing

- : -

(Tape # 6, 0-18, Ben Segal
By EFV

from the desk of . . .



Ben Segal
(Astor, Concord Street)

October 14, 1958

EMORY:

What is happening with you? Why the silence? Please let me hear from you.

I hope you and the family are all well.

Best wishes and regards.

Ben s/jlr
Ben

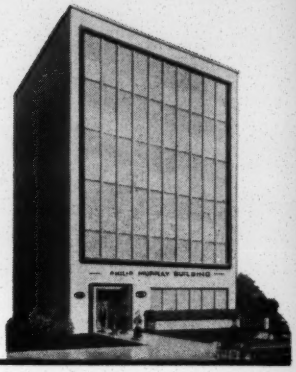
liu 1746afl-cio
jlr

Send to Ben
1) Copy of Stolar Smith Connellsville
2) Memo to Scottsville School
w. 2 pamphlets
3) Copy of S.C. Program
4) copy of letter to Charlie Mathias.
5) List of materials on your desk.

I.U.E.-A.F.L.-C.I.O. 1126 — 16th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

from the desk of . . .

Ben Segal



October 17, 1958

EMORY:

Please send me 300 copies of "Industrialization: Accent on the South"

Thanks much.

Ben Segal
s/jlr.

liu 1746 aflcio
bds/jlr

Sent 10/21/58
L.S.

I.U.E. - A.F.L. - C.I.O. 1126 — 16th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

October 28, 1958

VIA AIR MAIL

Mr. Benjamin D. Segal
Educational Director, IUE
1126 16th Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

I would like to put down a few ideas regarding ways in which I think SRC will continue to serve the labor movement even after my departure. Also, I think that I should note some of the things that I do not feel that the Council will be able to do.

First of all, I do not believe that SRC should attempt to develop any special labor-oriented project and request continuing funds from you for it, and I do not feel that the money you have should be earmarked for SRC solely because what we do for a democratic settlement in the South necessarily is in the interest of labor in the long run. Harold shares this view. What this leaves is that middle ground of special activities carried on by SRC which might merit some special support from your funds. Some of these activities will be carried on in any case; however, even these, in the aggregate, constitute a drain on the Council's financial resources. The kinds of activities which I have in mind are listed below:

1) Filling labor conference and other union speaking engagements. For an example, Fred Routh will probably cover the Virginia educational conferences next year in Roanoke and Old Point. Fred also will participate in the Michigan UAWeducational conference. In general, SRC would fill any such spot as it felt could be programatically justified. This would include some of the summer schools, but not on a week long basis, but rather as special programs. Certainly, SRC would attempt to service the Southern Labor School.

2) Involve union personnel in human relations and interagency activities. This is done in part through the Southern interagency group, partly through

our cooperating state organizations and other contacts. For instance, such activity with individual unionists (usually top leaders) will take place in Alabama, Virginia, and Texas without my assistance. And special programs such as the Fellowship of the Concerned (Mrs. Tilly's women's work) will have labor participation without my further help. I have indications from Tennessee of really strategic use of SRC personnel (in all likelihood, Harold) in a project aided, if not initiated, by the officers of the state labor council. I think other states would make use of SRC as well.

SRC will continue to perform a spotty but constructive role in putting certain local leaders in touch with human relations moves. This takes place in a small way in Atlanta at this point without my help.

3) Keeping a clip service on a cross section of the labor press of that news which relates specifically to Southern developments and race relations.

4) Briefing, entertaining, and scheduling foreign and other visitors who are either from their own labor movements or who have some labor interest. Seeing that these visitors are brought into appropriate contact with Southern unionists - both liberal and conservative since we have found this interplay generally to be helpful.

5) Continuing and increasing New South subscriptions to Southern and national union leadership. Many of these subscriptions are complimentary when the position of the unionist involved seems to warrant it.

6) Special mailings of relevant materials to our labor list. This would include pieces with a specific labor slant, any good interpretive material showing developments in the South, and the major pronouncements and reports of activities which would furnish leads to the labor movement as to what it can do, that there are constructive forces at work, or that other important groups or status persons are willing to accept or work for change.

7) A source of consultation, to union program people and human relations officials working with unions, on Southern developments and possible implications for the labor movement.

8) Notifying national labor civil rights leadership of happenings involving their membership or in which they should have some interest when these incidents come to SRC's attention.

Let me amplify my statement in the first paragraph regarding things SRC could not do. It would be unrealistic to expect a steady on-going labor program or the ability to make a special extensive labor program push. This limitation is for two main reasons: a) there is not sufficient staff, or specialized staff, and b) SRC must keep its focus on a broad range of

developments and determine for itself what activities are meaningful, which are relatively better, and those which it can competently undertake. This would preclude advance commitment on priorities or response to any given emergency that might arise involving the labor movement.

However, the eight points above are activities which can be on-going in nature, which I think it is safe to assume SRC will perform, which will continue to keep SRC close to the labor movement, and for which it now receives no special support.

Certainly I cannot determine the worth of these activities relative to other uses that you see for the resources at your disposal. I do present them, however, as functions which I feel are deserving of support. I would not think two thousand dollars too much to put in this effort, but the equities will have to be decided by you.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls

Philip Murray Building

JAMES B. CAREY
President
AL HARTNETT
Secretary-Treasurer

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ELECTRICAL, RADIO AND MACHINE WORKERS

AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR and CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

EXECUTIVE 3-6094
1126 SIXTEENTH STREET N. W., WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

November 5, 1958

Mr. Emory Via, Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

I have a request from Jim Pierce, one of our field reps down in Texas. As you can see from the enclosed copy, he needs some suggestions.

Why don't you drop him a line, suggesting that I asked you to write to him with any ideas that you might have.

Thanks very much.

Best wishes and regards.

Sincerely yours,

Ben Segal, Director
Education Department

liu 1746 afl-cio
bds/jlr

Enclosure

315 S. Broadway
Tyler, Texas

October 25, 1958

Mr. Ben Segal, Director
Education Department
IUE-AFL-CIO
1126 16th St. N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Ben:

Thanks for your letter of Oct. 22, referring to the article in the Texas Observer. I did read it, and from the comments I have received, so did a great many other people.

My wife attended the Texas State AFL-CIO Convention with me in Houston (Oct. 20-24). I asked her if she was bored during the time that I was acting as Chairman of the Civil Rights Committee. She assured me that she was not---that she spent her time explaining to other people how it feels to live with a man whose " deep feeling rises from him like candlelight from a stairwell;".

Seriously, the most gratifying response has come from those people in Local Unions across the state who have worked so hard within their Locals and their communities to erase prejudice. They feel that articles of this type are a help. If that is true, I am most grateful to Ronnie for writing the article.

Ben, your offer of assistance was appreciated. And you can be of some help to me. Our recent convention (State) instructed the Executive Board to establish a permanent Civil Rights Committee. We are at a loss to know exacly what the scope and duties of such a committee would be and how it would function. If you have some ideas on that, I would appreciate hearing them. We have until February, when the Board meets, to work out the details.

Best wishes and kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,

Jim Pierce, F. R.
IUE-AFL-CIO

Answered 12/9/58

JAMES B. CAREY
President
AL HARTNETT
Secretary-Treasurer

Philip Murray Building

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ELECTRICAL, RADIO AND MACHINE WORKERS

AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR and CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

EXECUTIVE 3-6094
1126 SIXTEENTH STREET N. W., WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

November 5, 1958

Mr. Emory Via, Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

I have to be at the NAIRO conference in Pittsburgh November 19-20. Is there any possibility at all that you could get up there? If not, would there be any chance of your coming up to Washington? If so, please indicate what would be some possible alternative dates.

I need from you a brief report or outline on what is going on with the unions in the South today, what they are doing or aren't doing in terms of the school crisis, plus any suggestions on what is being done and what should be done to mobilize labor support for the intergroup relations effort. I need this by November 14th or the 17th at the latest.

Thanks much for your help on this.

Love and best wishes to Margaret.

Sincerely yours,

Ben Segal, Director
Education Department

liu 1746 aflcio
bds/jlr

JAMES B. CAREY
President
AL HARTNETT
Secretary-Treasurer

Philip Murray Building

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ELECTRICAL, RADIO AND MACHINE WORKERS

AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR and CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

EXECUTIVE 3-6094
1126 SIXTEENTH STREET N. W., WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

November 26, 1958

Mr. Emory Via, Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

I hope you and the family are well. Thanks for the good report.

I have to be in Columbus, Mississippi, to do some sessions for our IUE local at the Arma plant. I'll be there from Monday night, December 1st to Thursday evening, December 4th. I'll be staying at the Gilmer Hotel in Columbus, Mississippi.

I'll be coming in on Thursday, December 4th to Atlanta, Georgia on Southern Airlines Flight #106 from Columbus, Mississippi at 9:30 p.m. Could you meet me? I could spend the night with you or if that is inconvenient, please make a hotel reservation. If we can get together with Harold Fleming that would be helpful. Write me or wire me at Columbus, Miss.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Ben

Ben Segal, Director
Education Department

liu 1746 aflcio
bds/jlr

Will meet ~~you~~ your plan Thursday night
Harold also available Friday.

Emory

DOMESTIC SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a full rate telegram	
FULL RATE TELEGRAM	X
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT LETTER	

$
S
E

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1206 10-51

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise the message will be sent at the full rate	
FULL RATE	
LETTER TELEGRAM	
SHIP RADIOGRAM	

NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL.	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED
			Southern Regional Council, Inc.	

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

MR. BENJAMIN D. SEGAL
GILMER HOTEL
COLUMBUS, MISSISSIPPI

WILL MEET YOUR PLANE THURSDAY NIGHT. HAROLD ALSO AVAILABLE FRIDAY.

EMORY

12-11-58

(An informal report to Ben Segal regarding general conditions in Southern labor movement relative to race, with some indication of program activities, by BFV.)

A general report is as follows: There are no changes on the part of labor movement regarding race relations. Discussion of problems by primary and secondary leadership continues and is not hushed up as it was two years ago. Programs for rank and file on race relations or desegregation are generally not in evidence. Two areas stand out. One is educational programs, especially those conducted by the state labor bodies, and joint political activity. There has been a slight resurgence of acceptance of the old argument that, after all, Negroes and union whites have many common political interests. This is one level where national AFL-CIO has been at work through COPE. An example is the effort, cooperation, and success of Earl Davis in the Memphis campaign for registration of voters. In Tennessee, all of the major cities except Chattanooga went substantially the way labor wanted on most candidates, with heavy "cooperative voting" between working neighborhoods and Negro neighborhoods.

The Southern Labor School is still the outstanding single event. This year every state but Texas, Georgia, and Arkansas was represented, and we went into all aspects of race relations and desegregation. Most of the guys are looking for new ground to stand on, how to support their best positions, and information useful with membership. Also, there is a new field of increased interest: what can we do to ease community tensions, preserve peace, and maintain public education. They realize that they have been backing off from the ordinary activities of bettering relations and are now seeking ways to take stands, especially where the risks are not so great, such as in opposing violence, bombings, etc. A few have already moved in this direction.

In Tennessee, aside from education programs run by the state body, they have also counseled with some top political figures that they feel a more forthright position will hold water politically and that they can support such a position -- this done on the quiet at this point.

In Arkansas, labor leadership is still getting in some licks deploring the demise of public education.

In Virginia, the top officers and executive committee have stood for "save our schools," supported the protest senatorial candidate who stood for public education. Julian Carpenter took the floor personally to oppose the Front Royal TWUA propositions for private schools, the use of union halls, and the assessment of members by check-off to support private schools. Also the state labor leaders were concerned about the fiasco in the subsidiary Bethlehem Steel plant in Richmond when the iron workers did in the USWA and changed it into an all white plant. This is a negative case on the part of the national AFL-CIO for failure to give any real action to remedy this injustice. In this case the national AFL-CIO was alerted and there were some stump stirrings.

The iron workers won an election with Negro USWA members out on the street, and thereby we have a unionized O'Sullivan.

Virginia is also in quiet contact with the Virginia Council on Human Relations; they have of course worked actively with me. Virginia is continuing its educational programs.

In North Carolina there is some ambivalence but they have participated in education programs and they do have the Durham and other experience in politics. They have had to meet organized activity in the Charlotte area, especially from the USEA.

In South Carolina, we have just finished a weekend institute where the two courses were Southern Regional Problems and Southern Economic Problems. The first had its primary focus on race and the latter was nearly one-fourth related to the topic. It was a stiff dose, but it went down surprisingly well. Sinway Young, the President, is pushing this kind of information with surprising vigor. I think he believes it right and that there is no salvation for unions except to face the facts of life. Incidentally, I was more impressed with the participation of Negro leadership in these sessions than in any of the other educational programs in which I have had a part. A pleasant surprise for South Carolina.

In Alabama, good leadership. The WCC type who had been a Vice-president was recently defeated. He had run against Barney Weeks for President. Labor leadership compares favorably with church leadership in that state. Although there is a lot more church than labor. Birmingham is the single tightest, hottest spot of all the major Southern cities. It's still explosive, and one of the few places where the unions observe segregation with such rigidity as to look down on handshaking and any breaking of segregational bounds, even in union meetings. Some signs that things are easing up a bit are evident. One of the Alabama leaders, and this is quite confidential, in the off-the-record "Status Conference" on race relations thrown by Phelps Stokes at Capahosic.

One Southern labor leader was approached to serve on the Civil Rights Commission advisory committee for his state but turned it down because of lack of time to do the internal political groundwork which would make it feasible for him to accept. It indicates he was considered on the right track, and I know that he gave it serious attention.

In Louisiana, labor leadership has worked closely with Gravel who is the Democratic Committeeman who has backed up civil rights position of party. Also there have been extensive educational programs.

In Louisiana also you will remember Bussie's defense of his VP who was a member of the NAACP and who was attacked publicly by WCC elements as was the whole labor body. Vic took the bull by the horns in his reply.

In Texas, there have been education programs and a fair amount of support from Gonzales. And in Texas there is a move to set up a Civil Rights Committee in the State AFL-CIO. I have advised informally with the person responsible for recommending to the Executive Committee as to what course to follow.

Regionally, there is an increased interest in merit employment and a willingness to talk about it. There is a candid recognition in some quarters that equal pay for equal work means, where there is no equal work, very little. Little action at this point, however. Non-labor groups are at work in North Carolina and Kentucky. Very little initiative by the labor movement on merit employment except in having me make a pitch at their programs. Of course in

this area I serve a strong dose, no matter how palatable I make it.

Some unions continue relations with the KKK. For example, in Columbia the Carpenters still rent their hall to the Klan and have the KKK charter hanging in the hall. Also, some state groups have quietly seen to it that Negro locals received no invitation to the Southern Apprentice Training Conference (last held in Little Rock). This is a management-union endeavor. It is one of the few outside events that the Georgia boys participate in and I have been reliably told it was because that they knew their Negro delegates would not be in attendance.

Internationals are failing to a greater degree than the state bodies to face what needs to be done. This is an interesting shift from earlier days. Of course the state bodies have political and community interests that the internationals down here tend to lack. This may point to a clue for human relations agencies in terms of whom to work with and as to whom to work on.

Your general pitch (for human relations agencies) about understanding what a union is, is still good. I would add to it all of the self-interest factors that unions should have in racial justice, plus the moral considerations, so that responsible human relations groups will have some handles with which to proceed. Interpretation of the political nature of some union jobs and how actionist need to be aware of this in dealing with some labor leadership may be wise. This needs sympathetic treatment. The doctrinaire approach has little to commend it to these men on the firing line and they are not going to look with favor on advice or programs from people who look as if they mean to get them into trouble.

Few human relations agencies in the South, or national programs with arms in the South, have anything to do with labor. Even if the national office has a close relation to labor nationally, they know little about southern labor and make no contacts with it. You know that I have worked to bridge this gap. There is a lack of personnel, but it goes deeper in a lack of interest; there is an assumption that the union expresses sympathy for the labor movement even in its civil rights and liberties problems, or in the violation of union civil rights, etc.

As desegregation becomes inevitable, unless public education is destroyed, I think you can find large chunks of the labor movement in the South going for some sort of save our schools program. Not everywhere, as we have found out. Much more interpretive stuff along this line needs to be done. The self-interest aspect of merit employment, industrialization, and general community development (including education) needs a great deal more attention among labor groups. A campaign combating the old prejudices, revealing the nature of prejudice, disclosing the nature of race - one of the oldest tactics - is a current need. Information along this line went well at the Southern Labor School and elsewhere.

We have a few union people involved in the southern interagency movement - notably Earl Henderson as UAW in the South, and Nick Bonano, who really comes in as JLC representative. This is to the good, but is small pickings as to the need. It is one of the few contacts of overall importance which affords some view of the field of activity in the South. Of course, this kind of venture, as limited as it is, is no place for the uncommitted or a staffer who has no time to give to human relations problems.

Business About Percentages
(Not for public use)

Years ago a Negro union organizer in Birmingham said to me, "Mr. Mitchell, in them locals where there ain't many colored, they's Jim-Crowed mightily."

This is true. I would say out of watching the thing for a while that where the proportion of Negro employment in the shop is under ten or twelve per cent the Negro workers are apt to be neglected in the local union. The white people can make out without them, and generally speaking in such situations the Negroes perform unskilled work. So that in such places the Negro workers will be admitted to the local, but will only fortuitously have much place in it.

Conversely, where Negro employment is above seventy or eighty per cent of the work-force, the white people will be skittish about being in the union. They may come, but they'll be unenthusiastic.

Where the proportion of Negro employment is between say fifteen and sixty circumstances are good for organizing a mixed union that will be strong.

The business of percentages should of course yield to enlightenment and progress in democracy.

December 23, 1958

Mr. Ben Segal, Director
Education Department
I.U.E., A.F.L. - C.I.O.
1126 - 16th Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Ben:

Emory left this card with a note that he did not have the information requested, but that you would know the date. Would you drop them a line and give them the information requested?

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC:lec
Enclosure

December 29, 1958

Mr. Ben Segal, Director
Education Department
I. U. E., AFL-CIO
1126 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Ben:

Thanks for your letter and the assurance that we can still count on you as our "Washington representative." We do, you know, and hope you'll continue to look to SRC as your Southern agent.

Enclosed is our check for $6,000, representing the unused portion of your subsidy of Emory's salary for 1959, less the $2,000 contribution to the Council. We appreciate the confidence and help which the $2,000 represents, Benn, and seriously will expect you to call on us when we can assist you.

I know you realize how much the Labor Consultant program has meant to the Council and to the South and if the labor movement is in any doubt, we can supply plenty of documentation as evidence.

Since I understand that you are in negotiation with Bill Oliver and Frank Shane, I will defer our 1959 requests to UAW and the Steelworkers pending word from you that such requests won't cause any complications. Do let me know when this is the case.

The very best to you and the family in the new year.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1 (Check - $6,000)

JAMES B. CAREY
President
AL HARTNETT
Secretary-Treasurer

Philip Murray Building

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ELECTRICAL, RADIO AND MACHINE WORKERS

AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR and CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

EXECUTIVE 3-6094
1126 SIXTEENTH STREET N. W., WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

December 23, 1958

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
Rm. 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I hope you and the family are well. I was wondering if you could send me a check (made out to Benjamin D. Segal) on the balance of the money we sent you for Emory Via, since $2,000 of this balance is allocated for the work that Emory spelled out in his letter to me, this would mean a check for $6,000. Correct me if I am wrong on my figures.

I would appreciate receiving this check at your earliest convenience since I want to straighten out all of the financial details involved in this project.

I hope you will keep me in mind if at any time I can be of any assistance to you and the work of the Southern Regional Council. In fact if there is anything I can do in my capacity as "Washington representative" of the council, I will be glad to do so.

My best wishes to you and the family for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Sincerely yours,

BS

Ben Segal, Director
Education Department

liu1746aflcio
bds/jlr

cc: Emory Via

February 23, 1959

Mr. Ben Segal, Director
Education Department, IUE
A. F. L. - C. I. O.
1126 - 16th Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Ben:

Here is a copy of my letter to George Meany requesting AFL-CIO support for 1959. Copies were sent to Paul Christopher, Philip Randolph, and Boris Shishkin. Essentially the same request -- except that the amount was $1,000 -- has been made of the UAW by letter to Walter Reuther. Copies of that one went to Bill Oliver and to Victor and Roy Reuther at your suggestion.

I held these up until we could get the Annual Report done. And, diffident fellow that I am, I wonder if we shouldn't hold off on the IUD until these have been acted on. Since we will be dealing with many of the same people, I'm uneasy about pushing on all fronts at once.

In any case, I hope you won't mind my keeping you posted. Many, many thanks for all your help.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosures - 2. HCF ltr. to Meany; SRC Annual Report, 1958

May 1, 1959

VIA AIR MAIL

Mr. Kenneth Peterson, Director
Legislative and Civil Rights Department
International Union of Electrical, Radio
And Machine Workers
1126 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Peterson:

Thank you for your letter of April 29, and your request for copies of NEW SOUTH to distribute at your next conference. We can let you have sufficient number of copies of NEW SOUTH to distribute at your meeting but I don't believe we will be able to fill the request with the May issue. Would a recent back issue be all right?

Please let me know at your earliest convenience, and I will get the material into the mail immediately.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC:lec

JAMES B. CAREY
President
AL HARTNETT
Secretary-Treasurer

Philip Murray Building

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ELECTRICAL, RADIO AND MACHINE WORKERS

AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR and CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

EXECUTIVE 3-6094
1126 SIXTEENTH STREET N. W., WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

April 29, 1959

"New South"
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Gentlemen:

As a part of its program to achieve equal rights for all, the IUE twice a year holds a civil rights conference. Our next conference will be held at the Parker House, Boston, Mass., on May 22 and 23.

The majority of the delegates will be IUE members from all over the country. A great number of participants representing other organizations have also been invited.

We would very much like to distribute the May issue of "New South" at this conference. Kindly let us know if we can have 150 copies free of charge.

Sincerely,

Kenneth Peterson

Kenneth Peterson, Director
Legislative and
Civil Rights Department

liu 1746 aflcio
b

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LT=International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

AA90

1959 OCT 2 PM 3 52

A WA154 PD AR=FAX WASHINGTON DC 2 329PME=

HAROLD FLEMING, SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL=

63 AUBURN ST NORTHEAST ATLA=

HOPE YOU CAN PLACE LARGE ORDER FOR D.C. STUDY. PLEASE LET ME KNOW BY MONDAY. THANKS MUCH=

BEN SEGAL EDUCATION DIRECTOR.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

DOMESTIC SERVICE
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a full rate telegram
FULL RATE TELEGRAM
DAY LETTER
NIGHT LETTER

$
S
E

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1206 10-51

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE
Check the class of service desired; otherwise the message will be sent at the full rate
FULL RATE
LETTER TELEGRAM
SHIP RADIOGRAM

NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL.	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED
			SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC,	

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

OCTOBER 2, 1959

MR. BEN D. SEGAL
EDUCATION DEPT.
I. U. E., AFL-CIO
1126 - 16th STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

BEST WE CAN DO NOW IS 100 COPIES, BUT CONSIDER US COMMITTED TO THAT MANY. BEST REGARDS.

HAROLD C. FLEMING

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

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AA06

5 2 SUG 29 PM 3 53

A WA274 PD=FAX WASHINGTON DC 29 318PME=

EMORY VIA, LABOR CONSUITANT SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL=

63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST ATLA=

PLEASE SEND 800 COPIES OF "RACISM IN THE SOUTH". NEED RIGHT AWAY=

BEN SEGAL EDUCATION DIRECTOR=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

The sender requests an answer

JAMES B. CAREY
President
AL HARTNETT
Secretary-Treasurer

Philip Murray Building

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ELECTRICAL, RADIO AND MACHINE WORKERS
AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR and CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

EXECUTIVE 3-6094
1126 SIXTEENTH STREET N. W., WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

February 18, 1960

Mr. Harold Fleming, Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I hope you and the family are well.

I am scheduled to catch a flight out of Washington on Monday, February 22, 1960, which gets me into Atlanta at 1:10 p.m. I don't have to be in Rome, Georgia, until Tuesday, February 23rd but unfortunately, the only plane going in there leaves from Atlanta at 6 p.m.

I was wondering about the possibility of getting together with you on Monday afternoon when my plane gets into Atlanta. I hope you are in town and not too tied up. I guess since I am giving you such short notice all I can do is hope. I will call you when I get in town.

Best wishes and kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,

Ben Segal, Director
Education Department

liu 1746 aflcio
bds/jlr

July 1, 1960

Mr. Benjamin D. Segal
Director
Education Department, IUE, AFL-CIO
1126 - 16th Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Ben:

I have just read your paper in the NILE symposium, a copy of which Joe Miré recently sent me. This is just to tell you what a fine job I thought you did. It ought to make some people squirm over their neglected responsibilities.

I did my own squirming over your comments on the need in the South. You're unquestionably right that a resumption of Emory Via's old function is needed -- just as is the national function you filled with the Trade Union Program. As to the first, while funds are a problem, getting the right person seems to me an even bigger and a prior problem. Given the right person, I suspect the funds could be found.

In any case, three cheers for your analysis, and keep on agitating these questions.

Best,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

August 5, 1960

Mr. Ben Segal, Director
Education Department
International Union of Electrical, Radio
and Machine Workers
1126 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Ben:

Here are all the bits and pieces we can pull together in response to your letter dated August 2. I hope you will find them of some help.

John Hope has developed some useful background on employment practices. I have written asking him to send it to you, since we have only one copy.

In return, I hope you will send us a copy of whatever you put together. As you know, we like your formulations -- even when they're partly based on our material.

My very best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/sm
Enclosures Newlclips -
3 pieces from Federal Reserve Bank of Atla nta
Helen Hill Miller reprint
A Second Look
Community Conference on Employment Opportunity (Fisk)

Please advise HCS LWD

Philip Murray Building

JAMES B. CAREY
President
AL HARTNETT
Secretary-Treasurer

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ELECTRICAL, RADIO AND MACHINE WORKERS

AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR and CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

EXECUTIVE 3-6094
1126 SIXTEENTH STREET N. W., WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

August 2, 1960

Mr. Harold Fleming, Director
Mr. John Constable, Director of Information
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold and John:

I hope all is well with you.

1 I was wondering if you have any current material on industrialization in the South (any additional information or anything new since the time we did our little pamphlet a couple of years back). Also, 2 if there is anything at all that you could send me on the question of unions and the race question, 3 Again, your analysis of the current situation would be helpful as well as any new developments, events, or activities in the last couple of years. 4 In addition, I need some information and material on employment practices in the South.

I would appreciate receiving anything you could possibly send me. I need this almost immediately. As ever your cooperation is more than appreciated.

Thanks much.

Best wishes and regards.

Sincerely yours,

Ben

Ben Segal, Director
Education Department

liu 1746 aflcio
bds/jlr

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **LESLIE W. DUNBAR**

1. reference: Herbert Hill, "Recent Effects of Racial Conflict on Southern Industrial Development," Phylon, Fourth Quarter 1959

send: Helen Hill Miller
thermofax of back articles Amistad Review 8/59
3/60
6/60

reference: W. H. Nicholls, Southern Tradition & Regional Progress

2. send: thermofax of clips

3. ——

4. send: John Hope memo (not Guesthouse)
Acca pamphlet
Tennessean clips

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **LESLIE W. DUNBAR**

Employment for Nashville Negroes

reference: Journal of Pastoral Psy, 5/60
Special Issue

~~Dean, Montgomery Public 1955-65~~

Labor - Gen

August 25, 1960

Mr. Richard E. Bauer
Comptroller
International Union of Electrical, Radio
and Machine Workers
1126 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Bauer:

We have not answered your letter of August 10th earlier since we wanted to determine whether or not it was feasible for us to arrange for an exhibit at the IUE Conference. Regrettably, we have decided that it is not possible for us to do so.

Since we have taken some time in this matter, Harold Fleming, who is away from the office, asked that I inform you of the decision as soon as possible.

We do appreciate you thinking of the Southern Regional Council in this regard and send our best wishes for a most successful convention.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant

PA/mf

Philip Murray Building

JAMES B. CAREY
President
AL HARTNETT
Secretary-Treasurer

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ELECTRICAL, RADIO AND MACHINE WORKERS

AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR and CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

EXECUTIVE 3-6094
1126 SIXTEENTH STREET N. W., WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

See PAS Ltr to Bauer 8/25/60

August 23, 1960

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

If you have not made previous shipping arrangements, the exhibit which you plan to use at the IUE AFL CIO Convention at the Carillon Hotel, September 12-16, should be shipped to the Bond Transfer Co., 1744 North West 7th Avenue, Miami, Florida. Exhibits should be labeled per the following sample:

"IUE AFL CIO Convention"
"Southern Regional Council Exhibit"

Berke Displays, Inc., 1733 North West 20th Street, Miami, will be our official decorator at the convention and will be available to provide whatever assistance you may need in erecting or dismantling your display or exhibit.

Any information you may need concerning booths, furniture, electrical outlets, labor, etc. may be obtained directly from Berke Displays. Kindly send your inquiries to the attention of Mr. Harold Berke at the above address. If you have not already informed this office of the space you will need, or of the equipment you will need, please send this information as soon as possible to Mr. Berke.

Sincerely yours,

Richard E. Bauer

Richard E. Bauer
Comptroller

SCT/ds
liu 1746 afl cio

JAMES B. CAREY
President
AL HARTNETT
Secretary-Treasurer

Philip Murray Building

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ELECTRICAL, RADIO AND MACHINE WORKERS

AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR and CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

EXECUTIVE 3-6094
1126 SIXTEENTH STREET N. W., WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

August 10, 1960

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

The 9th Constitutional Convention of the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, AFL-CIO, is scheduled for the week of September 12 through September 16, 1960, at the Carillon Hotel, Miami Beach, Florida.

In anticipation of the interesting and informative exhibits which have been made available at past conventions, we have arranged for ample exhibit space at the Carillon. We will be happy to provide a portion of this space for your organization's use for either an exhibit or for the distribution of literature.

The exhibit area is adjacent to the Cafe Le Can Can Ballroom which will be the IUE's Convention Hall. Exhibits may be set up Sunday, September 11, and dismantled the following Saturday, September 17.

Please let us know of your intentions at your earliest convenience. We will be happy to answer any questions you may have.

Sincerely yours,

Richard E. Bauer

Richard E. Bauer
Comptroller

REB:rmt

January 11, 1961

Mr. Ben Segal, Director
Director, Educational Department
I. U. E.
1126 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Ben:

Enclosed are a few clippings which may be modestly helpful to you in your session of union and university education directors later this month. I trust that you have had plenty of opportunity to extract whatever you can use from Schulter's material.

I appreciate very much your willingness to be a friend in court on the matter of a possible contribution from IUD. If this can be pushed through, it will be of tremendous help to us.

My very best to you and your family.

As ever,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosures

(To be routed in order numbered)

Date

PLEASE CHECK, DATE AND FORWARD

HCF

PA

MA

→ LWD Can we help?

MM Note speed

EW is "toward the

SM end" of Jan.

PR Money involved!

JC

LEC HCF

MET

BC

RHA

PP

WF

MF

FILE

JAMES B. CAREY
President
AL HARTNETT
Secretary-Treasurer

Philip Murray Building

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ELECTRICAL, RADIO AND MACHINE WORKERS

AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR and CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

EXECUTIVE 3-6094
1126 SIXTEENTH STREET N. W., WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

December 28, 1960

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I hope you and the family had a good Christmas and will have a wonderful year.

Apparently, the $1,000 I thought you were slated to get from the IUD seems to have gotten all involved in mixed up red tape. Vic Reuther had to go overseas and as a result, the request got fouled up. At any rate, I will start the wheels grinding again and see what I can do about getting this contribution for the SRC.

Toward the end of next month, I will be presiding at a session of union and university education directors on civil rights. Since I want the session to bring special emphasis on the southern situation, I would appreciate your help. What I need is any current information about the race situation in the South involving unions. More specifically, I would like to have any illustrations or materials which indicate the same or lack of union action in the field of race relations in the South. Also I need material that might show inroads by the White Citizens Council and the Klan among union and union members.

Thanks very much for your help on this.

Love and best wishes to you and the family.

Sincerely yours,

Ben Segal, Director
Education Department

liu 1746 aflcio
bds/jlr

W. L. SNELL

National Printing Company
971 Peachtree St. • NE • Atlanta 9, Georgia

Printers & Lithographers • TRinity 5-7081

AF -

this about best we can do

Do you want me to reply?

We do have shutter in mss.,

but ~~it~~ hardly can release,

understand however ~~the~~

he gave it to AFL-CIO

The pencilled notes are small notes

February 8, 1961

Mr. Ben D. Segal
Education Department
I. U. E., AFL-CIO
1126 - 16th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Ben:

We received today the very welcome letter from Mr. Carey, enclosing the IUD's check for $500. I have acknowledged the contribution as enclosed.

We are deeply indebted to you for many things. The securing of this important new contribution makes me and your other friends in the Council all the more aware of your friendship and its value.

I hope we will find ourselves together again before too much longer.

Yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1.

JAMES B. CAREY
President
AL HARTNETT
Secretary-Treasurer

Philip Murray Building

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ELECTRICAL, RADIO AND MACHINE WORKERS

AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR and CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

EXECUTIVE 3-6094
1126 SIXTEENTH STREET N. W., WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

Our letter crossed his

February 8, 1961

RECEIVED
FEB 10 1961

Mr. Harold Fleming, Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 201, 5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I hope all is well with you and the family. That was a nice profile about you in the New York Times.

Because of the heavy unemployment and the pinch on their treasury, I was only able to get $500 for the Southern Regional Council from the Industrial Union Department. I wish it could have been more, but it really wasn't possible under the circumstances.

Please let me know if you don't receive the check by the middle of next week.

Best wishes and kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,

Ben Segal

Ben Segal, Director
Education Department

liu 1746 aflcio
bds/jlr

August 2, 1962

Mr. Richard E. Bauer
Comptroller
International Union of Electrical,
Radio and Machine Workers
1126 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Bauer:

Mr. Dunbar, who is away from the office, has asked me to respond to your letter of July 25. We very much appreciate your making available space for a Council exhibit and, if possible, we would like to take advantage of this opportunity.

We do hot have an exhibit as such, but we would like to send to Cleveland a collection of Council materials and publications. Would some one be available to see that the materials were placed on display?

Best wishes for the convention.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant

PA:nm

Philip Murray Building

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ELECTRICAL, RADIO AND MACHINE WORKERS

AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR and CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

JAMES B. CAREY
President
AL HARTNETT
Secretary-Treasurer

EXECUTIVE 3-6094
1126 SIXTEENTH STREET N. W., WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

PA
please reply, let's do if convenient

July 25, 1962

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

The Tenth Constitutional Convention of the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, AFL-CIO is scheduled for the week of September 17 through 21, 1962 at the Sheraton Cleveland Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio.

In anticipation of the interesting and informative exhibits which have been made available at past conventions, we have arranged for ample exhibit space at the Sheraton. We will again this year be happy to provide a portion of this space for your organization's use. The exhibit area, as shown on the enclosed sketch, is adjacent to the Sheraton Room which will serve as our Convention Hall. Details regarding erection and dismantling of exhibits will be forwarded to you in the near future.

Exhibits should be shipped:

c/o Mr. Peter Langmack
Sheraton Cleveland Hotel
Public Square
Cleveland, Ohio

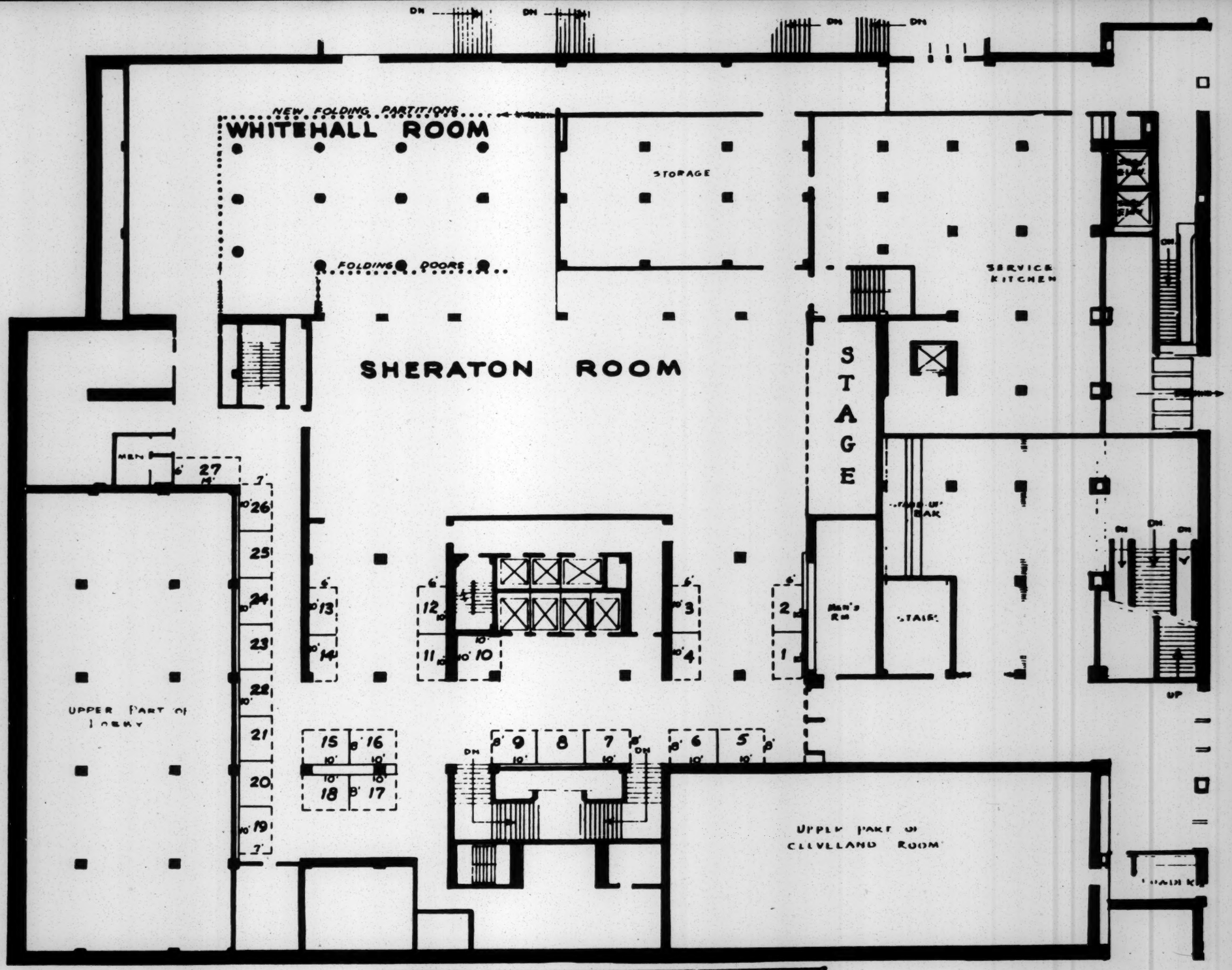
Please let us know of your intentions at your earliest convenience. We will be happy to answer any questions you may have.

Sincerely yours,

Richard E. Bauer

Richard E. Bauer
Comptroller

Encl.
SCT/mlg
oeiu 2 afl-cio



SHERATON-CLEVELAND HOTEL

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT
Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

REGARDING
1964 Financial Contribution to Sre;
($ 300.00)

DATE
May 19, 1964

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT
See file Marked: "Labor, Fund-raising, 1964"

File: Labor

July 10, 1964

Mr. Richard E. Bauer
Comptroller
International Union of Electrical,
Radio and Machine Workers
1126 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Bauer:

Thank you for your letter of June 30 reminding us of the available space for an SRC echibit at the 11th Constitutional Convention of the IUE.

Our delay in responding resulted from our uncertainty as to the kind of exhibit best suited for our materials. We have decided to display our publications for 1963 and 1964, which would require a table not larger than 6' x 3'. We are in a position to mail thise materials to you at any time convenient to the decorator.

We appreciate the invitation to display our materials at your convention. If we may be of any other service to you or your convention, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Assistant to the
Executive Director

VEJ:nm

Rec'd 7/1/64

Philip Murray Building

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ELECTRICAL, RADIO AND MACHINE WORKERS

AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR and CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

JAMES B. CAREY
President

EXECUTIVE 3-6094
1126 SIXTEENTH STREET N. W., WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

RJ-7

June 30, 1964

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council Inc.
5 Forsyth Street N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

On April 21, 1964 we wrote you informing you that the 11th Constitutional Convention of the IUE will be held on September 21-25 in Washington, D. C. at the Statler Hotel.

In that letter, we inquired as to whether or not you wished to present an exhibit from your organization to the members of our union.

Inasmuch as we have not received a reply, this letter will serve as a reminder that space is available for your exhibit if you so desire. Please let us hear from you so that we can have our decorator, Mr. William Gelberg, be in touch with you about the space you will need.

Very truly yours,

Richard E. Bauer

Richard E. Bauer
Comptroller

REB:gml

JAMES B. CAREY
President

Philip Murray Building

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ELECTRICAL, RADIO AND MACHINE WORKERS

AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR and CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

EXECUTIVE 3-6094
1126 SIXTEENTH STREET N. W., WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

April 21, 1964

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council Inc.
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

The 11th Constitutional Convention of the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, AFL-CIO has been scheduled for the week of September 21-25, 1964 at the Statler Hilton Hotel, Washington, D. C.

At this time the IUE will dedicate a newly constructed addition to the Philip Murray Building located less than one block from the Convention site. For this, and other reasons, we anticipate that this Convention will be more significant; will create more interest, and will draw more delegates than any Convention in our history.

It follows that exhibits displayed at this Convention will undoubtedly receive more attention than at any prior IUE meeting. We have received ample exhibit space at the hotel and we will be happy to allocate a portion of this space for your organization's use.

Our official decorator for the Convention will be William P. Gelberg, Inc. 6511 Chillum Place, N. W., Washington, D. C. This firm will be available for the erection and dismantiling of exhibits and they will arrange for all necessary supplies, drapes, lighting equipment, tables, electrical outlets etc.

Mr. Leslie Dunbar April 21, 1964

The Hotel does not have storage or handling facilities for exhibits. All material shipped to arrive prior to September 20 should be sent to William P. Gelberg at the above address.

If you wish to provide an exhibit will you please send us your space requirements so that proper allocations can be made.

Very truly yours,

Richard E. Bauer

Richard E. Bauer
Comptroller

CST:cs

File - Labor - Electrical Workers

April 28, 1965

Mr. Gordon M. Freeman
President
International Brotherhood of Electrical
Workers
1200 - 15th Street, N. W.
Washington 5, D. C.

Dear Mr. Freeman:

I am pleased to enclose a copy of our annual report of program activities during 1964. The generous support of the International Brotherhodd of Electrical Workers helped make these achievements possible.

We hope that the Brotherhood may wish again in 1965 to contribute to our operations.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosure - 1. (Annual Report)

File
Labor - International Union of Electrical Workers

May 27, 1965

Mr. William S. Gary
Director of Civil Rights and Minority
Groups Affairs
International Union of Electrical Workers
1126 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Gary:

We have received a letter from Mr. Paul Jennings informing us of your appointment as Director of Civil Rights and Minority Group Affairs for the Union. We are most happy to know of this, and we look forward to close working relations with you. Mr. Jennings requested that we add your name to our mailing list, and that is being done.

He also asked that we let you know the name of the person in this organization who could best relate to your work. I hope that you will feel free to call on me directly at any time. I would also suggest the name of Paul Anthony, Director of Field Activities, in our organization. I believe, moreover, that you would be interested to know that September 1 Dr. Emory F. Via, now Associate Professor of Labor Education at the University of Wisconsin, and prior to 1959, our Labor Consultant, will return to our staff for

a period of at least one year. With Dr. Via's services we shall be able to participate far more actively in programs that are of interest to the labor movement.

For your files we are enclosing a copy of the membership list of the Southern Regional Council on which you will note the names of several labor leaders of the South: Paul Christopher, Hank Brown, E. T. Kehrer, and also a good labor lawyer, James Youngdahl. I am sure that these men especially will welcome your appointment.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/nmj
Enclosure - 1.

cc: Mr. Paul Jennings

bc: Mr. Don Slaiman
Mr. Paul Christopher
Mr. E. T. Kehrer
Mr. Hank Brown
Mr. James Youngdahl

PAUL JENNINGS
President
GEORGE COLLINS
Secretary-Treasurer

PHILIP MURRAY BUILDING

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ELECTRICAL, RADIO AND MACHINE WORKERS

AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR and CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS AND THE CANADIAN LABOUR CONGRESS

PHONE: 296-1200 (Area Code 202)
1126 SIXTEENTH STREET N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

May 20, 1965

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council,
Incorporated
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

I am pleased to announce the appointment of Mr. William S. Gary as Director of Civil Rights and Minority Group Affairs. Mr. Gary, for the past 12 years, has served the International Union as Assistant Research Director.

The IUE, since its inception, has been militantly dedicated to the achievement of civil rights for all.

We now intend to intensify our activities in this field with the appointment of Mr. Gary, and to work cooperatively with organizations such as yours.

Therefore, we would greatly appreciate it if you would add Mr. Gary's name to your mailing list for all publications and press releases. Should the IUE already appear on your list, would you please have Mr. Gary's name added so that he will receive your materials directly. Mr. Gary would also like the name of the person in your organization whom he should contact for special information from time to time.

You can feel sure that IUE will offer you its fullest assistance and cooperation.

Sincerely,

Paul Jennings

Paul Jennings
President

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mes

The End of the Beginning

Speech by

PAUL JENNINGS

President, IUE-AFL-CIO

IUE NATIONAL CIVIL RIGHTS CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 1, 1965

"THE END OF THE BEGINNING"

THE International Union warmly welcomes you to this IUE National Civil Rights Conference which has been convened for two purposes.

First, we want to celebrate the first anniversary of the Civil Rights Act of 1964; or more specifically to celebrate the first anniversary by discussing how the crucial sections of this new law, known as Titles VI and VII, can best be implemented and enforced, and

Second, we are gathered from all sections of our country—north, south, east and west—and from all sections of our industry, to revive and revitalize the civil rights movement within the IUE.

Actually we celebrate two historic anniversaries, and we can take inspiration from both.

The first, as I have noted, is the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the most comprehensive civil rights legislation in a century, signed into law on July 1, 1964.

The second is the 24th anniversary, which occurred last Friday, of a measure which undoubtedly became the fountainhead in this generation for all subsequent civil rights actions on the Federal level. This was the precedent-setting Executive Order 8802 issued by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on June 25, 1941, creating a Fair Employment Practices Commission to outlaw all discrimination in defense industries because of race, color, creed or national origin.

Most of us here are old enough to remember how earth-shaking and revolutionary that wartime pronouncement seemed. But Franklin D. Roosevelt at that time braved the infuriated wrath of reactionary big business and industry by sounding a clarion call that has echoed down the years for nearly a quarter-century. Roosevelt declared:

> "Our Government cannot countenance continued discrimination against American citizens in defense production. Industry must take the initiative in opening the doors of employment to all loyal and qualified workers regardless of race, national origin, religion or color."

FDR would be deeply pleased with the Civil Rights Act of 1964 even though he probably would be unhappy that its enactment took so long.

It is appropriate, therefore, on the eve of the first anniversary of this legislation to make a quick assessment of how far we have

come in these 12 months, remembering the dire predictions of racists that the Law would cause an upheaval bordering on rebellion in the South and the equally dire forecasts by Northern reactionaries that the statute would prove "unworkable."

What has happened in this very first year of the Law's operation has equalled or surpassed the most optimistic expectations. And mind you this occurred with the most important part of the Law not going into effect until tomorrow—Title VII which outlaws discrimination in employment, promotions and other areas based on race, color, religion, sex or national origin.

But even without this vital core the legislation has brought about a shattering break with the past. Editorially the *New York Post* summed it up this way:

> "Government and civil rights officials agree that in the year since its enactment, the 1964 Law has produced greater progress in ending discrimination than all the preceding laws, court rulings and executive orders combined.
>
> "The chief challenges now are to get Government departments to bear down hard on local school systems, hospitals and housing programs to end discrimination and to bring Negro workers, especially those on the big farms, under the Minimum Wage Law.
>
> "The Voting Rights Bill and a growing number of Negro voters will insure that these challenges receive a quick response."

We stand, therefore, at a turning point in American history, although the happy fact may be that the turning point was passed a year ago tomorrow. We say that because the Civil Rights Act of 1964 was not only surpassingly important in itself; it also means that the path we will follow from now on will be far smoother than previously; it means that the Voting Rights Law — a genuinely strong one — now has far greater chance of passage than it would if the 1964 Civil Rights Act were not the law of the land today.

If we have passed the turning point, then the famous quotation from Winston Churchill is appropriate: this victory "is not the end. It is not even the beginning of the end. But it is perhaps the end of the beginning."

The Voting Rights Bill, which is nearly certain to be enacted in this session of Congress, will be the fourth major piece of civil rights legislation in eight years. The previous laws were approved by Congress in 1957, 1960 and, of course in 1964. What is important

in this is that these laws were the first civil rights legislation to move through Congress in a century.

The civil rights revolution of these past eight years produces, with every passing week and month, new and amazing developments, advances that would have been unimaginable just a few years ago.

Earlier this week Alabama, the last holdout state, agreed to comply with provisions of the 1964 Civil Rights Act in order to receive Federal funds.

In the 17 Deep South and Border states approximately 3000 of the existing 5100 school districts have agreed to comply with the anti-discrimination provisions of the Law, and the remaining 2100 are expected to comply in fairly short order to avoid being left out in the cold without Federal funds.

This incredible development has occurred this year in Alabama while many of its legislators and law enforcement officers still stride the streets sporting lapel buttons proclaiming "NEVER."

To cite just one more example, in the past year there's been a revolution in Louisiana, too.

Recent state-wide public opinion polls reveal that at least 75% of the voters are in favor of the Voting Rights Bill. In this long-time supposedly invincible stronghold of white supremacy, the Ku Klux Klan and the White Citizens Councils, a reversal has occurred which has Louisians and other Southerners rubbing their eyes in disbelief.

The state today has eight representatives in Congress. Probably four of them will cast ballots this summer in favor of the Voting Rights Bill. Why? There hasn't, of course, been any miraculous spiritual conversion. But as it was aptly expressed by a syndicated columnist this week, "The Southern politician knows that if he swims against the current of today's change he risks being drowned tomorrow under thousands of Negro votes."

We of the labor movement can rejoice in these reversals; we can rejoice in the three civil rights laws enacted in the past eight years and the fourth one about to be enacted; we can rejoice in the still expanding civil rights revolution. The labor movement can rejoice and take pride because we have been in the forefront of the civil rights battle from the beginning. Labor's participation in such events as the August 28, 1963 March On Washington proved the enormous extent of its commitment.

Congressional leaders and top officials in the Administrations of John F. Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson have declared that neither

the Civil Rights Act of 1964 nor its predecessors of 1957 and 1960 could have been passed had it not been for labor's all-out fighting support.

Yes, we can take pride in these accomplishments, registered shoulder-to-shoulder with our Negro brothers and sisters, but the pride we take is no more than the pride that we *should* take for living up to our own historic mission as a trade union fraternity and giving life and reality to our principles of brotherhood. As a democratic labor movement we were obligated to do everything we did.

Having said that, it is necessary to say more. Taking pride in the accomplishments of the recent past imposes upon the labor movement an even greater responsibility to carry the struggle forward beyond "the end of the beginning" and into "the beginning of the end."

The task ahead of us is still enormous. We agree with President Johnson, in his widely-acclaimed Howard University speech on "The Revolution of the Negro American" when he emphasized:

> "But freedom is not enough. You do not take a man who, for years, has been hobbled by chains, liberate him, bring him to the starting line of a race, saying, 'You are free to compete with all the others,' and still justly believe you have been completely fair.
>
> "Thus it is not enough to open the gates of opportunity. All our citizens must have the *ability* to walk through those gates.
>
> "This is the next and the more profound stage of the battle for civil rights. We seek not just freedom but opportunity—not just legal equality but human ability—not just equality as a right and a theory, but equality as a fact and a result."

The enormity of the task that still lies ahead for the American labor movement and for the nation as a whole is a measure of what President Johnson has termed "the American failure."

Thirty-five years ago, the rate of unemployment for Negroes and whites was about the same. Today the Negro rate is twice as high.

In 1948, the 8% unemployment rate for Negro teen-age boys was actually less than that of whites. By last year it had grown to 23%, as against 13% for whites.

Between 1949 and 1959, the income of Negro men relative to white men declined in every section of the country. From 1952 to

1963, the median income of Negro families compared to white actually dropped from 57% to 53%.

In the years 1955-1957, 22% of experienced Negro workers were out of work at some time during the year. In 1961-1963, that proportion had soared to 29%.

Since 1947, the number of white families living in poverty has decreased 27%, while the number of poor non-white families went down only 3%.

The infant mortality of non-whites in 1940 was 70% greater than whites. Twenty-two years later it was 90% greater.

The economic cost of discrimination not only to Negroes but to the entire nation has been tremendous—much more tremendous than most Americans realize.

For example, if Negroes received the same average pay as whites having the same education, the personal income of Negroes and of the nation would be $12.8 billion higher. This is a measure of the effect of discrimination in employment, says the Council of Economic Advisers.

If Negroes also had the same educational attainments as white workers, and earned the same pay and experienced the same unemployment as whites, their personal income—and that of the nation—would be $20.6 billion higher.

The entire economy would benefit from better education of Negro workers and an end to job discrimination. Industry would earn additional profits. The total Gross National Product would rise by an estimated $23 billion, or an extra 3.7%.

For solid economic reasons, therefore, as well as for principled and humanitarian reasons the American labor movement will continue—and intensify, we hope—its war against discrimination.

The IUE, I am sure, will be in the vanguard of that struggle, in the vanguard of every battle and every skirmish to eradicate discrimination and win genuine racial democracy.

We will, to be sure, make certain that our own house is in order, that all vestiges of discriminatory practices within the IUE and within the labor movement are relentlessly scrubbed out like an evil stain.

This is one of the many reasons why the International Union—using this meeting as a starting point—plans to establish Civil Rights or Human Relations Committees in every IUE District and in every IUE Local Union in each District.

While these Committees and the International Civil Rights Committee, for which the groundwork will also be laid here, carry

on the fight for stronger state and Federal civil rights legislation, a renewed campaign will be started on another front.

This front lies in an area in which the fight will be the IUE's and the IUE's alone. As never before the IUE will be pledged to insert into every collective bargaining contract to which our Union is a party the strongest possible anti-discrimination clause. There must be no retreat nor basic compromise with this pledge and principle.

Because of this determination the IUE expects employers in the electrical industry—the small manufacturers and the multi-billion-dollar chains—to act in good faith in supporting what is now national policy, the national policy of wiping out discrimination in all walks of American life and especially in employment, promotions and training. We ask that our employers not resist the IUE's collective bargaining proposals for anti-discrimination clauses in our contracts.

We wish, however, to go beyond that. We want to challenge the electrical manufacturing industry, and particularly its major employers, to join with the IUE in a joint statement pledging wholehearted support to Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

Such a joint declaration of purpose and intent by labor and management in our industry will go far toward insuring the peaceful and smooth application of this new and most important section of the 1964 Civil Rights Law. Such a declaration can strengthen American democracy by endowing the new national policy with flesh and sinew in the electrical manufacturing industry and providing a model for other industries to emulate.

We therefore ask American industry to join American labor in bringing the historic civil rights victory to "the beginning of the end."

WILLIAM S. GARY, *Director*

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL RIGHTS AND MINORITY GROUPS AFFAIRS

International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, AFL-CIO

1126 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Pub. No. 272
(7-65)

MJ - file - note fund particulars

PHILIP MURRAY BUILDING

PAUL JENNINGS
President
GEORGE COLLINS
Secretary-Treasurer

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ELECTRICAL, RADIO AND MACHINE WORKERS

AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR and CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS AND THE CANADIAN LABOUR CONGRESS

PHONE: 296-1200 (Area Code 202)
1126 SIXTEENTH STREET N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

Rec'd 7/29/65

PA

July 26, 1965

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N. W.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

On July 1, 1965, the IUE Department of Civil Rights and Minority Affairs held a day long conference on Titles VI and VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

Enclosed for your inspection and comment is the speech of President Jennings, as well as a chronology of IUE activities in the Civil Rights field.

These pamphlets were distributed to all delegates attending the Conference.

Any comment or suggestions you have concerning these publications will be very much appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

William S. Gary

William S. Gary, Director
Civil Rights and Minority Affairs

oeiu2aflcio
WSG/mmh

Enc.

August 5, 1965

Mr. William S. Gary, Director
Civil Rights and Minority Affairs
IUE-AFL-CIO
1126 Sixteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Gary:

Since shortly I will replace Mr. Dunbar as Director of SRC he has asked that I respond to your recent letter.

We have read President Jennings' speech and the chronology with interest and appreciation for the commitment and the programs they indicate. All of us are appreciative of the role of IUE.

I hope that we shall have an opportunity to meet either in Washington or here in Atlanta.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

Enclosed is an announcement of the Union Staff Training Seminar sponsored by the Southern Regional Council, to be held in conjunction with the Fisk Institute on Race Relations, from ~~July 6 - 13th.~~ June 29 - 5th.

~~Few~~ Most unionists ~~fail to~~ realize that racial issues are affecting their organizations in important ways. Racial problems in the community spill over into the union; organizing campaigns are hampered; and racial problems ~~come up~~ arise in local unions ~~and are at times badly handled~~.

There is no way to dodge most of these situations. Our task is to develop a better understanding of racial relations and other Southern problems that relate to them. ~~Time and again~~ Frequently union leadership has expressed the need for information and techniques that will aid them in meeting these crucial issues in a way consistent with fair play and the preservation of union strength.

~~Perhaps we should be reminded that~~ The start of the school year will bring new instances of desegregation by communities which are facing their responsibilities. ~~However,~~ In some localities these moves may be accompanied ~~in some localities~~ by disturbances caused by the more ardent pro-segregationists. Past experience indicates that these can be troublesome times within the union, too.

The Council's Union Seminar offers these aids: exchange of experiences with other union leaders, background on Southern social and economic conditions, background on Southern labor history, information on pro-segregation and hate groups, the use of racial issues in organizing campaigns, counteracting the use of racial issues, and resources available to unions in meeting civil rights and race relations problems. In addition, you will meet with other persons from over the South and nation who have an interest in better human relations, and you will hear experts that have been selected for the general program of the Fisk Institute.

You are urged to send in your application today and to suggest names of colleagues whom you feel will profit from this experience.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council

Ben Segal, Director
~~Trade Union Consultant~~ Trade Union Program on Civil Liberties and Rights
~~Fund for the Republic~~

File copy

Confidential

D R A F T

TO: Mr. Ben Segal, Trade Union Consultant, Fund for the Republic

FROM: Emory F. Via, Labor Consultant, Southern Regional Council

RE: Various aspects of race relations as they affect unions in the South.

Incidents

In Durham, North Carolina, a Negro banker in contact plumbing contractor, reported that although he was not a union shop since Negro plumbers were not allowed in the plumbers union in that town, that on occasion white plumbers applied to him for jobs, giving as their reason that white contractors discriminated against them because of their union membership. This incident clearly indicates not only the poor state of organization of the building trades in North Carolina, but the way in which the use of the race issue by

the most elementary aims of union organizations.

Incident Number Two: In Montgomery, Alabama, a trade union leader who is not of strong conviction in terms of working toward better race relations had nevertheless become identified as a pro-bus boycotter. This took place inside of a union where presumably feelings had reached fever pitch on the race issue. In fact, the feelings had run so high that the district office of this union had expressed real concern that this local might disaffiliate from the international. In a matter of a month or two a local union election was held in which the president of the local was re-elected hands down. As far as can be told, his re-election was due to the fact that he was giving good trade union service to his membership and that the race issue had never actually assumed the proportions that many persons felt, and certainly not to the extent that they would override the membership's consideration of the kind of union service that the president had been giving.

Incident Number Three: In Knoxville, Tennessee, on January 24, 1957, according to an A.P. report in the Chattanooga Times, the Steelworkers Local 5431 denied the use of their meeting hall for a pro-segregation rally by the Knox County White Citizens Council. President William J. Johnson, of the Local, said that the hall had been leased and it was not available for the Council's meeting. However he said, "We are taking no stand in the segregation issue, one side or the other."

Incident Number Four: The U.A.W. Local at the International Harvester plant in Memphis, Tennessee, contributed $100.00 to a meeting to be addressed by Senator Eastland.

Incident Number Five: The Memphis International Harvester Local of UAW, in its election for delegates to the international convention, had before it a slate of six persons; three of these were white and three Negro. The three whites won election, but before the time of the convention one of these white delegates was killed in an accident. Number four man, and the presumed alternate delegate, was of course a Negro. The Executive Board of the Local met and decided that two delegates would go to the National convention. The Negro alternate filed a complaint with the international union's Credentials Committee, whereupon the international ordered the local union to send a delegate to the convention. However, before the convention convened, the Negro delegate was called in for a hearing by the Local on charges that he had given poor performance as Chairman of the By-laws Committee in the year preceding. According to a newspaper report, some one hundred Negro union members invaded this hearing and with shouts and jeering claimed that it was a stacked meeting. Two of these members were arrested for disorderly conduct. The final outcome of this story is not know by Via at this time; however, presumably the alternate delegate should have still been qualified to attend the convention and, in any case, his hearing

review by the international union.

Incident Number 6: The Chattanooga, Tennessee, School Board had indicated in a public statement that they intended to abide by the Supreme Court's decision on school desegregation. The Central Labor Union in Chattanooga came out with a statement of support of the School Board's decision; however, neither of these organizations had secured any broad basis support in the community and the play in the press that their statements received caused a great deal of reaction against their positions. The result of this was that the Central Labor Union later rescinded its action and adopted a position of neutrality toward school desegregation. Two withdrawals from the Central Labor Union were reported as well as just lapses in dues and affiliations and a drop in attendance. Nevertheless, the person perhaps most closely associated with the original Central Labor Union move in Chattanooga (Stanton Smith) was elected as the President of the merged state labor body.

Incident Number 7: In Atlanta, Georgia, the Painter's Union is Jim Crow in the sense that there are several all white locals and one all Negro local. The Negro local is quite small, but has leadership in it that is quite conscious of the need to be actively concerned in their rights. They have engaged in a vigerous campaign inside of their international union, and with the Federal Government, to make sure that there were adequate job opportunities for their members in the Atlanta area. In the last year or two, some of the white leadership had attempted to got a policy established that would allow Negroes to work only on so-called "Negro jobs" and for whites to work on "white jobs"; however, whites would be allowed to work on Negro jobs in case a sufficient number of Negro craftsmen were not available. The international has made a statement to the white local leadership indicating that they must cease and desist from this and other discriminatory practices against Negro members in this area. In the field of public contracts, the Negro local has taken successful action to see that they have a guaranteed percentage of all jobs for Negro painters. In spite

of the bitterness expressed by some white painters and especially some leadership persons in Atlanta, it does happen from time to time that a Negro painter is hired in on a job as the foreman for that job. The result of this is that often white painters report for work and thereby work under the supervision of a Negro painter. It is reported that on rare occasions a white painter will report for work, find that a Negro is to supervise the job, and will make the choice not to work that particular job.

Pro-Segregation Groups and Unions

Arthur A. Canada heads the Tennessee Society to Maintain Segregation. He was also instrumental in starting the Southern States Conference of Union People. On the literature of this latter organization he was listed as the Chairman of the Organizing Committee. Both of these organizations use the same post office box number in Chattanooga, Tennessee. A copy of the Southern States Conference of Union People by-laws proposed and their resolution is enclosed. A folder of the Tennessee Society reads in part, "The upper echelons of the union-labor movement have been cracking the whip - they are waging a biased and uncompromising campaign to force integration upon the union people of the South. We as union people must reappraise our position. Those of us who believe in constitutional government, states rights and maintenance of segregation must organize within the organization to preserve these rights and our status as union people." The statement goes on to say, in reference to union leadership, "They are ignoring our rights as rank and file individuals ... we, the very ones who are providing the money for their easy living. George Meany and Walter Reuther's views on segregation are well known and are a matter of record. A few days ago James B. Carey, Chairman of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee, added himself to the Throne of the Exalted and issued instructions to the Southern Unionist to 'integrate or get out.' These instructions are to be obeyed or Mr. Carey further states, 'We will do everything in our power to throw them out of the Union.'" This statement later says, "If you are a member of any union, please pledge your support and persuade your local union to also support it. No one but union people and union organizations are eligible for participation in this Conference."

DRAFT - Report to Ben Segal

Incidents (Additions):

Incident No. _: An Atlanta Journal story of April 17th, 1956, reported being circulated in plants covered by UAW contracts. The petition was aimed at the AFL-CIO attempting to stop any contributions to the NAACP. Congressman James C. Davis, from the 5th District of Georgia, made a report that some 1,200 Atlanta employees of General Motors has signed the resolution protesting labor leadership's contribution to activities in behalf of mixing the races. He said there was a great wave of resentment growing in the South against these activities. However, Tom Starling, UAW Representative, said that no such petition had been discussed at any local union or at any of their meetings and indicated that Congressman Davis had himself contacted members of the Union and urged them to circulate such petitions. W. A. Henslee, President of Local No. 34, UAW, of the Chevrolet Fisher Body Plant, indicated that they had not called on Congressman Davis for any help and did not need his help and that the local could fight its own fights to meet any efforts to destroy our union "...whether it be from labor haters like Mr. Davis or from radical groups like the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People." He continued, "Congressman Davis hasn't threatened to withdraw from the House yet, though it is not segregated./ Local No. 34 intends to stay in business working for the benefit of our members and their community."

Incident Number Nine: Thirty-seven of the 182 members of Local 177 of the Municipal Employees Union resigned from their union as a result of the national organization's declared intentions to end segregation within labor unions. This incident occurred in Augusta, Georgia but seemingly has not been followed by any other moves to resign from the union involved or from other unions in the area. A union member, one Charles Houston, was able to write a by-line article for the Journal of Labor, published in Atlanta, in which he took the Constitution and showed

why a decent stand on race relations was necessary and how it related to the responsibilities of the labor movement. It is true that this article was later answered in the same paper under the by-line of Charlie Carr, a member of the Atlanta Typographical Union. In June, 1956, the Georgia Federation of Labor, after hearing Herman Talmadge speak, entertained a motion by L. J. Price from the Motion Picture Operators Local No. 225 that they endorse Mr. Talmadge in his candidacy for the Senate. Bill Cetti, who is now President of the state body, seconded the motion. The motion was carried rather spontaneously and without a dissenting vote.

DRAFT - Report to Ben Segal

Incident Number 8 - Ben will have as much material as Via on the case of the Oilworkers ending separate lines of progression in the oil industry. This was indeed a major step toward the elimination of discrimination in which a union played a key role.

Incident Number 9 - The Steelworkers in the Atlanta region had some interesting experiences during their own internal political campaign when MacDonald's leadership was being challanged. There was some expectation that this district might have a protest vote based on MacDonald's and the international's stand on racial matters. On the whole there was no great difficulty in this district and the MacDonald forces won handily. However, in some locals there was a protest vote which in most cases was a straight ticket vote against MacDonald. It is of interest to note that the straight ticket of the opposition included one Negro candidate for office who received the votes of this white protesting group. As far as I know, neither the district office nor none of the staff persons working out of that office made use of the fact that a Negro was on the opposition's ticket.

Incident Number 10 - In July of 1956 joined with seven other unionists to issue a Southern manifesto. The other signers of the manifesto were members of the Southern Aircraft Workers, Inc., of the Hayes Aircraft Corporation. It was during this period that the plans were being made for the infamous"Southern Rally" which eventually turned out to be quite a failure. In a letter of invitation to Senators, Congressman, and Governors, Brock said the purpose of the rally "Is to arouse the public as to the dangers confronting the American people from the dictatorial destruction of our political, economical, and traditional way of life by such organizations as the AFL-CIO, and the NAACP." Brock went on to say, according to a Birmingham Post-Herald article, "A hoard of medlers under the guise of friends of the

colored citizens of our Southland, composed of political opportunists, lawless labor leaders, revolutionary agitators and professional dues-grabbers, have caused great tension between our races and are pursuing a course of conduct which if allowed to continue, will inevitably lead to bloodshed, riots, murder and finally, chaos." The letter continued by saying that the AFL-CIO is "under the absolute control" of leaders who are "aiding and abetting the complete integration" of the races "over the objections of both." The gist of this move, and the thing that separates it from the moves made by Arthur Canada in Tennesse is incorporated in the following quote from this letter, "We feel that the only future course...is an independent labor movement which recognizes the individual member and serves his desires rather than the member serving the personal whims of the labor overlords." This is a clearcut case of an attempt to set up an independent union as well as being a direct attack on national union organizations and leadership. The move made by Arthur Canada, on the other hand, was an invitation to organize within existing organizations to perpetuate the point of view of the Southern group. The Birmingham World of July 11, 1956, from an article by Emory O. Jackson, "Inability of the program makers for the twenty-third annual meeting of the National Fraternal Council of Churches, U.S.A., Inc., to find outstanding local trade union leaders on (sic.) program educators to appear on program as speakers came as a surprise to some of the community church leaders, it was disclosed.

"The Reverend J. L. Ware, one of the host pastors, contacted both Negro and white labor leaders of the community and sought their services as panel speakers. This was a broad, forward, refreshing step by the church leaders. Years ago in the Birmingham area some union leaders were critical of ministers or management. Of course, this was not entirely true."

The article continues to pay tribute to the union movement as a helpful force economically and socially in the South, and indicates the many difficulties

with which the movement is beset at the present time in terms of right to work laws and White Citizens Councils, etc. Unfortunately, Mr. Jackson does not draw any conclusion as to why there was a dirth of leadership for the prgoram of which he speaks, and particularly why there was no cooperation from union leadership.

Incident Number 12 - An interesting Southern reaction to Elmer Brock's organizing activities appeared in the Union Labor News July 5, 1956, from Birmingham, Alabama. Although this is not an official state labor paper, it is endorsed by more than one hundred local unions in the state of Alabama. In this issue of the paper an article signed by Hugh DuBose read as follows, "Elmer Brock's company union scheme so far as Butler Manufacturing Company is concerned will come to a head on July 10, when an election petitioned for by the Company will be held, to decide whether the workers will continue in their present Shopman's Local Union No. 539 or whether they will go into a yellow dog type of contract relationship such as all company unions are afflicted with." The article goes on to praise Shopmen's Local No. 539 and its international, which is the International Association of Bridge, Structural, and Ornamental Ironworkers. It described the opportunities under Brock's company union as dismal and cited the incident of two ordained ministers who work in the plant having heard some of the disparaging remarks about Brock and took on an investigation of the reports. Evidently their findings were nearly completely negative as far as Mr. Brock was concerned, because he is reported as having been greatly angered. The ministers reported that subsequently they had received threatening remarks on the telephone, some of which bordered on blackmail.

Incident Number 13 - It is interesting to look back over a year ago to see the reactions of Alabama unionists to the Autherine Lucy case. At that time a meeting of the union leaders in the Tuscaloosa area indicated that they thought

the uproar over the admission of Autherine J. Lucy to the University of Alabama had set organized labor back for some twenty years. These union leaders represented about 12,000 employees throughout the county, twenty-five percent of whom are Negro. In a New York Times story of February 26, 1956, these union leaders indicated that they thought that Northern interference in the case was undermining their authority, that the White Citizens Council had sprung up largely as a result of the Lucy case. It was felt that the statements by AFL-CIO national leaders was leading to a widespread sentiment toward pulling out of the national organization and forming a separate Southern federation of labor. The Times article went on to say, "Before the Lucy case, they said, race relations here were peaceful, the authority of the Citizens Council was negligible and relations with the national organizations were good." One of the men was quoted as saying, "We always had good relations between the races here...We have worked together in the shop and in the union and have worked out a system of segregation that is fair to all concerned.

"The Negroes have an equal voice with whites in the union and equal treatment in the plants. We worked out a division of jobs between the races, and we made sure that wage opportunities were equal."

The Times article goes on to comment, "The Autherine Lucy case, by arousing racial passions, threatened both the system and the union leaders who have worked to create it, they said." A largish banquet for fund raising purposes for the Committee on Political Education suffered a financial and attendance setback when at the last minute the Alabama Citizens Council scheduled a meeting at the County Courthouse for the same evening. This group of unionists tended to deny that union members played any active role in the Autherine Lucy disturbances, but admitted that some of their members were among the fanatics on the subject of racial integration. They felt that the statement that George Meany had made attacking the White Citizens Council had been harmful to them. One was quoted

DRAFT - Report to Ben Segal

as saying, "To attack the Citizens Councils would be suicide for us. We know, and the Councils know, that they are so strong among the members in our unions that they could take over whenever they wanted to."

"In the South, where such a large percentage of the labor force is Negro that would be the virtual end of organized labor."

Incident Number 14 - On February 18th, 1956, a letter to the Editor in the Birmingham Post-Herald signed by R. O. Blackwood, who identified himself as being with the International Association of Machinists, was intended as an answer to President George Meany. It reads as follows: "President George Meany of the AFL-CIO states that our White Citizens Council are 'hoodless Ku Klux.' Does he realize how many thousands of the 'hoodless Ku Klux' are members of the affiliate labor organizations of AFL-CIO? Will the AFL-CIO add injury to insult by expecting to solidly organize the South on the foundation of the current AFL-CIO membership?

"Or perhaps Mr. Meany would purge his organization of 'hoodless Ku Klux.' Well, he had better make haste. The White Citizens Council make purge themselves of the AFL-CIO.

"The freedom of our right to work laws is now evidenced for the first time to the Southern rank and file membership who had no voice in being affiliated with the AFL-CIO."

DRAFT - Report to Ben Segal

Incident Number 14 - An Atlanta Daily World article for April, 1955, was reporting a South Carolina labor rounddup on segregation issues. President Earl R. Britton, of the South Carolina Federation, was quoted as having made it clear that the AFL state and national stands against unequal pay for equal work. A full days work entitles a man to a full days pay, regardless of the worker's creed, class, or color.

Incident Number 15 - The International Harvester plant in Memphis, Tennessee, where the UAW Local 988 is the bargaining agent has been plagued with continued racial troubles. This plant stands in marked contrast to Harvester's Louisville plant, which has had nearly no racial difficulties whatsoever. The percentage of Negro workers at the plant has been growing from about 19% in 1948 to nearly 25% in 1956. Back in April or March, 1956, Herschell Davis of Detroit, who is Administrative Assistant to Pat Greathouse, UAW Vice President, said that he had come down to Memphis because of a lot of stories reaching Detroit about troubles involving segregation. At the meeting, amid heckling, catcalls, and booing, Mr. Davis told the 450 members present, including 80 Negroes, that disruption is tearing your local and union apart. He warned the members, over shouts of "Go back North" and "We'll settle our own problems our own way" that international offices were disturbed to the point that pulling the Memphis chapter out of the union was discussed. The Memphis plant does have separate locker rooms and water fountains and cafeterias, because of state laws the company maintains. This incident was reported in the Wall Street Journal on April 3, 1956. They added another interesting historical note, saying that Harvester's racial policies really had their beginnings back in the early days when Cirus Hall McCormick was aided by a former Negro slave, Joe Anderson, in perfecting the reaper. The McCormick non-discrimination policy has been written policy since 1921 and is regularly written into all the companies labor

contracts.

Incident Number 16 was reported in ~~of~~ Toward Integration, published as the 1956 report of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations. A Negro was hired as a linotype operator at the Courier-Journal. ~~Benjamin F. Shobe became the third Negro ever to serve as Assistant Commonwealth Attorney.~~

Air Mail Special

Ben Segal
Trade Union Consultant
Fund for the Republic
1820 Jefferson Place, N.W.
Washington , D.C.

Dear Ben:

A hasty retreat with ~~some~~ embarrassment on the matter of Mary Sara attending the sessions of the inter-agency conference. Harold is much concerned about the size of the crowd regardless of the nature of participation, and for good reasons is much concerned about the number of "observers" already admitted. He has been attempting to freeze the list for some time. Certainly no one meant to draw the line to exclude ~~your~~ Miss Saran. However, It would be a great help, as things now stand, to have her plan to ~~a~~ attend only the more informal, social-type meetings; there will be at least one such on Wednesday evening, where she should have some real chance to talk freely with anyone that looks interesting.

If we find that fewer people actually show than ~~have~~ expected, then we would be most happy to have her attend any and all sessions. I am sorry ~~to~~ that I thought that I had sufficient go ahead to tell you to plan for her to attend. My guess is that I would be available for part of the time to see that she got about town and met some ~~people~~ of the people that she might want to see.

Sorry for this complication.

We will have at least two or three staff guys to meet with us for lunch; of the dozen called most were either out of town when I called or will be ~~out~~ out Wednesday. I presume that a few more will find that they can make it. I didn't expand the list beyond the group that I knew to have a specific interest in what we are doing.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

A CHRONOLOGY

of

IUE'S CIVIL RIGHTS PROGRESS

and a

PROGRAM FOR THE FUTURE

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

January 17, 1957

Mr. Carl Megel, President
American Federation of Teachers
28 E. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago 4, Illinois

Dear Carl Megel:

This letter will let you know of my new position as Labor Consultant to the Southern Regional Council and to offer to be of what service I can to the A.F.T. Briefly, my job is to serve as liason between unions and human relations agencies, to be available for educational and consultative work with unions, and to keep abreast of race relations relative to unions in the South. Although much of my work will be on a state and local level, I have a working relation with national union offices, the AFL-CIO civil rights department, and with Ben Segal who serves as the Trade Union Consultant to the Fund for the Republic.

Perhaps you will recall that I was with Roosevelt University's Labor Education Division as their field program leader; I have been in labor education for some eight or nine years and have been an AFT member during that time. I have been a member of local #189 (Workers Education) but also of local #3 in Philadelphia and the local that was organized at Roosevelt. It may be of some interest to you to know that I am a native of the South and have worked in Georgia a great deal.

I am aware of your interest, and that of AFT, in the Atlanta situation. You understand that in my position I would not be able to engage in direct organising work, but I am mindful of the importance of this situation in racial and union terms and will offer every assistance that I can. Of course, my interests are not limited to Atlanta, and I would be happy to be in touch with you about any other situations in the South.

I trust that if you are in Atlanta, you will make a point of coming by our offices; I would like very much to meet and talk with any staff

person that may be assigned responsibilities in the South. If you feel that there is any information that I might have, or any service that I could perform, please feel free to call on me.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm

Enclosures

American Federation of Teachers

DEMOCRACY IN EDUCATION • EDUCATION FOR DEMOCRACY

28 EAST JACKSON BLVD. • CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS • HARRISON 7-2950

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The American Federation
Of Labor—Congress Of
Industrial Organizations

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PRESIDENT

LENA HULTS
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EDITOR—AMERICAN TEACHER

MARY HERRICK
ADMINISTRATIVE AIDE
AND RESEARCH

HARRY E. CAYLOR
PUBLIC RELATIONS COUNSEL

February 4, 1957

Mr. Emory F. Via, Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 53 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

I appreciate so much having received your letter advising me of your appointment as Labor Consultant to the Southern Regional Council. I hasten to offer my congratulations and extend my very good wishes upon your new assignment. I know you are entering a very important service and I am confident that you will do a competent job.

You certainly can offer a great deal of help and assistance to us in Atlanta. Perhaps you can make some quiet inquiry as well as to keep your ears to the ground and keep us informed of developments.

This has been the situation in Atlanta. We have had four locals in the area -- two within the city, one in Fulton County and one in Capitol County. The largest of these was the Atlanta Public School Teachers' Association, No. 89, which was chartered in 1919 and maintained about 1800 members. This was a White local. In 1951 there was chartered a Negro local in Atlanta known as the Atlanta Federation of Teachers, No. 1062, Mr. Edward H. Lawson (President), 875 Ashby Pl., S.W., Atlanta 14, Ga. In Fulton County we have the Fulton County Teachers' Association, No. 183, Mr. O.L. Wooten, President, Fairburn, Georgia. This is a White local. The Capitol County Teachers' Association, No. 188 is a Negro local. The President is Mr. Frank S. McClarin, 1744 Stewart Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.

The AFT convention in Pittsburgh in 1956 passed a resolution, copy of which I am enclosing. Additional information that has happened since the convention that you ought to know is as follows:

On October 15th we sent out ballots to locals asking for a 10¢ per capita increase in dues. This additional revenue was to be used for employment of organizers. Atlanta Local 89 (White Local) paid its per capita through December 1956. It voted solidly against the referendum and then on December 20th withdrew from the AFT, effective December 31, 1956. Our referendum lost by a margin of votes almost equal to that of Atlanta's vote. Moreover, they released publicity that they were withdrawing because the AFT was forcing Negroes into their union ten days before they notified us that they were disaffiliating.

I am enclosing a copy of a letter which I am sending to the Executive Council explaining the situation and to give you an idea of what happened there. If it is possible at all for the Negro local in Atlanta to get even five or ten White teachers to join their local, we could then issue a new charter on an integrated basis which would relieve us of much of our difficulty. If you could help us on that kind of a problem, we would be most appreciative.

I know that you are going to have a difficult job. However, I know that you are going to make a fine contribution.

We send our very good wishes and assurance of cooperation in any way possible.

Fraternally,

Carl J. Megel

CARL J. MEGEL
President

CJM:CM
OEIU28 AFL-CIO
enc. 2

April 23, 1957

Mr. Paul D. Ward
Director of Special Services
American Federation of Teachers
28 East Jackson
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Paul:

Enclosed is a copy of the most recent issue of the Council's publication, New South.

I thought several articles in it would be of interest to you; the ministers' statement from Richmond was mentioned at our labor conference as one positive step taken by churchmen.

Though I will send you special material from time to time, I would suggest that you use the form on the back of New South to enter your regular subscription.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm

Enclosure

P.S. You should find the article on Kentucky teacher integration of special interest. A list of Southern AFT locals and a contact

person in each would be helpful for me to have. I have nothing special to "aim" at them, but would like to know where they are and someone who could give some judgments on local situations when something arises. I would always be in touch with the national office before undertaking any activity with a local. If you could expedite this matter, I would appreciate it. Don't hesitate to call on me if you feel that I can be of help with any situation in the South, or in doing a needed interpretive job elsewhere.

April 23, 1957

Mr. Carl Megel, President
American Federation of Teachers
28 East Jackson Blvd.
Chicago 4, Illinois

Dear Brother Megel:

Enclosed is the most recent copy of the New South, the Council's monthly publication. I thought you would want to see the article on Kentucky teacher integration.

I have sent a copy to Paul Ward, who attended our labor conference in March.

With best personal wishes,

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm

Enclosure

American Federation of Teachers

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EDITOR—AMERICAN TEACHER

MARY HERRICK
ADMINISTRATIVE AIDE
AND RESEARCH

HARRY E. CAYLOR
PUBLIC RELATIONS COUNSEL

April 29, 1957

Mr. Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

Thank you for your letter of April 23 in which you enclosed the most recent issue of the Council's publication. You will find enclosed our check for $2.00 and our application for the subscription to the NEW SOUTH for one year.

I have given your letter to Miss Mary Herrick who has been visiting the locals in the South during the recent months. I know that she will have much to relate to you about what transpired in her visits there.

Please keep me advised on any developments that take place so far as the labor end of your job is concerned. I would appreciate very much being involved in any more conferences that might take place on this subject.

Sincerely yours,

Paul

PAUL D. WARD
Director of Special Services
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS

PDW:BF
OEIU28/AFL-CIO
Enclosure

February 10, 1958

Mr. Jack Sessions, Secretary
Workers' Education Local 189
Room 202, 1710 Broadway
New York 19, N.Y.

Dear Jack:

Other than being a great distance from the Washington-New York hub I can think of no reason for not being nominated for the Local's Executive Board.

It is with real regret, however, that I will miss the up-coming Local meeting due to an important educational institute sponsored by the Virginia State AFL-CIO. Please convey my best wishes to officers and members alike when you are assembled in New York.

Best personal wishes.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:fcl

WORKERS EDUCATION LOCAL 189
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS — AFL-CIO
ROOM 202 — 1710 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.
TELEPHONE: CIRCLE 5-7000 EXT. 47

February 6, 1958.

Mr. Emory F. Via
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Emory:

Preparatory to our annual meeting of Workers' Education Local 189, the Executive Board appointed a nominating committee consisting of Dorothy Oko, chairman; Harry Fleischman and Tom Cosgrove. They made a conscientious effort to insure the membership's opportunity to vote for alternate candidates to all offices.

The committee nominated you for the office of executive board member. If for any reason you feel unable to accept the nomination, we will appreciate your advising me prior to the annual meeting, which as you know is scheduled to take place February 21st.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Jack

Jack Sessions, Secretary
Workers' Education Local 189

JAS:BB
oeiu:153

February 13, 1958

Mr. Carl Megel
President
American Federation of Teachers
28 East Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Carl:

Enclosed is the clip announcing Derthick's appearance in Atlanta. It seems too bad for a high U.S. official, even for brotherly reasons, to lend himself to a group so openly bucking democratic practice.

I thought this information might be of interest to you, hence my wire earlier today.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

Enclosure.

EFV:fcl

American Federation of Teachers
Affiliated With The AFL-CIO
DEMOCRACY IN EDUCATION • EDUCATION FOR DEMOCRACY
28 EAST JACKSON BLVD • CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS • HARRISON 7-2950

CARL J. MEGEL
PRESIDENT

CLINTON M. FAIR
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WASHINGTON 4, D.C.

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3816 VINCENT AVE., SO.
MINNEAPOLIS 10, MINN.

HOPE V. CAREY
35 POTTER ST.,
PAWTUCKET, R.I.

ROSE CLAFFEY
15 BARR ST.,
SALEM, MASS.

KENNETH C. FITZGIBBONS
830 ALLVIEW AVE.,
RICHMOND 11, CALIF.

JAMES L. FITZPATRICK
1214 N. HAWLEY ROAD
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PAUL B. HIGH
11140 SNOW ROAD
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MRS. VERONICA B. HILL
2607 SONIAT ST.,
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2445 AVENUE H
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA.

MRS. ROSALIE C. KRAUS
1805½ 15 ST. PLACE
MOLINE, ILL.

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106 LAUREL LANE
WILMINGTON 4, DEL.

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1119 EAST FOURTH ST.,
ERIE, PA.

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DIRECTOR, SPECIAL SERVICES

MARIE L. CAYLOR
EDITOR—AMERICAN TEACHERS

MARY HERRICK
RESEARCH DIRECTOR

HARRY E. CAYLOR
PUBLIC RELATIONS COUNSEL

February 18, 1958

Mr. Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

Thank you for sending me the information concerning the appearance of Commissioner Derthick before the Atlanta Public School Teachers Association. Had I known a day or two sooner, I would have contacted Mr. Derthick, but as it is, I doubt whether any correspondence with him on the matter at this point would be valuable.

There is one thing that occurs to me which you might consider. I have noticed that ever since the withdrawal of the Atlanta Public School Teachers Association from the AFT, the Journal of Labor of the Atlanta Federation of Trades has been giving what I think excessive coverage to the Atlanta Public School Teachers Association.

This matter has been of some concern to me for some time. I have been extremely cautious deliberately. I have not referred the matter to George Meany. In fact, this is the first correspondence that I have had with anyone on it.

It is obvious that if the Atlanta Public School Teachers Association gets labor support without being a member of the labor body, they would be stupid to pay dues. If you can help in some manner to get the idea across to the Labor Journal, or to the Central Body that the Atlanta Public School Teachers Association is no longer affiliated with labor; and that it withdrew of its own desires; further that the Atlanta Public School Teachers Association is now, and has been, an affiliate of the National Education Association which the 1957 AFL-CIO convention in Atlantic City branded as a "company union" we would be extremely appreciative. The resolution as passed by the convention is as follows, and I quote:

> "In most American communities, classroom teachers are still without a genuine union organization of their own through which they can seek re-dress from exploitation. The National Education Association, dominated as it is by school

administrators, cannot and does not fulfill that need because it is, in effect, a company union. In fact, in many instances, membership in the AFT, the only bona fide trade union organization of classroom teachers in the United States, is subtly and even openly discouraged by school administrators and by school boards."

We are preparing a pamphlet which will have the above convention action documented. It is my intention to send this pamphlet to all of our Central Trades and Labor Bodies throughout the United States in the hope that it will inform them as to the company union aspect of the NEA, as well as to bring an understanding that the AFT is the only legitimate teachers union.

Whatever help you can give us in this connection will be appreciated.

I am hearing a lot of good things about your fine work. I send my compliments and my very good wishes,

Sincerely and fraternally,

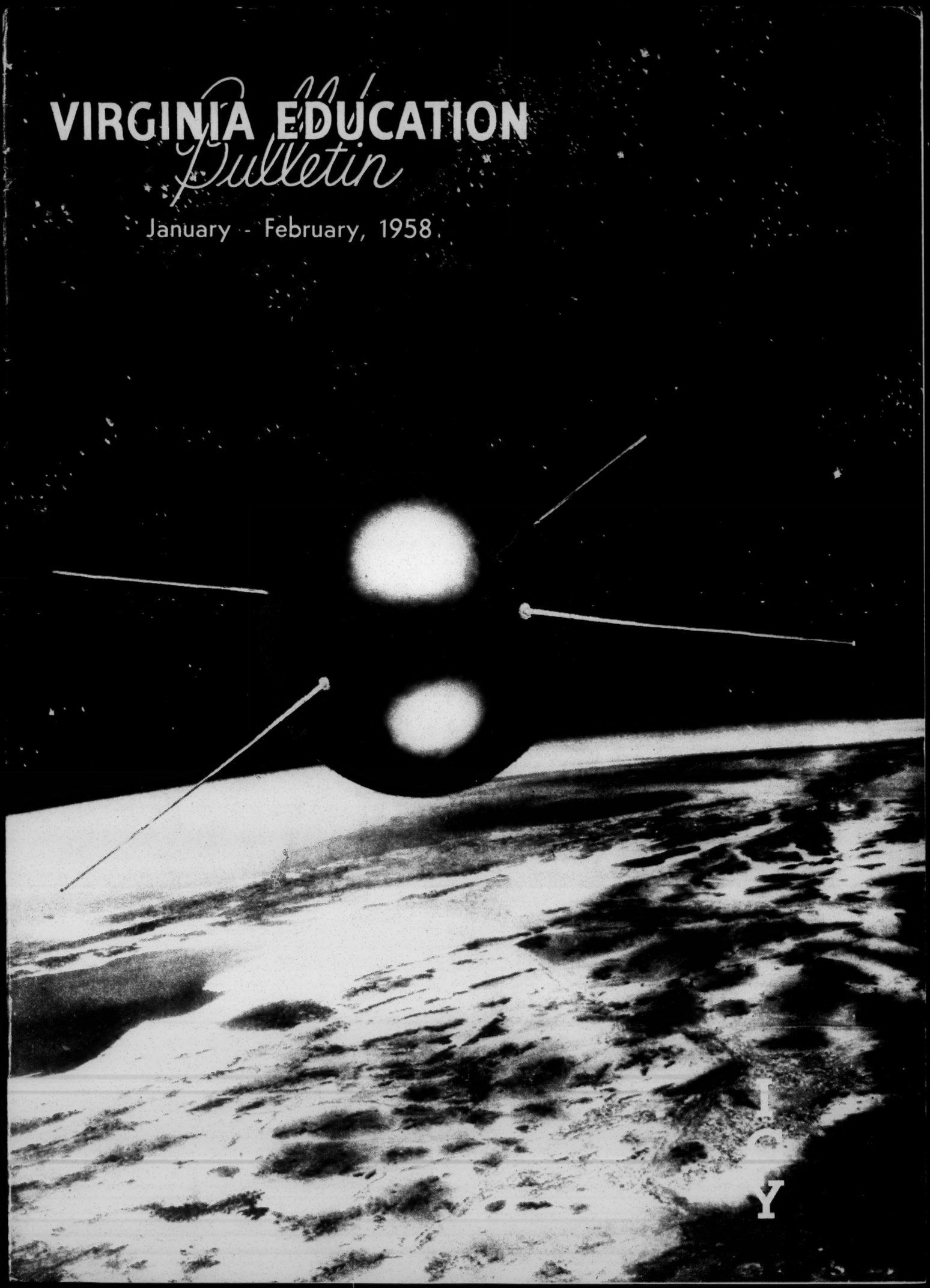
Carl

CARL J. MEGEL,
President
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS

CJM:MLR
OEIU-28
AFL-CIO

VIRGINIA EDUCATION Bulletin

January - February, 1958



WORKERS EDUCATION LOCAL 189

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS — AFL-CIO

ROOM 202 — 1710 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.
4349 YUMA ST., N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C.

February 10, 1959.

Dear Local 189 Member:

As most of you must by now know, the annual meeting of Workers' Education Local 189, AFT will take place in New York City, Friday night, February 20th, the evening before the beginning of the ALES Washington's Birthday Conference.

Our Local 189 meeting will be held in the same place as last year, the Atran Center of the Jewish Labor Committee, 25 East 78th Street. The meeting will begin promptly at 8 P. M.

In addition to the regular business meeting, a special feature of the evening will be a talk by Norman Thomas who will be our guest.

Any members having resolutions that they want considered by the meeting should mail them at once to Jack Sessions, 1710 Broadway, New York 19, New York.

Enclosed with this letter is an announcement of the annual ALES conference which takes place February 21st and 22nd.

Don't forget that this is also our conference.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Ben Segal

Ben Segal, President

Jack Sessions

Jack Sessions, Secretary

eiu:153

SATURDAY EVENING

6:30 **DINNER MEETING**

Chairman: Lucile Kohn, *Honorary Chairman of Board of Directors, American Labor Education Service*

Toastmaster: Lawrence Rogin, *Chairman, Board of Directors, ALES*

AMERICAN SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC LIFE TEN YEARS HENCE
Aaron Levenstein, *Directing Editor, Associate Membership Division, The Research Institute of America*

Concluding Speaker:
Frank P. Graham, *United Nations Representative for India and Pakistan*

SUNDAY, February 22

Morning
9:45-10:45 ANNUAL MEETING of the AMERICAN LABOR EDUCATION SERVICE

11:00-1:00 PANEL DISCUSSION
COMMUNITY ATTITUDES TOWARD LABOR

Chairman: Jacob Clayman, *Attorney; former Secretary-Treasurer Ohio CIO Council*

Panel: Jeffery Cohelan, *Congressman from California; recently Member, City Council, Berkeley, California; former Secretary-Treasurer, Milk Drivers' and Dairy Employees' Union, Local 302*

H. Michael Giles, *Professor of Social Studies, New York University, Founder and Former Director, Center for Human Relations*

Louis Harris, *Director, Louis Harris Associates, Inc. (invited)*

Eugene I. Johnson, *Director, Civic Education Center, Washington University*

1:00-2:00 COFFEE HOUR

2:00-3:00 FINAL SESSION
INTERVIEW PANEL of CHAIRMEN for HIGHLIGHTS of DISCUSSION GROUPS

Chairman: Lawrence Rogin, *Director, Labor Education and Services, Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, University of Michigan-Wayne State University*

Among the resources and panel members invited to assist in the Saturday Discussion Groups are:

Marie E. Algor, *Program Associate, American Labor Education Service*

Donn T. Coffee, *Resident Instructor, Bayberry Educational Program, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 3*

Harry Fleischman, *Director, National Labor Service*

Eugene I. Johnson, *Director, Civic Education Center, Washington University*

Anthony Luchek, *Professor of Industrial Relations, The Pennsylvania State University*

John McCollum, *Director, Union Research and Education Projects, University College, The University of Chicago*

Guy Nunn, *Director, Radio Department, United Automobile Workers of America*

Esther Peterson, *Legislative Representative, Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO*

Mark Starr, *Educational Director, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union*

Representatives of Workers' Education Abroad

(list incomplete)

ANNUAL WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY WORKERS' EDUCATION CONFERENCE

under the auspices of the
AMERICAN LABOR EDUCATION SERVICE

With the cooperation of

Workers Education Local 189, American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO

February 21-22, 1959

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT INTERNATIONAL CENTER
United Nations Plaza at 46th Street
New York 17, N. Y.

ANNUAL WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY WORKERS' EDUCATION CONFERENCE

under the auspices of the

AMERICAN LABOR EDUCATION SERVICE

This conference is conducted by the American Labor Education Service, with the cooperation of Workers Education Local 189, American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO.

February 21 and 22, 1959, at the Carnegie Endowment International Center
United Nations Plaza at 46th Street, New York City

SATURDAY, February 21

9:00 A.M. REGISTRATION

10:00-12:00 OPENING SESSION

Chairman: Ben D. Segal, *President, Local 189, AFT; Director, Education Department, International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers*

ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL TRENDS TODAY

Leon H. Keyserling, *Economist and Attorney; former Chairman, President's Council of Economic Advisers*

12:30 LUNCHEON

2:15-5:15 AFTERNOON SESSION
DISCUSSION GROUPS

I. THE BATTLE FOR THE WORKERS' MIND

Chairman: to be announced

DISCUSSION GROUPS (con't.)

II. NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN WORKERS' EDUCATION IN TEACHING THE HUMANITIES

Chairman: Charles A. Nelson, *Management Consultant, Nelson Associates; formerly, Executive Director, American Foundation for Political Education*

III. WHAT CAN WE LEARN FROM WORKERS' EDUCATION IN THE WESTERN WORLD?

Chairman: Alice Hanson Cook, *Professor of Industrial and Labor Relations, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell University*

IV. USING RADIO AND TV FOR WORKERS' EDUCATION

Chairman: Richard D. Heffner, *Program Director, Metropolitan Educational Television Association*

5:45 P.M. INFORMAL RECEPTION

REGISTRATION

fill in—tear off—return to

AMERICAN LABOR EDUCATION SERVICE, INC.
1776 Broadway, New York 19

Enclosed is payment to cover cost of conference registration including meals . . . . . ($15.00) ☐

Enclosed is payment to cover cost of conference registration without meals . . . . . ($7.00) ☐

Will pay upon arrival: ☐
Reserve . . . . . place(s) for Saturday Luncheon . . . ($2.00)
Reserve . . . . . place(s) for Saturday Reception and Dinner . . . . . ($6.00)

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

ORGANIZATION _____

COPY

October 27, 1959

Mr. Hugh MacColl
American Federation of Teachers
28 East Jackson Blvd.
Chicago 4, Illinois

Dear Mr. MacColl:

In the absence of our director, Harold Fleming, your letter has been referred to me for action and reaction. We have no field representative in the Houston area. In fact, we have only one field representative in the entire South, me.

We are familiar with the forthright policy of the AFT on the matter of school desegregation. It is good to know that you plan to spend some time in the South. The emphasis of the AFT should be of considerable benefit in Houston and other areas currently involved in school decisions.

There is a Houston Council on Human Relations which has some ties with this organization. You might want to talk with the chairman of this group, the Rev. Kemper Sherwood McKee, 3929 Colgate.

We do not have organized state groups in Louisiana or Texas at the present time although we do have them in most other Southern states.

I wish we could be of more help to you. I do hope you will keep us informed as to your progress and will let us know if we should establish closer liaison. I get into Texas and Louisiana periodically and will get in touch with you on my next visit.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

PR - Please answer in my absence + establish our relationship. H.

American Federation of Teachers

Affiliated With The AFL-CIO

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28 EAST JACKSON BLVD • CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS • HARRISON 7-2950

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3816 VINCENT AVENUE, S.
MINNEAPOLIS 10, MINN.

ROSE CLAFFEY
15 BARR STREET
SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

DAVID CRAMER
1236 LEXINGTON
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

ROBERT DEMARS
953 EAST MICHIGAN AVENUE
YPSILANTI, MICH.

MARY J. HERRICK
5529 S. UNIVERSITY AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

PAUL B. HIGH
11140 SNOW ROAD
CLEVELAND, OHIO

MRS. VERONICA B. HILL
2607 SONIAT STREET
NEW ORLEANS 15, LOUISIANA

PHYLLIS HUTCHINSON
1717 S.W. PARK AVENUE
PORTLAND 1, OREGON

EDWARD A. IRWIN
6454 LEXINGTON AVENUE
HOLLYWOOD 38, CALIFORNIA

DAN D. JACKSON
818 30TH AVENUE
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

SOPHIE JAFFE
48 TALCOTT STREET
NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT

EDWARD JEWETT
2445 AVENUE H
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

BILL KARNES
917 E. STATE
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

GLENN A. PARISH
1317 HAMMOND AVENUE
SUPERIOR, WISCONSIN

MRS. REBECCA C. SIMONSON
RICK LANE, CROMPOND ROAD
PEEKSKILL, NEW YORK

LENA HULTS
OFFICE MANAGER

MARIE L. CAYLOR
EDITOR—AMERICAN TEACHERS

HARRY E. CAYLOR
PUBLIC RELATIONS COUNSEL

October 14, 1959

Mr. Harold C. Fleming,
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N E
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Rec'd 10/16/59

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Check

Enclosed please find $2 for a one year subscription to your very fine publication, "New South".

Paul Ward, our National Secretary, introduced me to the publication and explained some of the functions of your organization.

I believe there may be an opportunity soon for our efforts to complement each other.

On the 16th of October I will be leaving for Houston, Texas. We have a local Union of the AFT there, and expect to have a few more in Texas by the end of the year.

As you no doubt know, the AFT policy on integration has been quite clear and forthright, in contrast to the fuzzy, "no policy" position taken by the NEA.

One of my problems, as an organizer in the Texas area, will be, as I see it, to find ways and means of demonstrating to the white teachers how their bigotry has been used to exploit them financially. While I have some partially formulated ideas along these lines, I should most certainly welcome assistance of anyone with greater experience and closer contacts in the South than I have had.

If you have a field representative in or around Houston, I should appreciate knowing his name and address. If not, any suggestions you would care to make would be most welcome.

I will try to keep you posted on our progress, as I'm sure our efforts to establish legitimate, integrated locals of classroom teachers, especially in the South, will be of interest to you.

Any correspondence to me at the above address will be forwarded to me in Houston. I don't yet know what my address there will be.

Hope to hear from you soon.

Very sincerely yours,

Hugh MacColl

Hugh MacColl, Representative, AFT, AFL-CIO

DOMESTIC SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a fast telegram	
TELEGRAM	
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT LETTER	

$ S E

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1206 (4-55)

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE	
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			SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL INC.	

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Carl Megel, President
American Federation of Teachers
28 East Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois

LAWRENCE DERTHICK, U.S. COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION, SPEAKS TONIGHT TO TO DISAFFILIATED ATLANTA PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS ASSOCIATION BILTMORE HOTEL.

Emory F. Via

June 2, 1960

Mr. E. T. Kehrer
Director
Southeastern Region, ILGWU
1065 Gordon Street, S. W.
Atlanta 10, Georgia

Dear Al:

Here is a rough draft that I am sure you will want to revise heavily or rewrite entirely. When you have had a chance to consider it, please let me know and we will proceed with the mechanics.

Paul Christopher thinks it is unlikely he could get permission to sign, and in order to find out he would have to make a request through channels that would drag out for quite a while. In view of this, he suggested that you sign and that we advise him of the recipients of the letter (and amounts requested, if any), so that he can follow up with personal notes.

The remaining questions we need to work out are:

(1) Should specific amounts be requested?

(2) Should the letters be typed on our stationery or yours?

(3) Which officials of which unions should receive the letter?

I'll look forward to hearing from you, and meanwhile many, many thanks.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

ENC. 1

D R A F T

Dear _____:

For many years, organized labor and the Southern Regional Council have shared a number of concerns and aims. The Council, composed entirely of Southerners, is without question the foremost organization working in the field of human relations in the South. The organization's reputation for sound and constructive programs and reliable and factual research is firmly established.

In these difficult times, an organization with such a reputation and services finds itself hard put to meet the demands being made upon it. It is in this regard that I am writing you.

As a director of the Council I am quite familiar with the programs and needs of the organization. It is my conviction that our unions should play a greater part in helping the Council to meet the needs of a changing South.

The Council enjoys the support of the AFL-CIO. Prior to the merger, both the AFL and the CIO contributed to the work of the Council; since then, the merged body has continued that financial assistance. The ILGWU and the UAW have contributed to the Council, and for a number of

years the Steelworkers have given their support. I hope that _____ can be added to this distinguished list. A contribution of _____ would be extremely helpful to the Council at this time.

The enclosed material on the Southern Regional Council will help to bring you up to date on the organization's work.

With best regards, I am

Fraternally,

E. T. Kehrer

Enclosures: Douglas Congressional Record Reprint
List of SRC Board Members
Promotional Pamphlet

(Please return for files - MF)

all but meaney

List of Labor Organizations contacted by E. T. Kehrer on behalf of SRC July 22, 1960

Actors and Artistes of America
226 W. 47th Street
New York 36
Paul Dullzell, Pres.

Agricultural Workers Union
2022 P Street, N. W.
Washington 6
H. L. Mitchell, Pres.

Air Line Dispatchers Assoc.
4620 Lee Highway
Arlington 7
Robert E. Commerce, Pres.

Air Line Pilots Assoc.
55th Street and Cicero Ave.
Chicago 38
~~Clarence N. Sayen~~, Pres.

Aluminum Workers Internat'l. Union
119 N. 7th St.
St. Louis
Eddie R. Stahl, Pres.

Asbestos Workers Internat'l. Assoc.
505 Machinists Building
1300 Connecticut Ave., N.W.
Washington 6
C. W. Sickles, Pres.

✓ U. A. W.
8000 East Jefferson Ave. (#250)
Detroit 14,
~~Walter P. Reuther~~, Pres.
(Emil Mazey)

* Bakery and Confectionery Workers Internat'l. Union
1711 Connecticut Ave., N. W.
Washington 9,
Daniel E. Conway, Pres.

Barbers, Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Internat'l. Union
1141 N. Delaware St.
Indianapolis 7
W. C. Birthright, Pres.

Bill Posters, Billers and Distributors of the U.S.
2940 Sixteenth St., Rm. 1
San Francisco 3
Loyal H. Gilmour, Pres.

Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders, International Brotherhood
8th Street at State Ave
Kansas City, Kan.
Wm. A. Calvin, Pres.

Bookbinders, International Brotherhood
AFL-CIO Bldg., Rm. 506
Washington 6,
Joseph Denny, Pres.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union
246 Summer Street
Boston 10
John J. Mara, Pres.

Brewery, Flour, Cereal, Soft Drink and Distillery Workers, Intern'l.
2347 Vine St.
Cincinnati 18
Karl F. Feller, Pres.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers Internat'l. Union of America
815 - 15th St., N. W.
Washington 5,
~~Harry C. Bates~~, Pres.
DAVID MYRAH

Brick and Clay Workers of America
Rm. 7, Mary Bldg., 1550 W. 95th St.
Chicago, Ill.
H. R. Flegal, Pres.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Association of.
Suite 300, Continental Bldg.
3615 Olive St.
St. Louis 8
John H. Lyons, Pres.

Broadcast Employees and Technicians, National Assoc. of.
80 E. Jackson Blvd., Rm. 557
Chicago 4
George W. Smith, Pres.

✓ = Contribution received
( ) = Amount

List - 2.
July 22, 1960

Broom and Whisk Makers Union, International
914 State St.
Kansas City, Kan.
Roy Johnson, Pres.

Building Service Employees International Union
155 North Wacker Drive, Rm. 730
Chicago 6,
William L. McFetridge, Pres.

Carmen of America, Brotherhood Railway.
4929 Main St.
Carmen's Bldg.
Kansas City 12
[redacted]nhardt, Pres.

Carpenters and Joiners of America
Carpenter's Bldg.
Indianapolis 4
M. A. Hutcheson, Pres.

Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers
3329 W. Wash. Blvd.
Chicago 24
Felix C. Jones, Pres.

Chemical Workers Union
1659 W. Market St.
Akron 13, Ohio
Walter L. Mitchell, Pres.

Cigarmakers' Internat'l. Union
604 Carpenters' Bldg.
1003 K St., N. W.
Washington 1
Mario Aspeitia, Pres.

Clerks, National Federation of Post Office.
Rm. 502, 711 -14th St., N. W.
Washington 5
J. ~~Cline House~~, Pres.

Clerks, Brotherhood of Railway.
1015 Vine St.
Cincinnati 2
George M. Harrison, ~~Pres.~~
Vice-Pres

Clerks Internat'l. Assoc., Retail.
DeSales Bldg.
Connecticut Ave. & DeSales St.
Washington 6
James A. Suffridge, Pres.

Clothing Workers of America
15 Union Square
New York 3
Jacob S. Potofsky, Pres.

Communications Workers of America
1808 Adams Mill Rd., N. W.
Washington 9
Joseph A. Beirne, Pres.

Coopers Internat'l. Union of N. Amer.
120 Boylston St., Rm. 527
Boston 16, Mass
James J. Doyle, President

Distillery, Rectifying and Wine Workers Internat'l. Union
707 Summit Ave.
Union City, N. J.
Mort Brandenburg, Pres.

Doll and Toy Workers of U.S.
132 W. 43rd Street
New York 36
Harry O. Damino, Pres.

Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, Internat'l. Union of.
1126 - 16th St., N. W.
Washington 6
James B. Carey, Pres.

Electrical Workers, Internat'l. Brotherhood of.
1200 - 15th St., N. W.
Washington 5
Gordon M. Freeman, Pres.

Elevator Constructors, Internat'l. Union of.
Suite 1515, 12 S. 12th St.
Philadelphia 7
Edward A. Smith, Pres.

List - 3.
July 22, 1960

*Engineers, Internat'l. Union of
Operating.
1125 Seventeenth St., N. W.
Washington 6
~~Joseph J. Delaney~~, Pres.
HUNTER WHARTON

Engineers, Amer. Federation of
Technical.
Rm. 901, 900 F St., N. W.
Washington 4
Russell M. Stephens, Pres.
and Secretary

Engravers Union of N. Amer.
Internat'l. Photo.
1114 Statler Bldg.
20 Providence St.
Boston 16
Wilfrid T. Connell, Pres.

Fire Fighters, Internat'l. Assoc.
G of.
AFL-CIO Bldg., Rm. 404
Washington 6
Wm. D. Buck, Pres.

Firemen and Oilers, Internat'l.
Brotherhood of.
100 Indiana Ave., N. W.
Suite 401
Washington 1
Anthony E. Matz, Pres.

Flight Engineers' Internat'l.
Association
100 Indiana Ave., N. W.
Washington 1
George R. Petty, Jr., Pres.

Furniture Workers of America
700 Broadway, 4th Floor
New York 3,
Morris Pizer, Pres.

Garment Workers of America
31 Union Square W., Rm. 1402
New York 3
Joseph McCurdy, Pres.

Glass and Ceramic Workers of N.Amer.
556 East Town St.
Columbus 15, Ohio
Ralph Reiser, Pres.

Glass Bottle Blowers' Assoc.
226 South 16th St., Rm. 501
Philadelphia 2
Lee W. Minton, Pres.

Glass Cutters League of America
1078 S. High St.
Columbus 6, Ohio
A. U. Debrucque, Pres.

Glass Workers Union, American Fl
Rooms 200-14 Rainie Bldg.
204 Huron St.
Toledo 4
Charles M. Scheff, Pres.

Glove Workers Union of Amer
5328 N. 39th St.
Milwaukee 9
Thomas Durian, Pres.

Government Employees, A
900 F St., N. W.
Washington 4
James A. Campbell,

Grain Millers, Amer.
916 Metropolitan B
Minneapolis 1
S. P. Ming, Pr

Granite Cutters
of America
18 Federal Ave
Quincy 69, Ma
Costanzo

Hatters, Ca
Interna
245 - 5th
New York
Alex Rose, Pres.
($100)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

JPH-5001 E.T. Kehrer Pl. 3-1151

Charlie Gilmore of AFL-CIO

List - 4.
July 22, 1960

Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Union of Amer.
821 - 15th St., N. W.
Washington 5
Joseph V. Moreschi, Pres.

Horse Shoers of U. S. and Canada, Internat'l. Union of Journeymen.
120 Prichard St.
Hot Springs, Ark.
George C. Miller, Pres.

Hosiery Workers, Amer. Fed. of.
2319 N. Broad St.
Philadelphia 32 ($50.00)
Andrew Janaskie, Pres.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees' and Bartenders' Internat'l. Union
525 Walnut St., Rm. 1021
Cincinnati 2
Ed S. Miller, Gen. Pres.

Industrial Workers of America
3520 W. Oklahoma Ave.
Milwaukee 15
Carl W. Griepentrog, Pres.

Insurance Agents Internat'l. Union
Rms. 420-28, Victor Bldg.
724 - 9th St., N. W.
Washington 1
George L. Russ, Pres.

Insurance Workers of America
1017 - 12th St., N. W.
Washington 5
Wm. A. Gillen, Pres.

Jewelry Workers Union, Internat'l.
19 W. 44th St., Suite 1215
New York 36
Charles Hasenmeyer, Trustee

Lathers, Internat'l. Union of Wood, Wire and Metal
7214 New Hampshire Ave.
Takoma Park, Md.
Lloyd A. Mashburn, Pres.

Laundry and Dry Cleaning Union, AFL-CI
~~Kinnat Bldg., Rm. 802~~
~~790 Broad St.~~
~~Newark, N. J.~~
~~Winfeld S. Chasmar, Pres.~~
Sam Begler of address
Leather Goods, Plastics and Novelty Workers Union, Internat'l.
265 W. 14th St., 14th Floor
New York 11
Norman Zukowsky, Pres.

Leather Workers Internat'l. Union of America
10 Lowell St.
Peabody, Mass.
Richard B. O'Keefe, Pres.

Letter Carriers, Nat'l. Assoc. of.
100 Indiana Ave., N. W.
Washington
~~Wm. C. Doherty, Pres.~~

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of.
Rm. 318 Keith Bldg.
Cleveland
H. E. Gilbert, Pres.

Longshoremen, Internat'l. Brotherhood of.
The Longshoremen's Bldg.
3631 Marine Ave.
St. Louis 18
Larry W. Long, Pres.

Follow up sent 10/17/60
Machinists, Internat'l. Assoc. of.
Machinists Bldg.
1300 Connecticut Ave., N. W.
Washington
Albert J. Hayes, Pres.
No contribution 10/19/60 ltr from Geo. Watkins

Maintenance of Way Employes
12050 Woodward Ave., Detroit 3
Harold C. Crotty, Pres.

List - 5.
July 22, 1960

MMS start here

Marble, Slate and Stone
Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers,
Tile and Marble Setters Helpers and
Terrazzo Helpers, Internat'l. Assoc.
Rm. 232, 821 - 15th St., N. W.
Washington 5
Wm. McCarthy, Pres.

Marine and Shipbuilding Workers
of America, Industrial Union of.
534 Cooper St.
Camden 2, N. J.
John J. Grogan, Pres.

Marine Engineers' Beneficial Assoc.
711 - 14th St., N. W.
Washington
Herbert L. Daggett, Pres.

Maritime Union of America
346 West 17th St.
New York 11
Joseph Curran, Pres.

Masters, Mates and Pilots,
Internat'l. Org. of.
209 California St.
San Francisco
Capt. Robert E. Durkin, Pres.

Master Mechanics and Foremen of
Navy Yards and Stations,
Nat'l. Assoc. of
711 Maryland Ave.
Norfolk 8
D. H. Bradshaw, Pres.

follow-up ltr sent 10/17/60
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen
of America, Amalgamated.
2800 N. Sheridan Road
Chicago 14 ltr of reply dtd 10/20/60
T. J. Lloyd, Pres. No contribution

Mechanics Educational Society
of America
1974 National Bank Bldg.
Detroit 26
George White, National Pres.

Metal Workers Internat'l. Assoc.
1000 Connecticut Avenue
Washington 6
Robert Byron, Pres.

Molders and Foundry Workers
Union of N. America
1225 E. McMillan St.
Cincinnati 6
Chester A. Sample, Pres.

Musicians, American Fed. of.
425 Park Avenue (900)
New York 22
Herman D. Kenin, Pres.

Newspaper Guild, American'
1126 Sixteenth St., N. W.
Washington 6
Wm. J. Farson, Executive Vice
President

Office Employes Internat'l. Union
Suite 610, 265 W. 14th St.
New York 11
Howard Coughlin, Pres.

Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers
Internat'l. Union
P. O. Box 2812
Denver, Colo.
O. A. Knight, President

Packinghouse Workers of America
608 S. Dearborn St., Suite 1800
Chicago 5, Ill.
Ralph Helstein, Pres.

Painters, Decorators and
Paperhangers of America
Painters and Decorators' Bldg.
Lafayette, Ind.
L. M. Raftery, Pres.

Papermakers and Paperworkers,
United.
Papermakers Bldg.
N. Pearl St. at Wolfert Ave,
Albany 1, N. Y.
Paul L. Phillips, Pres.

Pattern Makers League of N. Amer.
1000 Connecticut Ave., Suite 204
Washington 6
George Q. Lynch, Pres.

Plasterers' and Cement Masons'
Internat'l. Assoc.
335 Euclid Ave., 6th Floor
Cleveland 14
Edward J. Leonard, Pres.
{ address cannot be found

List - 6.
July 22, 1960

Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry
901 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington 1
Peter T. Schoemann, Pres.

Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Helpers Internat'l. Union
5578 Montgomery Rd.,
Cincinnati 2
Ray Muehlhoffer, Pres.

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
Room 301, 217 W. 125th St.
New York
A. Philip Randolph, Pres.

Post Office Motor Vehicle Employees, Nat'l. Fed. of.
917 Fifth St., S. W.
Canton 1, Ohio
Wm. C. Earenfight, Pres.

Post Office and Postal Transportation Service...
Rm. 916, 900 F. Street, N. W.
Washington
Harold McAvoy, Pres.

Postal Transport Association, National.
1300 Connecticut Ave., N.W.
Washington
Paul A. Nagle, Pres.

Potters, Internat'l. Brotherhood of Operative.
Box 752, East Liverpool, Ohio
E. L. Wheatley, Pres.

Printers, Die Stampers and Engravers Union.
1140 Bloomfield Ave
Clifton, N. J.
Ben J. Mazza, Pres.

Printing Pressmen's and Assistant's Union
Pressmen's Home, Tenn.
Thomas E. Dunwody, Pres.

Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers
118 Broadway
Fort Edward, N. Y.
John P. Burke, President-Sec'y.

Radio and Television Directors Guild
114 E. 52nd St.
New York 22
Michael J. Kane, Pres.

Radio Association, American.
5 Beekman St., Rm. 313
New York 38
William R. Steinberg, Pres.

Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.
Standard Bldg., 1370 Ontario St.
Cleveland
W. P. Kennedy, Pres.

Railway Employes of America
5025 Wisconsin Ave., N. W.
Washington 16
A. L. Spradling, Pres.

Railway Patrolmen's Internat'l. Union
218 Mellon Place
Elizabeth 3, N. J.
Wm. J. Ryan, Pres.

Retail, Wholesale and Dept. Store Union
132 W. 43rd St.
New York 36
Max Greenberg, Pres.

Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers
6 E. Lake St.
Chicago 1
Charles D. Aquadro, Pres.

Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers of America.
URWA Bldg., 87 S. High St.
Akron 8
L. S. Buckmaster, Pres.

Seafarers Internat'l. Union
675 Fourth Ave.
Brooklyn 32
Paul Hall, Pres.

Follow up Sent 10/17/60
ltr of reply rec'd 10/19/60
No Contribution

List - 1.
July 22, 1960

Shoe Workers of America
1012 - 14th St., N.W.
Washington 5
George Fecteau, Pres.

Sideographers, Internat'l. Assoc. of.
735 Boulevard
New Milford, N. J.
James W. Alexander, Pres.

Signalmen of America, Brotherhood Railroad.
503 Wellington Ave.
Chicago 14
Jesse Clark, Pres.

Special Delivery Messengers National Assoc. of.
112 "C" St., N. W.
Washington 1
George L. Warfel, Pres.

Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators, Internat'l. Alliance of Theatrical.
Suite 1900, RKO Bldg.
1270 Avenue of the Americas
New York 20
Richard F. Walsh, Pres.

State, County and Municipal Employees, Amer. Fed. of.
815 Mount Vernon Place, N.W.
Washington 1
Arnold S. Zander, Pres.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers Union, International.
Rm. 815, 205 W. Wacker Dr.
Chicago
James H. Sampson, Pres.

Stone and Allied Products Workers of Amer.
P. O. Box 468
Barre, Vermont
Sam H. Scott, Pres.

Stonecutters Assoc. of N. M.
46 N. Pennsylvania St., Rm. 202
Indianapolis 4
Howard I. Henson, Pres.

~~Stove Mounters Internat'l. Union~~

Stove Mounters Internat'l. Union
1710 N. Grand Ave.
St. Louis 6
James M. Roberts, Pres.

Switchmen's Union of N. A.
3 Linwood Avenue
Buffalo 2
Wm. A. Fleete, Pres.

Teachers, Amer. Fed. of.
28 East Jackson Blvd.
Chicago 4
Carl J. Megel, Pres.

Telegraphers, The Order of Railroad.
3860 Lindell Blvd.
St. Louis 8
G. E. Leighty, Pres.

Telegraphers' Union, The Commercial.
418 Silver Spring Bldg.
8635 Cameron St.
Silver Spring, Md.
W. L. Allen, Pres.

Textile Workers of Amer, United
44 E. 23rd St., Rm. 316
New York 10
George Baldanzi, Pres.

Sent follow up 10/17/60
Cannot make contribution
ltr of reply 10/21

Textile Workers Union of Amer.
99 University Place
New York 3
William Pollock, Pres.

Tobacco Workers Internat'l. Union.
1003 K St., N. W., Rm. 801
Washington 1
John O'Hare, Pres.

Train Dispatchers Assoc., American.
10 East Huron St.
Chicago, 111
J. B. Springer, Pres.

Transport Service Employees of Amer. United.
444 East 63rd St.
Chicago 37
Eugene E. Frazier, Pres.

List - 8.
July 22, 1960

Transport Workers Union of Amer.
210 W. 50th St.
New York 19
Michael J. Quill, Pres.

Typographical Union, International.
Box 428
Indianapolis 6
Elmer Brown, Pres.

Upholsterers' Internat'l. Union of N. A.
1500 N. Broad St.
Philadelphia 21
Sal B. Hoffmann, Pres.

Utility Workers Union of America
1413 "K" St., N. W.
Washington 5
Joseph A. Fisher, Pres.

Weavers Protective Assoc., American Wire.
265 Dewitt Ave.
Belleville 9, N. J.
Edward J. Powers, Pres.

Woodworkers of America, International.
1622 N. Lombard St.
Portland 17
A. F. Hartung, Pres.

Yardmasters of America, Railroad.
537 S. Dearborn St.
Chicago 5
M. G. Schoch, Gen. Pres.

Trade and Industrial Departments:

Building and Construction Trades Dept.
AFL-CIO Bldg., Rm. 603
Washington 6
Richard J. Gray, Pres.

Industrial Union Department
AFL-CIO Bldg., Rm. 302
Washington 6
Walter Reuther, Pres.

Maritime Trades Department
675 Fourth Ave.
Brooklyn 32
Paul Hall, President

Metal Trades Dept.
AFL-CIO Bldg., Rm. 503
Washington 6
J. A. Brownlow, Pres.

Railroad Employes' Department
Rm. 1212, 220 S. State Street
Chicago 4
Michael Fox, Pres.

Laundry & Dry. Cleaning Union
Mr. Sam Begler., Sec. Treas.
Hotel Sherwyn
212 Wood Street
Rm. 1725
Pitts. 22, Pa.

* Change of address

D R A F T

Ltr. to all labor

Dear Mr. _____:

We are writing to you about the Southern Regional Council, and to ask your support for its programs.

As board members of the Council, we have joined in this appeal because of our conviction that labor should have a larger share in the work of the Council. We have, as we think you know, long believed that labor and Negroes and white liberals of the South must stand together. Labor and the Southern Regional Council have had a long and friendly association. We would like to see them grow closer together, you benefitting the Council and the Council benefitting you through cooperative programs.

Accordingly, we encourage you to call on the Council staff, its field services, and its publications for the strengthening of your own work in the South. We believe that you will find, if you have not already, that the Council can provide signal help to you.

The Southern Regional Council, leagued with the STATE + LOCAL Councils on Human Relations throughout the South, is, we believe, supplying leadership and direction to the region in a growing measure. You, and organized labor generally, have generously assisted the civil rights campaign through the direct action movement; the Council whole heartedly is grateful for what you have done, and many of our colleagues in the Council are active

D R A F T

Ltr. to all labor, P. 2.

in the groups and in the fights you have ~~helped~~. Joined.

We ask now that you give something, or increase your grant if you are already giving, to that organization which brings white and Negro Southerners into a partnership for progress, which strengthens the foundations of all the activists groups, and which does more , we believe, than any other organization to foster a climate in the South favorable to labor.

The attachments show the importance of the Council. Included among them are the 1963 financial statement and the 1964 budget. We believe you will agree that few organizations, if any, get so much mileage from a modest budget. We ask you also to note what a large share of its total budget goes to support other organizations, through the Voter Education Project and other projects.

omit WR letter

We are sending this letter not only to you, but to a number of your brothers in the ~~trade~~ AFL-CIO union movement. We hope that you will give generously to the support of the Council, and we are confident that you will. We hope also that you will use the Council's services to advance labor's cause in the South. Please mail your contribution in care of ~~one of~~ both of us, to the above address.

Sincerely yours,

Benjamin E. Mays
President
Morehouse College

Frank P. Graham, Former
~~United Nations Representative~~
President
University of N.C.

October 18, 1960

Mr. Benjamin D. Segal
Director
Education Department, IUE, AFL-CIO
1126 - 16th Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Ben:

During the summer, a letter from Al Kehrer went to a wide selection of unions, requesting a contribution to the Southern Regional Council. (Al, as I think you know, is a SRC board member.)

We have had some returns, by no means spectacular, and felt that the enclosed follow-up was in order. As you will see, this follow-up is going to Jim Carey, Walter Reuther for the IUD, and the others shown on the attached list.

I wanted you to know what we were doing. If you can give us a helping hand, I'll be grateful, as always.

Are you giving all of your time to the campaign?

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosures

Same ltr sent to attached list of persons

October 14, 1960

Mr. Walter L. Mitchell
President
Chemical Workers Union
1659 W. Market Street
Akron 13, Ohio

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I am taking the liberty of writing you this further word about the request for a contribution to the Southern Regional Council made in July by E. T. Kehrer, S. E. Regional Director of ILGWU and a Board Member of this organization.

Since the summer is a time when many people are away and letters are easily overlooked, Mr. Kehrer and I thought it appropriate to call this request to your attention once again. A copy of the July letter is enclosed for reference.

If you and your fellow officers in the Union find it possible to authorize a contribution to the work of the Council, we shall be lastingly grateful.

Cordially yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure

<u>List of labor organizations sent follow-up letters requesting funds.</u>

Chemical Workers Union
1649 W. Market Street
Akron 13
Mr. Walter L. Mitchell, Pres.

Clerks, Brotherhood of Railway.
1015 Vine Street
Cincinnati 2
Mr. George M. Harrison, Pres.

Communications Workers of America
1808 Adams Mill Road, N. W.
Washington 9
Mr. Jacob S. Potofsky, Pres.

Electrical, Radio and Machine
Workers, Internat'l. Union of.
1126-16th Street, N. W.
Washington 6
Mr. James B. Carey, Pres.

Electrical Workers, Internat'l.
Brotherhood of.
1200-15th Street, N. W.
Washington 5
Mr. Gordon M. Freeman, Pres.

Hotel, and Restaurant Employees'
and Bartenders' Internat'l. Union
525 Walnut St., Rm. 1021
Cincinnati 2
Mr. Ed S. Miller,
Gen. Pres.

Machinists, Internat'l. Assoc. of.
Machinists Bldg.
1300 Connecticut Ave., N. W.
Washington
Mr. Albert J. Hayes, Pres.

Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen
of America, Amalgamated.
2800 N. Sheridan Road
Chicago 14
Mr. T. J. Lloyd, Pres.

Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers
Internat'l. Union
P. O. Box 2812
Denver, Colo.
Mr. O. A. Knight, Pres.

Packinghouse Workers of America
608 S. Dearborn St., Suite 1800
Chicago 5, Ill.
Mr. Ralph Helstein, Pres.

Papermakers and Paperworkers,
United.
Papermakers Bldg.
N. Pearl St. at Wolfert Ave.
Albany 1
Mr. Paul L. Phillips, Pres.

Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers
118 Broadway
Fort Edward, N. Y.
Mr. John P. Burke
President-Secretary

Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic
Workers of America
URWA Bldg., 87 S. High Street
Akron 8, Ohio
Mr. L. S. Buckmaster, Pres.

Seafarers Internat'l. Union
675 Fourth Ave.
Brooklyn 32
Mr. Paul Hall, Pres.

State, County and Minicipal
Employees, Amer. Fed. of.
815 Mt. Vernon Place, N. W.
Washington 1
Mr. Arnold S. Zander, Pres.

Textile Workers of Amer. United.
44 E. 23rd Street, Rm. 316
New York 10
Mr. George Baldanzi, Pres.

Textile Workers Union of Amer.
99 University Place
New York 3
Mr. William Pollock, Pres.

Typographical Union,
International.
Box 428
Indianapolis 6,
Mr. Elmer Brown, Pres.

Upholsterers' International
Union of N. A.
1500 N. Broad St.
Philadelphia 21
Mr. Sal B. Hoffman, Pres.

Industrial Union Department
AFL-CIO Bldg., Rm. 302
Washington 6
Mr. Walter Reuther, Pres.

February 8, 1961

Mr. James B. Carey
Secretary-Treasurer
Industrial Union Department
815 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Carey:

Your letter of February 7 transmitting the Industrial Union Department's contribution of $500 is most warmly appreciated.

The cooperation and support of the Labor Movement have a special meaning for the Southern Regional Council. From its inception, the Council has seen in the unions a vast potentiality for constructive leadership in the South. The forward-looking unions are among the staunchest allies of the Council and the democratic solutions it is working for.

Please share our greetings and deep appreciation with your fellow officers of the Industrial Union Department.

Cordially yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1. (Official receipt)
Bc: Ben D. Segal

INDUSTRIAL UNION DEPARTMENT

815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON 6, D. C. • • EXECUTIVE 3-5581

WALTER P. REUTHER
PRESIDENT

JAMES B. CAREY
SECRETARY-TREASURER

February 7, 1961

RECEIVED FEB 8 1961

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W. (Room 201)
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

A request has been received in the Industrial Union Department for a contribution by us to the work of your organization.

I have discussed this matter with my fellow officers and we have agreed to make a contribution in the amount of $500. It is with a great deal of pleasure that I am able to enclose herewith our check in this amount.

CR
2/8/61
RHA

With the check goes the best wishes of the Industrial Union Department for the continued success of your work in the all-important field of Civil Rights.

Fraternally yours,

RECEIVED FEB 8 1961

James B. Carey
James B. Carey
Secretary-Treasurer

copy of this ltr. sent to. Paul Christopher, Al Kehrer, Emory Ross } 2-8-61 MF

Enclosure
oeiu#2 afl-cio

VICE PRESIDENTS: I. W. ABEL • JOSEPH A. BEIRNE • L. S. BUCKMASTER • JOSEPH CURRAN • GORDON FREEMAN • A. F. HARTUNG • ALBERT J. HAYES • O. A. KNIGHT • PAUL L. PHILLIPS • WILLIAM POLLOCK • FRANK ROSENBLUM • LOUIS STULBERG • ARNOLD ZANDER

See Pres-Rep XXVIII

RESOLUTIONS

TWENTY-THIRD BIENNIAL CONVENTION

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA
AFL-CIO

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. **MAY 14, 1962**

MARION A. WRIGHT, PRESIDENT
GORDON B. HANCOCK, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
FREDERICK B. ROUTH, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
JOHN HOPE II, CHIEF CONSULTANT
C. H. PARRISH, PROGRAM ASSOCIATE
MRS. M. E. TILLY
DIRECTOR OF WOMEN'S WORK
JOHN CONSTABLE, DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
FLORENCE B. IRVING, RESEARCH ASSISTANT
EMORY F. VIA, LABOR CONSULTANT
PAUL ANTHONY, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
RUTH HOUSE ALEXANDER
SECRETARY-TREASURER

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 3-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

File

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date July 3, 1962

To: LWDunbar From: GBarrett GB

Subject: Telephone conversation with Don Slaiman, AFL-CIO, Washington.

I talked with Don today and went over the list of labor unions we're contacting. He's to contact a couple and I will make some contacts.

Don is a little upset about a reprint in New South on a study done on employment by the Florida Council; he will call you about it. I have not read the reprint, but will talk with you about it before you talk to Slaiman.

Slaiman and I discussed the possibility of his coming down here when Emory Via is here to discuss the labor program. He will be free from July 15-27. The procedure to follow is that you write Boris Shiskin to ask that Don be allowed to come down.

-:-

GB/mmj

July 5, 1962

Mr. Jacob S. Potofsky
President
Clothing Workers of America
15 Union Square
New York 3, New York

Dear Mr. Potofsky:

In the past several years the South has experienced great changes in its human relations. Some have been brought about only after much turmoil and agitation. This is not unlike the experience of labor in its efforts to organize the South in the 1930's and 1940's.

The Southern Regional Council has sought to gauge this change, and to study and report it with accuracy and compassion. In addition, it has sought to anticipate and prepare for change and in many instances to be its conduit. The past year has been a most fruitful one in that sense, and we enclose the Director's report of last year's program. Also enclosed are our study of the President's powers in the areas of race relations, our analysis of the first 14 months of the present administration, and three studies of local employment patterns.

Although these reports demonstrate considerable undertakings, the largest program initiated within this last year by SRC has been the launching of the Voter Education Project. This is an attempt to study voter habits in the South, in particular among economic, racial, and social groups with low participation in the democratic processes. Up to now, we have made grants

to five large organizations -- Congress of Racial Equality, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the National Urban League -- and several independent voters councils in metropolitan areas of the South. These grants are supporting carefully selected registration efforts, whose methods and results we are closely observing.

In initiating and carrying out this program, we have relied heavily upon the advice and experience of the staff of COPE. Our Project envisions a two-year study of registration efforts by the various organizations and should contribute greatly to enlarged participation of under-represented groups in the political life of the country.

At present, we are working on plans to support the civil rights objectives of the labor movement in the South, both through our general program and through the Voter Education Project. We are endeavoring to formulate programs of particular interest to labor. We believe that SRC's services should be increasingly made available to the labor movement as it enlarges its own concern in the field of human relations.

We would like to call upon you at this time for a contribution to the SRC's general program in the amount of $500. In the past we have received generous support from labor for which we are grateful; but with the change of pace in the South, demands on us have increased to where it is necessary that we broaden the bases of our support financially and numerically. SRC is a tax-exempt oranization eligible for tax-exempt contributions.

If such action requires Board action on your part, we would be glad to have a representative of our staff meet with your Board at its convenience and discuss in detail our activities.

If you have any questions that could be satisfied in writing, we would appreciate hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosures

July 5, 1962

Mr. Ralph Helstein
President
Packinghouse Workers Union of America
608 S. Dearborn Street, Suite 1800
Chicago 5, Illinois

Dear Mr. Helstein:

In the past several years the South has experienced great changes in its human relations. Some have been brought about only after much turmoil and agitation. This is not unlike the experience of labor in its efforts to organize the South in the 1930's and 1940's.

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Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosures

July 5, 1962

Mr. Michael J. Quill
President
Transport Workers Union of America
210 W. 50th Street
New York 19, New York

Dear Mr. Quill:

In the past several years the South has experienced great changes in its human relations. Some have been brought about only after much turmoil and agitation. This is not unlike the experience of labor in its efforts to organize the South in the 1930's and 1940's.

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At present, we are working on plans to support the civil rights objectives of the labor movement in the South, both through our general program and through the Voter Education Project. We are endeavoring to formulate programs of particular interest to labor. We believe that SRC's services should be increasingly made available to the labor movement as it enlarges its own concern in the field of race relations.

We would like to call upon you at this time for a contribution to the SRC's general program in the amount of $500. In the past we have received generous support from labor for which we are grateful; but with the change of pace in the South, demands on us have increased to where it is necessary that we broaden the bases of our support financially and numerically. SRC is a tax-exempt organization eligible for tax-exempt contributions.

If such action requires Board action on your part, we would be glad to have a representative of our staff meet with your Board at its convenience and discuss in detail our activities.

If you have any questions that could be satisfied in writing, we would appreciate hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosures

July 5, 1962

Mr. William Pollock
President
Textile Workers Union of America
99 University Place
New York 3, New York

Dear Mr. Pollock:

In the past several years the South has experienced great changes in its human relations. Some have been brought about only after much tumoil and agitation. This is not unlike the experience of labor in its efforts to organize the South in the 1930's and 1940's.

The Southern Regional Council has sought to gauge this change, and to study and report it with accuracy and compassion. In addition, it has sought to anticipate and prepare for change and in many instances to be its conduit. The past year has been a most fruitful one in that sense, and we enclose the Director's report of last year's program. Also enclosed are our study of the President's powers in the areas of race relations, our analysis of the first 14 months of the present administration, and three studies of local employment patterns.

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If you have any questions that could be satisfied in writing, we would appreciate hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosures

July 5, 1962

Mr. David Dubinsky
President
International Ladies' Garment Workers
1710 Broadway
New York 19, New York

Dear Mr. Dubinsky:

In the past several years the South has experienced great changes in its human relations. Some have been brought about only after much turmoil and agitation. This is not unlike the experience of labor in its efforts to organize the South in the 1930's and 1940's.

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Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosures

Enclosures:

Fed. Educ.

Annual Report, 1961

Executive Support of.....

Employment Studies:

Atlanta

Houston

Chattanooga

and

July 5 ltr. to Jacob Potofsky requesting financial support in the amount of $500.00.

Enclosures:

Annual Report, 1961
Executive Support.....
Employment

White copy to Geo Barnett for his file

July 3, 1962

Mr. James B. Carey, President
International Union of Electrical Workers
1126 - 16th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Carey:

In the past several years the South has experienced great changes in its human relations. Some have been brought about only after much turmoil and agitation. This is not unlike the experience of labor in its efforts to organize the South in the 1930's and 1940's.

The Southern Regional Council has sought to gauge this change, and to study and report it with accuracy and compassion. In addition, it has sought to anticipate and prepare for change and in many instances to be its conduit. The past year has been a most fruitful one in that sense, and we enclose the Director's report of last year's program. Also enclosed are our study of the President's powers in the areas of race relations, our analysis of the first 14 months of the present administration, and three studies of local employment patterns.

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Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosures

July 3, 1962

Mr. James E. Turner
Director
Fair Practices Department
United Rubberworkers of America
87 South High Street
Akron 8, Ohio

Dear Mr. Turner:

In the past several years the South has experienced great changes in its human relations. Some have been brought about only after much turmoil and agitation. This is not unlike the experience of labor in its efforts to organize the South in the 1930's and 1940's.

The Southern Regional Council has sought to gauge this change, and to study and report it with accuracy and compassion. In addition, it has sought to anticipate and prepare for change and in many instances to be its conduit. The past year has been a most fruitful one in that sense, and we enclose the Director's report of last year's program. Also enclosed are our study of the President's powers in the areas of race relations, our analysis of the first 14 months of the present administration, and three studies of local employment patterns.

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Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosures

Enclosures: Directors Report - 1961
Executive Support of Civil ~~Liberties~~ Rights
Employment Studies: Atlanta
Houston
Chattanooga

July 2, 1962

Mr. Walter Reuther
President
United Automobile Workers of America
8000 East Jefferson Avenue
Detroit 18, Michigan

Dear Mr. Reuther:

In the past several years the South has experienced great changes in its human relations. Some have been brought about only after much turmoil and agitation. This is not unlike the experience of labor in its efforts to organize the South in the 1930's and 1940's.

The Southern Regional Council has sought to gauge this change, and to study and report it with accuracy and compassion. In addition, it has sought to anticipate and prepare for change and in many instances to be its conduit. The past year has been a most fruitful one in that sense, and we enclose the Director's report of last year's program. Also enclosed are our study of the President's powers in the areas of race relations, our analysis of the first 14 months of the present administration, and three studies of local employment patterns.

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We would like to call upon you at this time for a contribution to the SRC's general program in the amount of $5,000. In the past we have received generous support from labor for which we are grateful, but with the change of pace in the South, demands on us have increased to where it is necessary that we broaden the bases of our support financially and numerically. SRC is a tax-exempt organization eligible for tax-exempt. contributions.

If such action requires Board action on your part, we would be glad to have a representative of our staff meet with your Board at its convenience and discuss in detail our activities.

If you have any questions that could be satisfied in writing, we would appreciate hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosures

July 2, 1962

Mr. George Meany
President
A. F. L. - C. I. O.
815 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Meany:

In the past several years the South has experienced great changes in its human relations. Some have been brought about only after much turmoil and agitation. This is not unlike the experience of labor in its efforts to organize the South in the 1930's and 1940's.

The Southern Regional Council has sought to gauge this change, and to study and report it with accuracy and compassion. In addition, it has sought to anticipate and prepare for change and in many instances to be its conduit. The past year has been a most fruitful one in that sense, and we enclose the Director's report of last year's program. Also enclosed are our study of the President's powers in the areas of race relations, our analysis of the first 14 months of the present administration, and three studies of local employment patterns.

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We would like to call upon you at this time for a contribution to the SRC's general program. In recent years you have made annual grants in amounts ranging from 1,500 - $3,000; the most recent contribution was $1,500 in 1960. We are very hopeful that you are now in a position to renew this support. With the change of pace in the South, demands on us have increased to where it is necessary that we broaden the bases of our support financially and numerically. SRC is a tax-exempt organization eligible for tax-exempt contributions.

If such action requires Board action on your part, we would be glad to have a representative of our staff meet with your Board at its convenience and discuss in detail our activities.

If you have any questions that could be satisfied in writing, we would appreciate hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

Enclosures

July 2, 1962

Mr. David J. McDonald
President
United Steelworkers of America
1500 Commonwealth Building
Pittsburgh 22, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. McDonald:

In the past several years the South has experienced great changes in its human relations. Some have been brought about only after much turmoil and agitation. This is not unlike the experience of labor in its efforts to organize the South in the 1930's and 1940's.

The Southern Regional Council has sought to gauge this change, and to study and report it with accuracy and compassion. In addition, it has sought to anticipate and prepare for change and in many instances to be its conduit. The past year has been a most fruitful one in that sense, and we enclose the Director's report of last year's program. Also enclosed are our study of the President's powers in the areas of race relations, our analysis of the first 14 months of the present administration, and three studies of local employment patterns.

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We would like to call upon you at this time for a contribution to the SRC's general program in the amount of $1,000, which was, prior to 1961, the usual support of the Steelworkers. We are very hopeful that you are now in a position to renew this support. With the change of pace in the South, demands on us have increased to where it is necessary that we broaden the bases of our support financially and numerically. SRC is a tax-exempt organization eligible for tax-exempt contributions.

If such action requires Board action on your part, we would be glad to have a representative of our staff meet with your Board at its convenience and discuss in detail our activities.

If you have any questions that could be satisfied in writing, we would appreciate hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosures

June 14, 1962

M E M O

TO: Les Dunbar

FROM: George Barrett

In accordance with our previous conversations and discussions regarding the development of a labor program for SRC and of utilizing the labor movement as a source of contributions to the SRC, I went to Washington on June 5th and 6th to discuss these possibilities. During this time I spent a day with Don Slaiman at the AFL-CIO and a considerable portion of the next day with Ben Seigel at the IUE.

Slaiman's suggestion was that SRC needed to give some serious thought to developing a program which it could present to the labor movement. We discussed a whole group of possibilities from immediately placing certain union officials and state labor council officers on the mailing list of SRC to attempts to build up personal contacts between State Labor Councils and State Human Relation Councils and the possibility of Southern Labor officials on SRC's Board.

It was their suggestion that there should be gotten out, as soon as possible, a request for funds from half a dozen or so unions and that these be followed up by personal contact with the various people in unions with which we have some contact. The UAW should be contacted through Bill Dodd; the AFL-CIO through William Schnitzler, and Steelworkers through Frank Shane. The Rubber Workers through Jim Turner; IUE, Ben Seigel; and ILG should be handled through Al Kehrer. TWUA (Textile) through Herbie Williams, and TWUA (Transport), we will have to find someone. Packing House Workers should be handled through Ralph Helstein. This letter should contain comments on the present and past program of the Council, including the voters project and a projected program aimed at stimulating a great concern in the labor movement of the problems of the South.

IUD

Amalgamated Clothing CWA

It appears obvious that the proper implementation of this type of program will require a full-time staff person. It does not require such at this time, and would not necessarily require one until the program be formulated and some initial contacts gotten under way. I must say in all frankness that I can help with a formulation of a program aiming at establishing some initial contacts, but I do not feel at this time that I would be available as a full-time staff member to carry on the type of program.

This is something that will require constant care and looking after, so to speak, and could be most fruitful. It appears obvious that since the merger of the AFL-CIO the labor movement in the South, in many instances, has gone backwards in the field of civil rights. This is indeed disappointing in view of the continued accentuation by Negroes on employment opportunities, which will involve the labor movement to a greater and greater degree.

GB:gwc

Dear Sir:

In the past several years the South has experienced great change in the field of human relations. Some of this change has been unattended by any outward manifestations, but much of it has been brought about only after much turmoil and agitation. This is not unlike the experience of the labor movement in its efforts to organize the South in the 1930's.

The Southern Regional Council has sought to gauge this change, and to study and report it with accuracy and dispassion. In addition, it has sought to anticipate change and prepare for it and in many instances to be the conduit in such change. The past year has been a most fruitful one in that sense, and we enclose the Director's report of last year's program. Also enclosed are our study of the President's powers in the areas of race relations and our analysis of the first 14 months of the present administration.

Although these reports demonstrate considerable undertakings, the largest program initiated within this last year by SRC has been the launching of the Voter Education Project. This is an attempt to study voter habits in the South, in particular among economic, racial, and social groups which experience a low registration and participation in the democratic processes. At the present, we have made grants to five major organizations--Congress on Racial Equality, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and National Urban League--and several independent voters councils in large metropolitan areas in the South.

In initiating and in carrying out this program, we have relied very heavily upon the advice and technique of the staff of COPE. This project envisions a two-year study of registration efforts by these various organizations and should culminate in a greater participation of these groups in the political life of the Country.

At present, we are working on plans to broaden our contacts with the labor movement in the South for support of our general program as well as participation in the Voter Education Project. We are endeavoring to formulate programs of particular interest to the labor movement. We feel that SRC's services will be in more demand with the increased activity within the labor movement in the South in the field of human relations.

We would like to call upon you at this time for a contribution to the SRC'c general program in the amount of $_____. In the past we have received generous support from the labor movement for which we are grateful; but with the change of pace in the South, demands on us have increased to where it is necessary that we broaden the bases of our support financially and numerically. SRC is a tax-exempt organization eligible for tax-exempt contributions.

If such action requires Board action on your part, we would be glad to have a representative of our staff meet with your Board at its convenience and discuss in detail our activities.

If you have any questions that could be satisfied in writing, we would appreciate hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

file
Labor fund raising 1962
Cr. ref. Student Peace

List of Labor Unions Contacted for Financial Support - 1962

	AMOUNT REQUESTED
Omit — INDUSTRIAL UNION DEPARTMENT Mr. Walter P. Reuther, Pres. Washington, D. C.	$500
✓ UNITED STEELWORKERS OF AMERICA Mr. David J. McDonald, Pres. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	1,000
UNITED AUTO. WORKERS OF AMERICA — LO 8-4000 313 AC Mr. Walter P. Reuther, Pres. Detroit 18, Michigan	5,000
Omit UE-IR. — AFL - CIO Mr. George Meany, Pres. Washington, D. C.	1,500
✓ INTERNAT'L. UNION OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS Mr. Ben Segal — James Carey, Pres? Washington, D. C.	500
✓ RUBBER, CORK, LINOLEUM AND PLASTIC WORKERS OF AMERICA, UNITED Mr. Jim Turner Akron, ~~Ad~~ Ohio	500
✓ INTERNAT'L. LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS — 1710 Broadway, N.Y. 19 ~~Mr. Al (E.T.) Kehrer~~ David Dubinsky, Pres. ~~Atlanta, Georgia~~ New York 19, N.Y.	500
✓ TEXTILE WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA ~~Mr. Herbie Williams~~ Wm. Pollock, Pres. New York, New York 99 Unio. Pl., N.Y. 3	500 — $200 received 8/3/62
✓ TRANSPORT WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA Mr. Michael J. Quill, Pres. New York, New York — 210 W. 50th St., N.Y. 19	500
✓ PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA Mr. Ralph Helstein, Pres. Chicago, Illinois — 608 S. Dearborn St., Suite 1800, Chi 5	500
✓ CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA, AMALGAMATED Mr. Jacob S. Potofsky, Pres. New York, New York — 15 Union Square, N.Y. 3	500 — $200 Received 8/3/62 for U.E.P
Communications Workers Mr. Joseph Beirne, Pres. Washington, D.C. (Ltr Sent July 19, 1962)	500

MARION A. WRIGHT, PRESIDENT
GORDON B. HANCOCK, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
FREDERICK B. ROUTH, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
JOHN HOPE II, CHIEF CONSULTANT
C. H. PARRISH, PROGRAM ASSOCIATE
MRS. M. E. TILLY
DIRECTOR OF WOMEN'S WORK
JOHN CONSTABLE, DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
FLORENCE B. IRVING, RESEARCH ASSISTANT
EMORY F. VIA, LABOR CONSULTANT
PAUL ANTHONY, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
RUTH HOUSE ALEXANDER
SECRETARY-TREASURER

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 3-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date July 19, 1962

To: LWDunbar From: GEBarrett

Subject: Telephone conversation with Arthur Goldberg, ACWA.

PA ✓
MJ-file

I talked to Arthur Goldberg at Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. He requested that I send to him the letter which we sent to Potofsky and he would take the matter up with Charlie English.

Potofsky is in Europe and will be there for the remainder of July. I assume this will be brought to his attention upon his return.

- : -

July 19, 1962

Mr. Arthur Goldberg
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America
15 Union Square
New York 3, New York

Dear Art:

This will confirm our conversation of this date in regard to the Southern Regional Council. I am enclosing a copy of the letter sent to Potofsky along with the enclosures that went to him. If either you or Charlie have any further questions, I will be happy to attempt to answer them.

I think I told you on the telephone that Ben Segal at the IUE had, at one time, worked for SRC. After I finished talking with you I realized that it was Ben who, while working for one of the foundations, worked up the program and secured the financial support for Emory Via who was at that time Labor Consultant for SRC.

The labor people expected at the meeting here at SRC next Friday, the 27th, are Paul Christopher, Regional Director of AFL-CIO, Knoxville; E. T. Kehrer, Director, ILG, Atlanta; Don Slaiman, Civil Rights Department of AFL-CIO, Washington; Emory F. Via, School for Workers, University of Wisconsin; Les Dunbar, SRC; and myself.

My Nashville address is 927 Stahlman Building and my office phone number is 242-5569.

We have bought a new house and would be delighted to entertain you when you are next in Nashville. We have a large upstairs where you could stay if you like. My home address is 2000 Cedar Lane; phone: 269-0438.

Sincerely,

George Barrett
Consultant

GB/mmj
Enclosures

July 19, 1962

Mr. Joseph A. Beirne, President
Communications Workers of America
1925 "K" Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Beirne:

In the past several years the South has experienced great changes in its human relations. Some have been brought about only after much turmoil and agitation. This is not unlike the experience of labor in its efforts to organize the South in the 1930's and 1940's.

The Southern Regional Council has sought to gauge this change, and to study and report it with accuracy and compassion. In addition, it has sought to anticipate and prepare for change and in many instances to be its conduit. The past year has been a most fruitful one in that sense, and we enclose the Director's report of last year's program. Also enclosed are our study of the President's powers in the areas of race relations, our analysis of the first 14 months of the present administration, and three studies of local employment patterns.

Although these reports demonstrate considerable undertakings, the largest program initiated within this last year by SRC has been the launching of the Voter Education Project. This is an attempt to study voter habits in the South, in particular among economic, racial, and social groups with low participation in the democratic processes. Up to now, we have made grants

to five large organizations -- Congress of Racial Equality, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the National Urban League -- and several independent voters councils in metropolitan areas of the South. These grants are supporting carefully selected registration efforts, whose methods and results we are closely observing.

In initiating and carrying out this program, we have relied heavily upon the advice and experience of the staff of COPE. Our Project envisions a two-year study of registration efforts by the various organizations and should contribute greatly to enlarged participation of under-represented groups in the political life of the country.

At present, we are working on plans to support the civil rights objectives of the labor movement in the South, both throughoour general program and through the Voter Education Project. We are endeavoring to formulate programs of particular interest to labor. We believe that SRC's services should be increasingly made available to the labor movement as it enlarges its own concern in the field of human relations.

We would like to call upon you at this time for a contribution to the SRC's general program in the amount of $500. In the past we have received generous support from labor for which we are grateful; but with the change of pace in the South, demands on us have increased to where it is necessary that we broaden the bases of our support financially and numerically. SRC is a tax-exempt organization eligible for tax-exempt contributions.

If such action requires Board action on your part, we would be glad to have a representative of our staff meet with your Board at its convenience and discuss in detail our activities.

If you have any questions that could be satisfied in writing, we would appreciate hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosures

file
Labor Fund-raising
1962

George,

We asked TWA for $500.

LWD

August 3, 1962

Mr. John Chupka
General Secretary-Treasurer
Textile Workers Union of America
99 University Place
New York 3, New York

Dear Mr. Chupka:

I want to thank you, on behalf of the Council, for your contribution in the amount of $200; our official receipt is enclosed. Having this expression of confidence and support from the Textile Workers Union of America means a great deal to us.

I hope you will call upon us at any time we may be of service to you.

With very best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

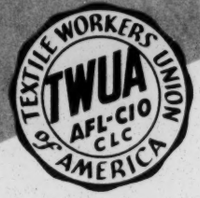
LWD/mmj
Enclosure - 1. (Official receipt)

bc: Mr. George Barrett

WILLIAM POLLOCK
General President

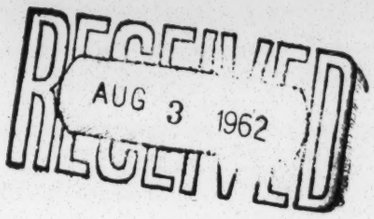
JOHN CHUPKA
General Sec'y-Treas.

TEXTILE WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA



99 University Place, New York 3, N. Y. ORegon 3-1400

Office of the
General Secretary-Treasurer



August 1, 1962

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Please be advised that in reply to your letter of July 5, 1962 addressed to President William Pollock the Executive Council of the Textile Workers Union of America approved a contribution of $200.00 to the Southern Regional Council. You will find a check in that amount enclosed.

CR 200.00
8/3/62
RHA

Yours truly,

John Chupka

John Chupka
General Secretary-Treasurer

Enc.

MEMO TO MILDRED JOHNSON

FROM EMORY VIA

Would you let me have the record on the Industrial Union Department (IUD) regarding our requests to them for funds and any responses on their part. Similarly could you take a look at your book and see if the Laborers (sometimes called Laborers and Construction Workers or Hod Carriers) have ever contributed to SRC either from the national union or from one of its locals. If so, I would like any correspondence that is available relative to this.

Thanks very much.

file
Labor - Fund-raising
1962

August 3, 1962

Mr. Jacob S. Potofsky
General President
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America
15 Union Square
New York 3, New York

Dear Mr. Potofsky:

I want to thank you, on behalf of the Council, for your contribution to the Voter Education Project in the amount of $200; our official receipt is enclosed. Having this expression of confidence and support from the Clothing Workers of America means a great deal to us.

It is our intention to report, from time to time, the progress of the Voter Project to its donors. You will, therefore, be kept informed as we go along. Moreover, Mr. Wiley Branton who is director of the Project is occasionally in New York, and I hope that he may have an occasion to discuss our progress with you personally.

Please let me know if we can ever be of service to you.

With very best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosure - 1. (Official receipt)
bc: Mr. George Barrett

George,

We asked CWA for $500.
LWD

JACOB S. POTOFSKY
GENERAL PRESIDENT

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America

AFFILIATED WITH AFL-CIO

15 UNION SQUARE
New York 3, N.Y.

RECEIVED
AUG 2 1962

July 31, 1962

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

CR 200.00
WEP
8/2/62 RHA

On behalf of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, I am pleased to enclose a check for $200 as a contribution toward your Voter Education Project.

This project is an extremely important one, and you will note that our recent 23d Biennial Convention took note of the general problem in a resolution, a copy of which is enclosed. We have considered it important enough to have made contributions to certain state organizations engaged in similar campaigns, and we are pleased to make this further contribution to the work you are undertaking in the same area.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Jacob S. Potofsky
GENERAL PRESIDENT

JSP:am
encl.

File
Labor - Fund-raising
1962

October 22, 1962

Mr. David Dubinsky, President
International Ladies' Garment
Workers' Union
1710 Broadway
New York 19, New York

Dear Mr. Dubinsky:

The Council is most grateful to you and to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union for the $500 contribution toward its work. We shall try to maintain this interest and support from you in the future.

The Council's official receipt is enclosed for your files.

With kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth House Alexander
Secretary-Treasurer

RHA/hs
Enclosure (Receipt for $500.)

Blind Copy: George E. Barrett
Don Slaiman

Note: This brings the total of contributions received this year from labor up to $1,200. Earlier, the ILGWU sent $500 and the Textile Workers Union sent $200. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers gave $200 earmarked for the Voters Education Project.

November 29, 1962

Mr. James B. Carey
Secretary-Treasurer
AFL-CIO
815 Sixteenth Street N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

?

I.U.D.

Dear Mr. Carey:

On behalf of the Southern Regional Council I acknowledge receipt of the contribution of $500 from the Industrial Union Department; our official receipt is enclosed.

We are very grateful for this help, for the confidence in our programs which it indicates, and for its witness to the unity of purpose between organized labor and the cause of civil rights. The Southern Regional Council has always valued most highly its relationships with labor and the opportunities we have had to work together in common program. I hope those opportunities will increase and that you will call upon us whenever you think we may be of service to you.

We would be grateful if you would convey our thanks to President Reuther. With every good wish,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar

LWD:A
Enclosure

bcc: Paul Christopher
Al Kehrer

INDUSTRIAL UNION DEPARTMENT

815 SIXTEENTH STREET. N. W., WASHINGTON 6, D. C. • • EXECUTIVE 3-5581

WALTER P. REUTHER
PRESIDENT

JAMES B. CAREY
SECRETARY-TREASURER

November 28, 1962

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

In behalf of the Industrial Union Department, President Reuther and I are happy to enclose a $500 check from the Industrial Union Department. This is in response to your request mailed to us in July of this year.

12 ISA
11/29/62

The Industrial Union Department is extremely aware of the fine work that your organization is doing and the important results which will change the face of discrimination in the deep South. We are hopeful that your progress will remain steady and upward until your goals, which are also our goals, are realized fully and we in American become blessed with the Holy Doctrine that Democracy must never consist of even the slightest of second-class citizenship.

Best of luck to you and yours.

Fraternally yours,

James B Carey

James B. Carey
Secretary-Treasurer

Enclosure
oeiu#2 afl-cio

VICE PRESIDENTS: I. W. ABEL • JOSEPH A. BEIRNE • GEORGE BURDON • JOSEPH CURRAN • KARL F. FELLER • MAX GREENBERG
A. F. HARTUNG • ALBERT J. HAYES • RALPH HELSTEIN • O. A. KNIGHT • WALTER L. MITCHELL • PAUL L. PHILLIPS
WILLIAM POLLOCK • FRANK ROSENBLUM • LOUIS STULBERG • ARNOLD ZANDER

Southeast Regional Office

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION AFL—CIO

1065 GORDON STREET, S. W.
ATLANTA 10, GEORGIA

Telephone PLaza 3-1151

DAVID DUBINSKY, *President*
E. T. KEHRER, *Southeast Regional Director*

753-1151

October 7, 1963

10/17 Thurs.
10/18 Fri
10/23 Wed.
10/24 Thurs.

Miss Simpson
Mr. Kehrer's Secy

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Les:

I have your letter of September 23rd regarding financial contributions by our various labor organizations to the Southern Regional Council.

I believe this situation warrants a meeting between you, Paul Christopher and me at the earliest opportunity for the purpose of discussing ways and means to help. Will you please set something up?

Best regards.

Sincerely,

E. T. Kehrer, Director
Southeast Region, ILGWU

ETK:s

cc: Paul Christopher, Regional Director
AFL-CIO
216 Flatiron Building
Knoxville, Tennessee

Memo from **MILDRED JOHNSON**

Les,

Mr. Kehrer prefers Friday, Oct. 18 for the meeting with you and Christopher. I should let him know where. Office? Herren's? Stouffer's?

12:00 / Herren's

w/ P. Christopher

X

Same ltr to: Ben Segal, Phil Weightman, Harry Fleischman
and George Guernsey

September 24, 1963

Mr. Don Slaiman
Civil Rights Department
A. F. L. - C. I. O.
815 Sixteenth Street
Washington, D. C.

Dear Don:

The attached letter to Paul Christopher and Al Kehrer, the two labor members of the Southern Regional Council, is self explanatory. As the last paragraph of itssays, I would be grateful for any advice.

All the best.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosure - 1.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

September 23, 1963

Mr. Paul Christopher
Regional Director - AFL-CIO
216 Flatiron Building
Knoxville, Tennessee

Mr. E. T. Kehrer
Southeastern Region, ILGWU
1065 Gordon Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul and Al:

I am asking again for advice about labor union contributions to the Council.

I believe you will be interested in the record of contributions over the past decade, and here it is:

AFL-CIO -- $2,000, 1956; $3,000, 1957;
$1,000, 1958; $1,000, 1959;
$1,500, 1960

Hosiery Workers -- $50, 1960
AFL -- $1,000, 1954; $1,000, 1955
Musicians -- $100, 1960
Cloak and Suit Operations Union,
Local 117 -- $25,1960
CIO -- $1,000, 1954; $750, 1955
Industrial Union Dept, AFL-CIO -- $500,1961;
$500, 1962
I.L.G.W.U. -- $500 each year since 1954,
except zero in 1960
I.L.G.W.U., Local 155 -- $100, 1960

I.L.G.W.U., Montreal Joint Board -- $25, 1960
I.L.G.W.U., Ohio-Kentucky Region -- $25,1960
I.L.G.W.U., Philadelphia Dress Joint Board -- $50, 1960
I.L.G.W.U., Upper South Department -- $50,1960
Textile Workers -- $200, 1962
U.A.W. -- $1,000 a year 1954-1957; $250, 1960
United Hatters Cap & Millinery -- $100, 1960
Steelworkers -- $1,000 a year 1954-1960; $500, 1961
Rubber Workers -- $200, 1954; $100, 1955
United Italian American Labor Council -- $150, 1960

By years, the total from labor has been:

1954	$4,700	
1955	4,350	
1956	4,500	
1957	5,500	
1958	2,500	
1959	2,500	
1960	3,425	
1961	1,050	
1962	1,200	
1963	0	(to date)

I honestly don't believe this is much of a record, but I have no desire to go begging. We sent out a lot of letters last year, with results as indicated above. Al did a grand job of solicitation for us in 1960, with results a good bit better. I'd like your advice as to what course we should take now, because we need money.

For three reasons:

1. We face a prospective deficit this year in our general operations income.

2. We need to enlarge our budget next year

3. Labor - of all people - ought to be contributing directly to the Voter Education Project. (The figures above

don't show gifts to V.E.P. They have been darn small: Amalgamated Clothing Workers -- $200; also, about $3,250 of direct help from COPE to some people in New Orleans, whom we are also aiding. The biggest help has been, not money, but assistance from Phil Weightman and his staff.)

If labor were carrying on large program of its own in this southern field, we would not expect that it should help us much financially. But, as you know, it isn't. Nor would we if labor were substantially aiding other organizations, or the Councils on Human Relations. I think we're doing a good bit -- all we can -- to help labor with its problems, by improving the climate within which it operates in the South. Some unions have made spectacular gifts the last few years to the Negro action groups, especially to bail funds. This is great. But it is not helping labor with its own problems of getting ahead in the South. As I said, I think we are indirectly, and if we were in better financial shape we could do more and might do some direct programming as well. The figures given above do not include the grant given by the Trade Union Program on Civil Liberties and Rights for Emory Via while he was here. When that is taken into account, the decline in labor support since 1958 (Emory's last year) is shown to be even greater.

Our most pressing problem is that we are going to have a deficit this year unless we can between now and December 31 raise $10,000 or so that is now nowhere in sight. Beyond this, as I said, we need to increase budget next year.

And on top of this, and whether or not they give to our general operations budget, labor ought to be giving to the Voter Education Project, if for no other reason than self-interest. Wiley Branton has had a couple talks with the people in Washington about this, but little has come of it.

Paul and Al, I need your advice. Again, I have no stomach for begging, but I'll be glad to follow any course you suggest. What about a written appeal directly to Meany, asking him to endorse it to all internationals in the AFL-CIO?

I'd be grateful if you would write or phone when you have had a chance to think about this. I am also sending copies of this letter to a few friends -- Don Slaiman, Ben Segal, Phil Weightman, Harry Fleischman, George Guernsey; I didn't think you would mind if I tried to rope in their advice too.

All the best.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
cc: Slaiman, Segal, Weightman, Fleischman, Guernsey

RECEIVED
OCT 21 1963

VJ - for yr
MJ - file

National Labor Service

Institute of Human Relations • 165 East 56 Street, New York 22, N. Y. • Plaza 1-4000

Harry Fleischman, Director

File: Labor, fund-raising 1963

October 18, 1963

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Leslie:

My abject apologies for having failed to answer your letter of September 24th until now. I have been working head over heels on our race relations activities here at AJC and have fallen far behind on almost everything else.

I think you ought to get money from the AFL-CIO and its constituent unions, but I am not sure that letters will do the trick. It seems to me that this is one occasion where personal solicitations to follow-up letters would be needed.

Since the AFL-CIO Convention will be in New York starting November 14th, and go on at least until November 20th or 21st (excluding the weekend of November 16-17 when the Convention adjourns temporarily), would it be possible for you to be in New York for any part of that time? If you could be present, I think that Paul Christopher, Al Kehrer and the others you mentioned in your letter, including me, could work with you to see that you meet key trade unionists who will be helpful in arranging for contributions to the Southern Regional Council and/or the Voter Education Project. Perhaps it might even be possible for Al and Paul to arrange a little breakfast meeting, a cocktail session or the like, to bring together a group of potential supporters.

While I will probably be busy during the convention in terms of discreet fund-raising for the Workers Defense League and the League for Industrial Democracy, I would try to be helpful to the Council in any way you can use me.

All the best.

Cordially yours,

Harry

Harry Fleischman

eak

October 28, 1963

Mr. Paul R. Christopher
216 Flatiron Building
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Christopher:

Enclosed is an expense account sheet for you to use in submitting your expenses of October 18 while conferring, in Atlanta, with Mr. Dunbar.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Mildred M. Johnson
Secretary to the Director

MMJ
Enclosure - 1.

October 29, 1963

Mr. David Dubinsky
President
International Ladies' Garment Workers
1710 Broadway
New York 19, New York

Dear Mr. Dubinsky:

This is to request renewal of support from the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union for the year 1963. The Council has received annual contributions from the ILGWU since 1953. This steady help has been a source of real strength and encouragement to our program.

The exciting and unparalled events in the South during this Emancipation Centennial year, though moving us closer to the realization of our aims in race relations, have tremendously strained the resources of all who have endeavored to fill needs and answer the call of duty and responsibility. But I am sure that you and all of organized labor share our satisfaction in the progress being made.

Enclosed is our financial statement for 1962, our budget for 1963, and the director's annual report for 1962. We send these documents in lieu of a lengthy proposal, because we feel that you are informed

about our work and our needs. I hope, however, that you will call on us if more information is desired.

With warmest personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosures - 3. (1962 Financial Statement; 1963 Budget; Annual Report, 1962)

bcc: Mr. Paul R. Christopher
Mr. E. T. Kehrer

October 29, 1963

Mr. Walter P. Reuther
President
Industrial Union Department
815 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Reuther:

This is to request renewal of support from the Industrial Union Department for the year 1963. The Council received annual contributions from the IUD in 1961 and 1962. This help has been a source of real strength and encouragement to our program.

The exciting and unparalled events in the South during this Emancipation Centennial year, though moving us closer to the realization of our aims in race relations, have tremendously strained the resources of all who have endeavored to fill needs and answer the call of duty and responsibility. But I am sure that you and all of organized labor share our satisfaction in the progress being made.

Enclosed is our financial statement for 1962, our budget for 1963, and the director's annual report for 1962. We send these documents in lieu of a lengthy proposal, because we feel that you are informed about

our work and our needs. I hope, however, that you will call on us if more information is desired.

With warmest personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosures - 3. (Financial Report, 1962; 1963 Budget; Annual Report, 1962)

Bcc: E. J. Kerner
Paul R. Christopher

12 December 1963

Mr. John Chupka
General Secretary-Treasurer
Textile Workers Union of America — fee —
99 University Place
New York 3, New York

Dear Mr. Chupka:

We greatly appreciate your check from the Textile Workers Union of America for $100.00. An official acknowledgment is enclosed. The money will be used to the best possible advantage.

Merry Christmas!

Sincerely yours,

Ruth House Alexander
Secretary-Treasurer

RHA/js

WILLIAM POLLOCK
General President

JOHN CHUPKA
General Sec'y-Treas.

TEXTILE WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA

99 University Place, New York 3, N. Y. ORegon 3-1400

Office of the
General Secretary-Treasurer

RHA
phoch

December 6, 1963

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

CR, 12/9/63
RHA

You will find enclosed a check in the amount of $100.00 made payable to the Southern Regional Council, Inc. which is a contribution from the Textile Workers Union of America and was approved by our Executive Council at its meeting held on November 13, 1963.

Yours truly,

John Chupka

John Chupka
General Secretary-Treasurer

Enc.

WD

October 29, 1963

Mr. William Pollock
President
Textile Workers Union of America
99 University Place
New York 3, New York

Dear Mr. Pollock:

This is to request renewal of support from the Textile Workers Union of American for the year 1963. The Council received a contribution from the Textile Workers in 1962, and this help was a source of real strength and encouragement to our program.

The exciting and unparalled events in the South during this Emancipation Centennial year, though moving us closer to the realization of our aims in race relations, have tremendously strained the resources of all who have endeavored to fill needs and answer the call of duty and responsibility. But I am sure that you and all of organized labor share our satisfaction in the progress being made.

Enclosed is our financial statement for 1962, our budget for 1963, and the director's annual report for 1962. We send these documents in lieu of a lengthy proposal, because we feel that you are

informed about our work and our needs. I hope, however, that you will call on us if more information is desired.

With warmest personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosures - 3. (1962 Financial Statement, 1963 Budget, Annual Report, 1962)

Bcc: E. J. Kahrer
Paul R. Christopher

Same ltr sent to all
starred names. per LWD/DES

Mailed — April 6

March 25, 1964

Mr. Paul Dullzell
President
Actors and Artists of America
226 W. 47th Street
New York 36, New York

Dear Mr. Dullzell:

We are writing to you about the Southern Regional Council, and to ask your support for its programs.

As board members of the Council, we have joined in this appeal because of our conviction that labor should have a larger share in the work of the Council. We have, as we think you know, long believed that labor and Negroes and white liberals of the South must stand together. Labor and the Southern Regional Council have had a long and friendly association. We would like to see them grow closer together, you benefitting the Council and the Council benefitting you through cooperative programs.

Accordingly, we encourage you to call on the Council staff, its field services, and its publications for the strengthening of your own work in the South. We believe that you will find, if you have not already, that the Council can provide signal help to you.

The Southern Regional Council, leagued with the state and local Councils on Human Relations throughout the South, is, we believe, supplying leadership and direction to the region in a growing measure. You, and organized labor generally, have

generously assisted the civil rights campaign through the direct action movement; the Council whole heartedly is grateful for what you have done, and many of our colleagues in the Council are active in the groups and in the fights you have joined.

We ask now that you give something, or increase your grant if you are already giving, to that organization which brings white and Negro Southerners into a partnership for progress, which strengthens the foundations of all the activists groups, and which does more, we believe, than any other organization to foster a climate in the South favorable to labor.

The attachments show the importance of the Council. Included among them are the 1963 financial statement and the 1964 budget. We believe you will agree that few organizations, if any, get so much mileage from a modest budget. We ask you also to note what a large share of its total budget goes to support other organizations, through the Voter Education Project and other projects.

(We are sending this letter not only to you, but to a number of your brothers in the AFL-CIO union movement.) We hope that you will give generously to the support of the Council, and we are confident that you will. We hope also that you will use the Council's services to advance labor's cause in the South. Please mail your contribution in care of both of us, to the above address.

Sincerely yours,

Frank P. Graham, Former President
University of North Carolina

Benjamin E. Mays
President
Morehouse College

FPG:BEM/nm
Enclosures

Mr. David Sullivan

Mr. George Meany

Mr. James A. Suffridge

Mr. Joseph A. Beirne

Mr. James B. Carey

Mr. Gordon M. Freeman — International Electric Stokers $300.00

Mr. M. A. Hutcheson

Mr. Walter L. Mitchell

Mr. George M. Harrison

Mr. Hunter Wharton

Mr. Joseph V. Moreschi

Mr. Ed S. Miller

Mr. Wm. C. Doherty

Mr. Albert J. Hayes

Mr. Daniel E. Conway

Mr. L. M. Raftery

Mr. Paul Phillips

Mr. Ralph Helstein

Mr. O. A. Knight

Mr. T. J. Lloyd

Mr. Herman D. Kenin

Mr. Joseph Curran

Mr. John J. Grogan

Mr. Arnold S. Zander

Mr. William Pollock

Mr. George Baldanzi

Mr. Mitchell J. Quill

Mr. Elmer Brown

Mr. Sal B. Hoffmann

Mr. Walter Reuther

Mr. John P. Burke

Mr. Max Greenberg

Mr. D. S. Buckmaster

Mr. Paul Hall

Mr. E. L. Wheatley

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

March 16, 1964

Mr. Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Jordan:

I am returning the draft of the letter which will be sent out under the signature of Dr. Frank Graham and myself. I really do not find anything to add to the letter nor anything to delete. I am assuming that you will want me to sign as soon as the letters are ready.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Benjamin E. Mays
President

BEM:gm

Enclosure

UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS · UNATIONS NEWYORK · ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

FILE NO.:

16 March 1964

Dear Mr. Jordan,

I am just back at my desk and am returning your letter immediately with a few minor suggestions.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Frank Graham

Mr. Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Assistant to the Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Make folder + file - Fund - Labor Housing 1964 +

March 10, 1964

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays
President
Morehouse College
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mays:

Enclosed herewith is a draft of the fund raising letter to labor that you and Dr. Graham so generously consented to sign. Please feel free to make any changes and/or suggestions, and return same to us at your earliest possible convenience.

We appreciate so much your kind assistance in this extremely important aspect of the Council's work.

Sincerely yours,

Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Assistant to the
Executive Director

VEJ:nm
Enclosure

March 10, 1964

Dr. Frank Graham
United Nations
New York, New York

Dear Dr. Graham:

Enclosed herewith is a draft of the fund raising letter to labor that you and Dr. Mays so generously consented to sign. Please feel free to make any changes and/or suggestions, and return same to us at your earliest possible convenience.

We appreciate so much your kind assistance in this extremely important aspect of the Council's work.

Sincerely yours,

Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Assistant to the
Executive Director

VEJ:nm
Enclosure

March 9, 1964

Mr. Paul R. Christopher
Regional Director, AFL-CIO
216 Flatiron Building
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Paul:

Enclosed herewith is a copy of a letter to all labor, from Dr. Mays and Dr. Graham, seeking support for the Council. We would appreciate very much any suggestions you may have regarding this letter.

It is necessary however, that we have your reaction at the earliest possible time, as we would like to get this program afoot immediately.

Looking forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely yours,

Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Assistant to the
Executive Director

VEJ:nm
Enclosure

March 9, 1964

Mr. E. T. Kehrer
Southeastern Region, ILGWU
1065 Gordon Street, S. W.
Atlanta 10, Georgia

Dear Al:

Enclosed herewith is a copy of a letter to all labor, from Dr. Mays and Dr. Graham, seeking support for the Council. We would appreciate very much any suggestions you may have regarding this letter.

It is necessary however, that we have your reaction at the earliest possible time, as we would like to get this program afoot immediately.

Looking forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely yours,

Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Assistant to the
Executive Director

VEJJr:nm
Enclosure

addressing
Rubber Checks

OK

DRAFT

March 6, 1964

Dear Mr_____:

We are writing to you about the Southern Regional Council, and to ask your support for its programs.

As board members of the Council, we have joined in this appeal because of our conviction that labor should have a larger share in the work of the Council. We have, as we think you know , long believed that labor and Negroes and white liberals of the South must stand together. Labor and the Southern Regional Council have had a long and friendly association. We would like to see them grow closer together, you benefitting the Council and the Council benefitting you through cooperative programs.

~~Moreover~~ Accordingly, we encourage you to call on ~~its~~ the Council's staff, its field services, and its publications for the strengthening of your own work in the South. We believe that you will find, if you have not already, that the Council can provide signal help to you.

The Southern Regional Council, leagued with the Councils on Human Relations throughout the South, is, we believe, supplying leadership and direction to the region in a growing measure. You, and organized labor generally, have generously assisted the civil rights campaign through the direct action movement; the Council whole heartedly is grateful for what you have done, and many of our colleagues in the Council are active in the groups and in the fights you have helped.

We ask now that you give something, or increase your grant if you are already giving, to that organization which brings white and Negro Southerners into a partnership for progress, which strengthens the foundations of all the activists groups, and which does more, we believe, than any other organization to foster a climate in the South favorable to labor.

Ltr., Dear Mr. _____

The attachments show the importance of the Council. Included among ~~the attachments~~ them are the 1963 financial statement and the 1964 budget. We believe you will agree that few organizations, if any, get so much mileage from a modest budget. We ask you also to note what a large share of its total budget goes to support other organizations, through the Voter Education Project and other projects. ~~We think $15,000 is a fair and realistic goal to seek from all labor.~~ for the Council

We are sending this letter not only to you, but to a number of your brothers in the trade union movement. We hope that you will give generously ~~toward that goal~~ to the support of the Council, and we are confident that you will. We hope. Please mail your contribution in care of one or both of us, to the above address.

Sincerely yours,

Frank P. Graham
United Nations Representative

Benjamin E. Mays
President
Morehouse College

also that you will use the Council's services to advance labor's cause in the South.

(1) Send to Mays & Graham

(2) Al Kehrer
Paul Christopher } comments immediately / work so as not to wait

(3) Attachment — LWD/VJ

(4) List of Labor Unions — VJ

(5) Return here

March 10, 1964

Mr. Don Slaiman
Director
Civil Rights Department - AFL-CIO
815 16th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Don:

Enclosed herewith is a copy of a letter to all labor, from Dr. Mays and Dr. Graham, seeking support for the Council. We would appreciate very much any suggestions you may have regarding this letter.

It is necessary however, that we have your reaction at the earliest possible time, as we would like to get this program afoot immediately.

It was good seeing you in Washington at the interagency meeting, and I want to again congratulate you upon your appointment as director of AFL-CIO Civil Rights Department

Looking forward to hearing from you, and again, thank you for your attention in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Assistant to the
Executive Director

VEJ:nm
Enclosure

D R A F T

Ltr. to all labor

Dear Mr. _____:

We are writing to you about the Southern Regional Council, and to ask your support for its programs.

As board members of the Council, we have joined in this appeal because of our conviction that labor should have a larger share in the work of the Council. We have, as we think you know, long believed that labor and Negroes and white liberals of the South must stand together. Labor and the Southern Regional Council have had a long and friendly association. We would like to see them grow closer together, you benefitting the Council and the Council benefitting you through cooperative programs.

Accordingly, we encourage you to call on the Council staff, its field services, and its publications for the strengthening of your own work in the South. We believe that you will find, if you have not already, that the Council can provide signal help to you.

The Southern Regional Council, leagued with the Councils on Human Relations throughout the South, is, we believe, supplying leadership and direction to the region in a growing measure. You, and organized labor generally, have generously assisted the civil rights campaign through the direct action movement; the Council whole heartedly is grateful for what you have done, and many of our colleagues in the Council are active

in the groups and in the fights you have helped.

We ask now that you give something, or increase your grant if you are already giving, to that organization which brings white and Negro Southerners into a partnership for progress, which strengthens the foundations of all the activists groups, and which does more , we believe, than any other organization to foster a climate in the South favorable to labor.

The attachments show the importance of the Council. Included among them are the 1963 financial statement and the 1964 budget. We believe you will agree that few organizations, if any, get so much mileage from a modest budget. We ask you also to note what a large share of its total budget goes to support other organizations, through the Voter Education Project and other projects.

We are sending this letter not only to you, but to a number of your brothers in the trade union movement. We hope that you will give generously to the support of the Council, and we are confident that you will. We hope also that you will use the Council's services to advance labor's cause in the South. Please mail your contribution in care of one or both of us, to the above address.

Sincerely yours,

Benjamin E. Mays
President
Morehouse College

Frank P. Graham
United Nations Representative

File: Labor - June Meeting, 1964

March 27, 1964

Mr. John J. Grogan
President
Industrial Union of Marine and
Shipbuilding Workers of America
534 Cooper Street
Camden 2, N. J.

Dear Mr. Grogan:

We are writing to you about the Southern Regional Council, and to ask your support for its programs.

As board members of the Council, we have joined in this appeal because of our conviction that labor should have a larger share in the work of the Council. We have, as we think you know, long believed that labor and Negroes and white liberals of the South must stand together. Labor and the Southern Regional Council have had a long and friendly association. We would like to see them grow closer together, you benefiting the Council and the Council benefiting you through cooperative programs.

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We are sending this letter not only to you, but to a number of your brothers in the AFL-CIO. We hope that you will give generously to the support of the Council, and we are confident that you will. We hope also that you will use the Council's services to advance labor's cause in the South. Please mail your contribution in care of both of us, to the above address.

Sincerely yours,

Frank P. Graham
Former President
University of North Carolina

Benjamin E. Mays, President
Morehouse College

FPG/BEM/slw
Enclosures - 2

April 3, 1964

Mr. George Meany
President
A. F. L. - C. I. O
815 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Meany:

We are writing to you about the Southern Regional Council, and to ask your support for its programs.

As board members of the Council, we have joined in this appeal because of our conviction that labor should have a larger share in the work of the Council. We have, as we think you know, long believed that labor and Negroes and white liberals of the South must stand together. Labor and the Southern Regional Council have had a long and friendly association. We would like to see them grow closer together, you benefitting the Council and the Council benefitting you through cooperative programs.

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the Council whole heartedly is grateful for what you have done, and many of our colleagues in the Council are active in the groups and in the fights you have joined.

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We hope that you will give generously to the support of the Council, and we are confident that you will. We hope also that you will use the Council's services to advance labor's cause in the South. Please mail your contribution in care of both of us, to the above address.

Sincerely yours,

Frank P. Graham
Former President
University of North Carolina

Benjamin E. Mays
President
Morehouse College

FPG:BEM/nm
Enclosures

Files
Labor - Fund raising
1964!

May 19, 1964

Mr. Gordon M. Freeman
President
International Brotherhood of
Electric Workers
1200-15th Street, N. W.
Washington 5, D. C.

Dear Mr. Freeman:

I want to thank you, on behalf of the Council, for your contribution to our general program in the amount of $300. Having this expression of confidence and support from the International Brotherhood of Electric Workers means a great deal to us. It is our sincere hope that in years to come we will merit your support as we strive to make the South a better place for all.

I hope you will call upon us at any time we may be of service to you.

Our official receipt is enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:slw
Encl: One (1) receipt

File: Labor - Fund-raising 1964!

May 19, 1964

Mr. Joseph V. Moreschi
General President
International Hod Carriers,
Building and Common Laborers'
Union of America
905-16th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Mr. Moreschi:

I want to thank you, on behalf of the Council, for your contribution to our general program in the amount of $250. Having this expression of confidence and support from the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union of America means a great deal to us. It is our sincere hope that in years to come we will merit your support as we strive to make the South a better place for all.

I hope you will call upon us attany time we may be of service to you.

Our official receipt is enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:slw
Encl: One (1) receipt

1833

JOSEPH V. MORESCHI, GENERAL PRESIDENT
PETER FOSCO, GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER
VINCENT F. MORREALE, GENERAL COUNSEL

PATRICK WALDRON
1ST VICE PRESIDENT
EDGAR F. SMITH
2ND VICE PRESIDENT
CHARLES J. SULLIVAN
3RD VICE PRESIDENT
LEE LALOR
4TH VICE PRESIDENT
POWELL L. BASTINE
5TH VICE PRESIDENT
W. VERNIE REED
6TH VICE PRESIDENT
HERBERT W. FLESHER
7TH VICE PRESIDENT
ROBERT E. POWELL
8TH VICE PRESIDENT

221

INTERNATIONAL Building and Common Hod Carriers' Laborers' Union of America

HEADQUARTERS
905-16TH STREET N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006
TELEPHONE: REPUBLIC 7-6464

AFFILIATED WITH A.F.L.—C.I.O., B. & C.T., M.T., & I.U. DEPTS. AND C.L.C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 13, 1964

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Att: Frank P. Graham, and
Benjamin E. Mays

Gentlemen:

This will acknowledge receipt of your communication, dated April 3, 1964.

5/18/64 RHA

Enclosed you will find check in the sum of $250.00 to the Southern Regional Council, Inc., contribution by this International Union.

Please acknowledge receipt at your convenience.

With best wishes for success, I am

Sincerely yours,

Jos. V. Moreschi

JOS. V. MORESCHI
General President

Enclosure - check

Peter M. McCann
Exec Sec. Maritime Trades Dept.
AFL-CIO

May 28, 1964

Mr. C. J. Haggerty
President, Bldg. & Const. Trades Dept.
AFL - CIO
815 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington 6,,D. C.

Dear Mr. Haggerty:

We are writing to you about the Southern Regional Council, and to ask your support for its programs.

As board members of the Council, we have joined in this appeal because of our conviction that labor should have a larger share in the work of the Council. We have, as we think you know, long believed that labor and Negroes and white liberals of the South must stand together. Labor and the Southern Regional Council have had a long and friendly association. We would like to see them grow closer together, you benefitting the Council and the Council benefitting you through cooperative programs.

Accordingly, we encourage you to call on the Council staff, its field services, and its publications for the strengthening of your own work in the South. We believe that you will find, if you have not already, that the Council can provide signal help to you.

The Southern Regional Council, leagued with the state and local Councils on Human Relations throughout the South, is, we believe, supplying leadership and direction to the region in a growing measure. You, and organized labor generally, have generously assisted the civil rights campaign through the

direct action movement; the Council whole heartedly is grateful for what you have done, and many of our colleagues in the Council are active in the groups and in the fights you have joined.

We ask now that you give something, or increase your grant if you are already giving, to that organization which brings white and Negro Southerners into a partnership for progress, which strengthens the foundations of all the activists groups, and which does more, we believe, than any other organization to foster a climate in the South favorable to labor.

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We are sending this letter not only to you, but to a number of your brothers in the AFL-CIO. We hope that you will give generously to the support of the Council, and we are confident that you will. We hope also that you will use the Council's services to advance labor's cause in the South. Please mail your contribution in care of both of us, to the above address.

Sincerely yours,

Frank P. Graham
Former President
University of North Carolina

Benjamin E. Mays, President
Morehouse College

FPG:BEM:nm
Enclosures

File
Labor - ~~AFL-CIO~~
Fund raising 1964

May 28, 1964

Mr. George Meany
President
A. F. L. -- C. I. O.
815 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Meany:

This is to acknowledge receipt of the $5,000 contribution from the AFL-CIO to the general program of the Southern Regional Council. We appreciate your warm expression of confidence and faith in our program, and are encouraged to put forth an even greater effort.

The AFL-CIO contribution to the Council is evidence of our common commitment that all Americans have a fair and equal share of the rights and responsibilities of our democracy. For a long time we have been partners in this work and we look forward to, as your letter suggests, strengthening and expanding this partnership in years to come.

If we can be of service to you at any time, please call on us.

Our receipt is enclosed

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:nm
Enclosure

cc: Dr. Frank P. Graham
Dr. Benjamin E. Mays

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

GEORGE MEANY, PRESIDENT
WM. F. SCHNITZLER, SECRETARY-TREASURER

WALTER P. REUTHER
WM. C. BIRTHRIGHT
DAVID J. McDONALD
JOSEPH CURRAN
JOSEPH D. KEENAN
RICHARD F. WALSH
JAMES A. SUFFRIDGE
PAUL L. PHILLIPS
PAUL HALL
GEORGE M. HARRISON
JAMES B. CAREY
EMIL RIEVE
MAURICE A. HUTCHESON
JACOB S. POTOFSKY
LEE W. MINTON
O. A. KNIGHT
PETER T. SCHOEMANN
HERMAN D. KENIN
HARRY C. BATES
DAVID DUBINSKY
WM. L. McFETRIDGE
A. J. HAYES
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
JOSEPH A. BEIRNE
KARL F. FELLER
L. M. RAFTERY
JOHN J. GROGAN

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

GEORGE MEANY
WALTER P. REUTHER
GEORGE M. HARRISON
JAMES B. CAREY
HARRY C. BATES
DAVID J. McDONALD
DAVID DUBINSKY
WM. F. SCHNITZLER

815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C. NATIONAL 8-3870

May 25, 1964

Dr. Frank P. Graham
Dr. Benjamin E. Mays
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

My dear Dr. Graham and Dr. Mays:

I was very happy to receive your letter of April 3rd. It reminded me of the long and friendly association that has existed between the AFL-CIO and the Southern Regional Council. I too would like to see this association maintained and expanded.

We on our part in the AFL-CIO are trying to step up our own activities that will contribute to achieving first-class citizenship and equal opportunities for all Americans.

At the last meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, May 18th to 20th, in Washington, we voted to make a contribution of $5,000 to the Southern Regional Council. A check for this amount is enclosed.

CR
5/27/64
RHA

I hope that this will help to achieve our common goals.

Sincerely yours,

George Meany

President

Enclosure

C. J. HAGGERTY, President
FRANK BONADIO, Secretary-Treasurer

M. A. HUTCHESON, 1st Vice President
PETER FOSCO, 2nd Vice President
L. M. RAFTERY, 3rd Vice President
GORDON M. FREEMAN, 4th Vice President

PETER T. SCHOEMANN, 5th Vice President
EDWARD J. LEONARD, 6th Vice President
JOHN J. MURPHY, 7th Vice President
JOHN H. LYONS, JR., 8th Vice President
RUSSELL K. BERG, 9th Vice President
HUNTER P. WHARTON, 10th Vice President

File
re: Fund-raising
1964

LWD ✓
VJ

Building and Construction Trades Department

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR — CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS
815 SIXTEENTH ST., N.W. • WASHINGTON 6, D.C.
District 7-1461

June 5, 1964

Mr. Frank P. Graham,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
5 Forsyth St., N. W.,
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Sir:

Your letter of May 28th regarding the Southern Regional Council was received during President Haggerty's absence from the city and will be called to his attention immediately upon his return.

Very truly yours,

Alice Sheriff
Secretary to President Haggerty

s
OEIU#2

Mr. David Sullivan

Mr. George Meany

Mr. James A. Suffridge

Mr. Joseph A. Beirne

Mr. James B. Carey

Mr. Gordon M. Freeman

Mr. M. A. Hutcheson

Mr. Walter L.Mitchell

Mr. George M. Harrison

Mr. Hunter Wharton

Mr. Joseph V. Moreschi

Mr. Ed S. Miller

Mr. Wm. C. Doherty

Mr. Albert J. Hayes

Mr. Daniel E. Conway

Mr. L. M. Raftery

Mr. Paul Phillips

Mr. Ralph Helstein

Mr. O. A. Knight

Mr. T. J. Lloyd

Mr. Herman D. Kenin

Mr. Joseph Curran

Mr. John J. Grogan

Mr. Arnold S. Zander

Mr. William Pollock

Mr. George Baldanzi

Mr. Mitchell J. Quill

Mr. Elmer Brown

Mr. Sal B. Hoffmann

Mr. Walter Reuther

Mr. John P. Burke

Mr. Max Greenberg

Mr. L. S. Buckmaster

Mr. Paul Hall

Mr. E. L. Wheatley

1964

Labor

	$
AFL-CIO	5,000.00
Brotherhood of Electrical Workers	300.00
Hod Carriers, Bldg. & Common Laborers union	250.00
United Steelworkers of America	500.00
Total to May 28, 1964	$ 6,050.00

688-3215-

Special Satisfaction
disregarding
clerk
count

Jerry Miller:::

Univ. policy statements in area TR-5-9211

of civil rights + human rights

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

June 1, 1964

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Just a brief note to thank you for sending me a copy of the letter which you sent to Mr. George Meany, President of the AFL-CIO. It may be that the letters which Dr. Graham and I sent out did do some good after all. I am writing a letter of thanks to Mr. Meany.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Benjamin E. Mays
President

BEM:gm

UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

June 9, 1964

Dr. Frank P. Graham
United Nations
New York, New York

Dear Dr. Graham:

Just a note to inform you on the progress, to date, of the labor fund raising letter you so genereusly consented to write in behalf of the Southern Regional Council.

In addition to the $5,000 from the AFL-CIO, we have received the following contributions.

Brotherhood of Electrical Workers	- - -	$300.00
Hod Carriers, Bldg. & Common Laborers Union	- - -	250.00
United Steelworkers of America		500.00
Total	- - -	$6,050.00

We are elated over labor's response, and we have some assurances that more funds will be fortheoming.

Sincerely yours,

Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Assistant to the
Executive Director

VEJ:nm

June 9, 1964

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays
President
Morehouse College
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mays:

Just a note to inform you on the progress, to date, of the labor fund raising letter you so generously consented to write in behalf of the Southern Regional Council.

In addition to the $5,000 from the AFL-CIO, we have received the following contributions.

Brotherhood of Electrical Workers	---	$ 300.00
Hod Carriers, Bldg. & Common Labowers Union	---	250.00
United Steelworkers of America	---	500.00
Total	---	6,050.00

We are elated over labor's response, and have some assurances that more funds will be forthcoming.

Sincerely yours,

Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Assistant to the
Executive Director

VEJ:nm

File
Labor

April 28, 1965

Mr. Joseph V. Moreschi
General President
International Hod Carriers, Building
and Common Laborers' Union of America
905 - 16th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Moreschi:

I am pleased to enclose a copy of our annual report of program activities during 1964. The generous support of the Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union helped make these achievements possible.

We hope that the Union may wish again in 1965 to contribute to our operations.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosure - 1. (Annual Report)

Your list checks correctly with mine

File

List of labor organizations sent follow-up letters requesting funds.

✓ Chemical Workers Union
1649 W. Market Street
Akron 13
Mr. Walter L. Mitchell, Pres.

✓ Clerks, Brotherhood of Railway.
1015 Vine Street
Cincinnati 2
Mr. George M. Harrison, ~~[illegible]~~ - Vice-Pres.

✓ Communications Workers of America
1808 Adams Mill Road, N. W.
Washington 9
Mr. Jacob S. Potofsky, Pres.

✓ Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, Internat'l. Union of.
1126-16th Street, N. W.
Washington 6
Mr. James B. Carey, Pres.

✓ Electrical Workers, Internat'l. Brotherhood of.
1200-15th Street, N. W.
Washington 5
Mr. Gordon M. Freeman, Pres.

✓ Hotel, and Restaurant Employees' and Bartenders' Internat'l. Union
525 Walnut St., Rm. 1021
Cincinnati 2
Mr. Ed S. Miller,
Gen. Pres.

✓ Machinists, Internat'l. Assoc. of.
Machinists Bldg.
1300 Connecticut Ave., N. W.
Washington
Mr. Albert J. Hayes, Pres.

Ltr of reply dated 10/19/60 from Geo. L. Watkins
No Contribution received

✓ Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America, Amalgamated.
2800 N. Sheridan Road
Chicago 14
Mr. T. J. Lloyd, Pres.

Ltr. of reply dated 10/19/60
No Contribution received

✓ Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers
Internat'l. Union
P. O. Box 2812
Denver, Colo.
Mr. O. A. Knight, Pres.

Packinghouse Workers of America
608 S. Dearborn St., Suite 1800
✓ Chicago 5, Ill.
Mr. Ralph Helstein, Pres.

Papermakers and Paperworkers,
United.
✓ Papermakers Bldg.
N. Pearl St. at Wolfert Ave.
Albany 1
Mr. Paul L. Phillips, Pres.

Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers
118 Broadway
Fort Edward, N. Y.
Mr. John P. Burke
President-Secretary

✓ Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic
Workers of America
URWA Bldg., 87 S. High Street
Akron 8, Ohio
Mr. L. S. Buckmaster, Pres.

✓ Seafarers Internat'l. Union
675 Fourth Ave.
Brooklyn 32
Mr. Paul Hall, Pres.
} ltr. of reply dated 10/19/60
No Contribution received

✓ State, County and Minicipal
Employees, Amer. Fed. of.
815 Mt. Vernon Place, N. W.
Washington 1
Mr. Arnold S. Zander, Pres.

✓ Textile Workers of Amer. United.
44 E. 23rd Street, Rm. 316
New York 10
Mr. George Baldanzi, Pres.
} ltr. of reply dated 10/21/60
No Contribution received.

✓ Textile Workers Union of Amer.
99 University Place
New York 3
Mr. William Pollock, Pres.

✓ Typographical Union,
International.
Box 428
Indianapolis 6,
Mr. Elmer Brown, Pres.

✓ Upholsterers' International
Union of N. A.
1500 N. Broad St.
Philadelphia 21
Mr. Sal B. Hoffman, Pres.

✓ Industrial Union Department
AFL-CIO Bldg., Rm. 302
Washington 6
Mr. Walter Reuther, Pres.

Dubinsky
quotes

Mr. David J. McDonald, President
United Steelworkers of America
AFL-CIO
1500 Commonwealth Building
Pittsburgh 22, Penn.

Mr. Joseph Beirne, President
Communications Workers of America
1808 Adams Mill Rd. N.E.
Wash 9, D.C.

Mr. James B. Carey, President
IUE - AFL-CIO
1126 16th Street, N.W.
Wash 6, D.C.

Mr. A. Phillip Randolph, President
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
Room 301
217 W. 125th St.
New York, N.Y.

Mr. William Pollock
President, TWUA
99 University Place
New York 3, N.Y.

Mr. Max Greenberg, President
RWDSU
132 West 43rd St.
New York 36, N.Y.

Mr. Walter Reuther, President
U.A.W.
Solidarity House
8000 East Jefferson St.
Detroit 14, Michigan

Mr. Eugene E. Frazier, President
United Transport Service Employees of America
444 East 63rd St.
Chicago 37, Illinois

Mr. O. A Knight, President
Oil, Chemical + Atomic Workers
1890 California St.
Denver 2, Colo

Mr. George Meany, President
AFL - CIO
815 16th St. N.W.
Wash 6, D.C.

Mr. Al Hayes, President
IAM, Machinist Bldg.
1300 Connecticut Ave. N.W.
Wash. D.C.

Mr. Jacob S. Potofsky
Clothing Workers of America, Amalgamated
15 Union Square
New York, N.Y.

March 2, 1956

Mr. Jack Sessions
International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
1710 Broadway
New York, New York

Dear Jack:

That Art Elder was a good man and it's going to be mighty hard to do without him.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LT=International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

1956 MAR 2 AM 4 44

AA111 SYA077

SY NNY019 NL PD=BZ NEW YORK NY 1=

GEORGE S MITCHELL,EXEC SECY SOUTHERN REGL COUNCIL INC=

RM 432 63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST ATLA=

WITH PROFOUND SORROW WE ADVISE YOU THAT ARTHUR ELDER DIRECTOR ILGWU TRAINING INSTITUTE SUDDENLY PASSED AWAY TODAY. SERVICES SATURDAY 11 AM WEST END CHAPEL 200 WEST 91 STREET NEW YORK. FAMILY REQUESTS FLOWERS BE OMITTED. INSTEAD CONTRIBUTIONS BE MADE TO ELDER MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND 1710 BROADWAY NEW YORK=

JACK SESSIONS=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Time Returned

Messenger Number

Reason

1956 MAR 5 AM 8 58

TU ATLANTA

March 15, 1956

Mr. Jack Sessions
Acting Director
ILGWU Training Institute
1710 Broadway
New York 19, New York

Dear Jack Sessions:

This confirms my agreement to be at your service from 9 til 11 on Monday morning, April 9. I have to be up there for some luncheon that day.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR • 1710 BROADWAY • NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

CABLE ADDRESS: ILGWU — NEW YORK • PHONE: COLUMBUS 5-7000

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President
General Secretary

LUIGI ANTONINI
First Vice-President

FREDERICK F. UMHEY
Executive Secretary

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BERNARD SHANE
LOUIS STULBERG
CHARLES S. ZIMMERMAN

March 13th, 1956.

RECEIVED MAR 14 1956

Mr. George Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

Thank you very much for your nice note about Art. I think you said in a few words what all of us have in our way been groping to say.

Our students in the present class will be returning to the Institute on April 2nd and they will be here eight weeks until they graduate. This class has not yet heard from you and I am, of course, very anxious that they have the opportunity.

Will your schedule permit a visit to the Institute in New York for a few days some time during April or May? Almost any time that you could make it I am sure I can arrange our schedule to fit your convenience.

Please let me know about this as soon as possible.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Jack Sessions

Jack Sessions, Acting Director
ILGWU Training Institute.

JS:LLS
oeiu:153

426

9/26/56

Note:

Jack Sessions called GSM and wants GSM to speak at a luncheon, Wednesday, October 3rd, at the ILGWU building. Attempt to oordinate the local of the American Federation of Teachers?

September 20, 1956

Mr. Jack Sessions
Acting Director
ILGWU Training Institute
1710 Broadway
New York 19, New York

Dear Mr. Sessions:

I have to make a speech at the New School the night of October 2nd. I hit New York in the dawnings of October 2nd and I am there all that day and until 3:00 p.m. October 3rd and on the 4th and most of the 5th.

If I could usefully serve the Training Institute group, I would be glad to. How does it look?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

November 30, 1956

Mr. Jack Sessions, Acting Director
ILGWU Training Institute
1710 Broadway
New York 19, New York

Dear Jack:

All's right and I will show. I ride up dawning day coach Tuesday, Dec. 11. Due in at some outlying New York airport 9:15 a.x., and I will be at your office somewhat before 1 p.m. that day. Equable about anything you do for that night and will be on hand on Dec. 12th 9 a.x. and 1 p.x.

Have written to the Abbey Hotel to ask them for a spot.

I am grateful to you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:fc

P.S. Every remotest friend of mine enjoys the tale about the sheriff at Appomattox.

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR • 1710 BROADWAY • NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

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Nov. 19th, 1956.

RECEIVED NOV 20 1956

Mr. George Mitchell, Ex. Dir.
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear George:

This letter will confirm our telephone conversation of this morning. I have you scheduled to be at the Institute Tuesday and Wednesday, December 11th and 12th.

I hope that you will be able to give us three lectures, although, if that seems too much we can cut it to two. The hours for which I have scheduled you are Tuesday, December 11th, at 1 p.m., and Wednesday, December 12th at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. I am also lining up an evening meeting for you Tuesday.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Jack Sessions

Jack Sessions, Acting Director
ILGWU Training Institute.

JS:LLS
oeiu:153

October 12, 1956

Mr. Jack Sessions
Acting Director
ILGWU Training Institute
1710 Broadway
New York 19, New York

Dear Jack:

I am at your service at any time between December 4th and December 14th, except December 10th. I teach a class in Atlanta December 3rd and December 10th (and December 17th).

You said you might find some way to get me hauled up to New York in the first half of December. Love to come, and love to teach your people.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

February 5, 1957

Mr. Al Kehrer, Regional Director
International Ladies Garment Workers Union
1489 Gordon Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Al:

The enclosed leaflet, "The South of Promise," will give you some idea of the work and purposes of the Southern Regional Council. We can talk about any specifics you like when we lunch with Harold Fleming.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm

February 28, 1957

Mr. Jack Sessions
ILGWU Training Institute
1710 Broadway
New York, New York

Dear Jack:

The enclosed pieces on the AFSC work-study projects and intern-in-industry program will give you some background information.

I understand that Thelma How is away from the Philadelphia office for some time with a broken hip. I believe Mike Yarrow would be your contact. Also you should see the director of the College Program who is George Molenoff (sp.?).

It was good to see you in New York. With personal good wishes.

Fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm

Enclosures

DAVID DUBINSKY
PRESIDENT
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INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

AFL-CIO

1710 BROADWAY • NEW YORK 19 • N. Y.

March 4th, 1957.

Folded papers
Check copy —

Mr. Emory Via
Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

Jack has let me look at the letter you sent him about AFSC. I have set up an appointment with Mr. Herman Roetheli whom I will be seeing this week. Apparently he is Telma How's assistant.

It is evident that while you were speaking with Jack about the Training Institute I was speaking with Harold Fleming.

We will try to keep you posted on progress with the Friends, and I am sure Harold will tell you about the conversation I had with him on the whole subject.

Sincerely yours,

Gus Tyler

Gus Tyler, Director
ILGWU Training Institute.

GT:LLS
oeiu:153

CABLE ADDRESS: ILGWU-NEW YORK • PHONE: COLUMBUS 5-7000

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

AFL-CIO

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March 7th, 1957.

Mr. Emory Via
Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

Gus tells me that he already sent you an answer to your letter. I discussed the AFSC intern program with him when he got back in town and he agreed that this was something we should certainly follow up, and has made arrangements to see them in Philadelphia when he is there this week.

I am enclosing a copy of a new booklet which we put out on the Institute which will no doubt interest you.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Jack

Jack Sessions, Executive Secretary
ILGWU Training Institute.

JS:LLS
oeiu:153

March 8, 1957

Mr. Gus Tyler
Director
International Ladies' Garment
Workers' Union
AFL-CIO
1710 Broadway
New York 19, New York

Dear Gus:

I greatly enjoyed our conversation last week and was glad that we had a chance to discuss our common interests. I will look forward to receiving the additional copies of the brochure and the application form of the Training Institute. We will send copies to each of our affiliated state organizations and will use the rest for job applicants and other likely prospects who come into our ken.

The apprenticeship program is being sponsored by the Fund for the Republic. Frank Loescher, the Fund's race relations consultant, would be the man to talk with. He can be reached at the Fund's office in New York several days of the week. The Fund is making a grant to NAIRO for supervision of the whole project and in addition will make several grants to agencies for apprenticeships. Also other foundations will cooperate by making similar grants to agencies. Then public announcements of these apprentice openings will be widely distributed through colleges and other suitable channels over the country. I should suppose that the agencies having openings will get a great many more applicants than they can use; certainly we would expect to. My thought was that you might be able to arrange with some or all of the participating agencies to have their overflow informed about the Institute's program.

Emory Via, our Labor Consultant, is thoroughly informed about your recruitment through his conversations with Jack Sessions. He and I have discussed it and will be glad to help further as opportunities arise.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/eab

CABLE ADDRESS: ILGWU-NEW YORK • PHONE: COLUMBUS 5-7000

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

AFL-CIO

1710 BROADWAY • NEW YORK 19 • N. Y.

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March 1st, 1957.

RECEIVED MAR 6 1957

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

It was a real delight to meet with you the other afternoon, not only because we found mutual business to do, but also because it is heartening to know that there are forces of constructive sanity in every part of the country.

I am enclosing a brochure describing our Training Institute. Under separate cover I am sending 50 additional copies. If you wish any more copies please let me know. I am also sending you some application forms.

You indicated that the Ford Foundation had a program for apprenticeship in human relations agencies, and the person of whom you spoke in this connection was Mr. Loesher. Do I have the name correctly? What is the full name, and where can I reach him? Is he with the Fund For the Republic or the Foundation?

Jack Sessions tells me that he met your labor liaison man who also made several very useful suggestions. If ever he is in our area we shall be delighted to meet with him.

Please give my regards to Morris Abrams.

Sincerely yours,

Gus Tyler

Gus Tyler, Director
ILGWU Training Institute

GT:LLS
oeiu:153

March 21, 1957

Mr. Gus Tyler
Director
ILGWU Training Institute
1710 Broadway
New York 19, New York

Dear Gus:

Delighted to learn that you are going to be in Atlanta on April 8th and 9th. I will be here, and I believe Emory Via will be in town also. We will be looking forward to seeing you.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/eab

CABLE ADDRESS: ILGWU-NEW YORK • PHONE: COLUMBUS 5-7000

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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RECEIVED MAR 20 1957

March 19th, 1957.

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Just a note to inform you of my present plans to be in Atlanta on April 8th and 9th.

I have reserved a room at the Biltmore Hotel and will call you on arrival.

Regards,

Fraternally,

Gus (LS)

Gus Tyler, Director
ILGWU Training Institute.

GT:LLS
oeiu:153

426

Labor - ILGWU

April 25, 1957

Mr. E. T. Kehrer
ILGWU
1489 Gordon Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Al:

I hope to be in personal touch with you soon so that we can consider further your idea for a labor conference on race relations problems which will be aimed more specifically at the second echelon of Southern staffs. I think this level should be one of our chief areas of concentration. You could be of real help to me in discussing some of the unions that should be included in such a conference, whether or not we should have a sub-regional break-down and thereby hold several conferences, and what you think the role of the regional directors themselves should be in this kind of undertaking.

We have just sent in to the national AFL-CIO our annual request for support. This year, for reasons which you already understand, we are asking that they up their support to $5,000. I wonder if you could do us the service of writing President Dubinsky about our operations and our needs so that he will be ready to support this request when it comes before the AFL-CIO Council meeting in May. I am enclosing two informational pieces which you have seen, but which may be useful for Dubinsky to have.

I'll soon be in touch with you.

With best personal wishes,

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm
Enclosures

June 19, 1957

Mr. E. T. Kehrer
Director, Southeastern Region
ILGWU
1489 Gordon Street, S.W.
Atlanta 10, Georgia

Dear Al:

I am really sorry that our schedules so rarely allow us to be in Atlanta at the same time. We very much want someone from the ILGWU to attend the Fisk Institute.

I will be out of town when you return from New York on June 20. However, I will call your office on the 24th.

Best personal wishes.

Fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm
Signed in Mr. Via's absence.

CABLE ADDRESS: ILGWU-NEW YORK • PHONE: COLUMBUS 5-7000

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

AFL-CIO

1710 BROADWAY • NEW YORK 19 • N. Y.

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Sept. 24th, 1957.

Mr. Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Via:

Your letter of September 20th addressed to Jack Sessions was received yesterday.

Mr. Sessions is presently in Europe and is due to return here sometime during the third week in October, at which time I am sure he will give you a further reply to your letter.

However, even if he were here it would be impossible for him to use you late October or anytime in November since the Training Institute students are now doing field work and are not due to return until the first week in December. If a date is convenient to you during that time he might be able to work something out with you to your mutual convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Lola Smallhorne

Lola Smallhorne
Secretary
ILGWU Training Institute.

JS
oeiu:153

February 5, 1958

Mr. E. T. Kehrer
Southeastern Regional Director
ILGWU
1489 Gordon Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Kehrer:

We are very happy to learn through Emory Via that you will attend the forthcoming meeting of agencies interested in human relations in the South. We anticipate that fifteen to eighteen agencies and organizations will participate.

As you will note from the enclosed memo, the meeting will be held at Atlanta University on February 25th and 26th. The meeting will commence at 1:30 P. M. on the 25th, in the Board Room of the Administration Building. The group will have dinner that evening at the Atlanta University dining hall with an informal session thereafter. The meeting will end at noon on the 26th.

If we can be of further help, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/mf
Enclosure - 1.

February 22, 1958

Mr. E. T. Kehrer
Director, Southeastern Region
ILGWU
1489 Gordon Street, S. W.
Atlanta 10, Georgia

Dear Al:

Within a few days we will be writing Mr. Dubinsky about the ILGWU's 1958 contribution to the Council. We are planning to ask that the usual contribution of $500 be increased this year to $1,000. I will, of course, send you a copy of the letter, but thought it might be well to let you know a few days ahead. We would have been in touch with you sooner, but Emory and I have both been on sick list.

If you can find an opportunity to put in a good word for the increase, that will help tremendously.

Your willingness to stand behind the Council, in program as well as finances, means a lot to us, and we are lastingly grateful. I hope our respective treadmills will slow down enough to permit us to get together sometime soon.

With all best regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF:s

February 27, 1958

Mr. Gus Tyler
Director
ILGWU Training Institute
1710 Broadway
New York 19, New York

Dear Gus:

I wanted you to have a copy of the enclosed letter to Mr. Dubinsky requesting this year's contribution to the Southern Regional Council. As you will see, we are asking that the contribution be increased from $500 to $1000. I know you will give the request all the support you feel it deserves.

When are you coming to Atlanta again? Don't fail to let me know.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosures - 2 (Dubinsky Letter; Annual Report)

February 28, 1958

Mr. Mark Starr
Director of Education
International Ladies' Garment Workers Union
1710 Broadway
New York 19, N.Y.

Dear Mark Starr:

Enclosed are copies of a letter to President Dubinsky requesting an increase in the ILGWU's annual grant to the Southern Regional Council and a summary annual report of our activities. I wanted you to know that the request was being made; such assistance as you feel you might give us would be greatly appreciated.

My own work with labor continues at a good pace; I hope to get a special report of this program to you in the near future. The request to the ILGWU, however, is for support of SRC's general program, without which the labor activities would be nearly meaningless.

You will appreciate that much of our work is confidential, including activating others, and that the details of this work are left out of our summary report. Also, you can imagine the increased demands on us and the heavy responsibilities we face in a time that sees the peak in both resistance and the demands for change.

I know that your efforts to "keep tabs" on the work are far flung and intensive. However, I would suggest the annual report for a view of the South and some indication of what organized effort can realistically do. For a more complete analysis, you might want to see Harold Fleming's article in the February Progressive. All I ask in return is don't add anything to my reading list.

Continued . . .

Mr. Mark Starr February 28, 1958

I had hoped to see you in New York for the Washington Birthday activities, but a bad schedule and illness prevented. I trust all goes well in your own work.

Best personal wishes.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

Enclosures.

EFV:fcl

DAVID DUBINSKY
PRESIDENT
GENERAL SECRETARY

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Rcd 3/7/58

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INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

AFL-CIO

1710 BROADWAY • NEW YORK 19 • N. Y.

March 4, 1958

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I have noted your letter to Mr. Dubinsky. You may be held up somewhat due to the fact that we are engaged in a dress industry strike. I expect to be in Atlanta this Spring--April--and will call you.

Sincerely,

Gus Tyler

Gus Tyler

GT:hc
oeiu 153

File ILGWU

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

AFL-CIO

1710 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

DAVID DUBINSKY
PRESIDENT
GENERAL SECRETARY

LUIGI ANTONINI
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

LOUIS SCHLBERG
EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

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LOUIS NELSON
SAMUEL OTTO
MEYER PERLSTEIN
GEORGE RUBIN
BERNARD SHANE
CHARLES S. ZIMMERMAN

April 15, 1958

Mr. [illegible]
[illegible]

Dear [illegible]

I [illegible] have sent out to our organizers, such as Al Chanes in Atlanta, the details about Emory Via and the rest. [illegible] Jones. We would be glad to keep them in mind [illegible] although, in the main, we are discussing the immediate problems of organization.

I hope you can be in New York while we are running the Institute as described in the enclosed circular. Please consider yourself invited.

Yours sincerely

MARK STARR
Educational Director

MS/rw

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Southeastern Regional Office

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION AFL—CIO

1489 GORDON STREET, S. W.
ATLANTA 10, GEORGIA

Telephone PLaza 3-1151

DAVID DUBINSKY, *President*
E. T. KEHRER, *Southeastern Regional Director*

April 23, 1958

Mr. Emory Via
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Wesley Memorial Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Via:

Enclosed you will find our check A714 in the amount of fifty dollars ($50.00), as per instruction from Mr. Kehrer.

We shall appreciate your signing and returning to us the enclosed receipt.

Very truly yours,

R. G. Towler

R. G. Towler, Auditor
Southeastern Region

RGT:
2 Encl.

May 13, 1958

Mr. R. G. Towler, Auditor
Southeastern Region
ILGWU - AFL-CIO
1489 Gordon Street, S. W.
Atlanta 10, Georgia

Dear Mr. Towler:

Please pardon my delay in sending you the enclosed receipt. Thanks for sending the check on to me; the Council is the ultimate recepient of such honoraria so that it's official receipt is also enclosed.

It was a real pleasure to have had this opportunity to cooperate with ILGWU.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV/rha
Enclosure

cc: E. T. Kehrer

June 12, 1958

Mr. E. T. Kehrer
Regional Director, ILGWU, AFL-CIO
1489 Gordon Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Al:

At the recent Southern Interagency meeting I talked with Nick about the possibility of supplying some pamphlet materials to be put on display at your confab in New Orleans the first week of July. Harry Fleishman of the National Labor Service indicated that he could also supply some materials for such a display. Under separate cover we are sending you one each of more things than you can ever use. From the NLS will be the following:

COERCION AND RACE PREJUDICE
FACT SHEET ON EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY
THE PEOPLE TAKE THE LEAD
YOUR RIGHTS UNDER STATE AND LOCAL FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE LAWS
*FEAR AND PREJUDICE
THE NEGRO: PROGRESS AND CHALLENGE
NEW CROSS AFIRE IN DIXIE
*SECURITY, CIVIL LIBERTIES AND UNIONS
*THE LOUISVILLE STORY
*CAN MORALITY BE LEGISLATED?
IN YOUR HANDS
DEMOCRACY AND DESEGREGATION
THE CIVIL RIGHTS STORY 1957
A TURNOVER TALK FOR FAIR PRACTICES
*DISCRIMINATION COSTS YOU MONEY
*DISCRIMINATION COSTS TOO MUCH
DISCRIMINATION HURTS YOU
FEPC AND THE COST OF DISCRIMINATION
*LABOR LOOKS AT CIVIL LIBERTIES
NEO-FASCIST AND HATE GROUPS
SEGREGATION - TWO-EDGED SWORD
*WHO'S ON FIRST?

From SRC:

ANSWERS TO CURRENT QUESTIONS
INDUSTRIALIZATION: ACCENT ON THE SOUTH
SEGREGATION COSTS (Wall Street Journal)
RACE HATE
PUBLIC ETHICS AND THE INERGRATION QUESTION
NYT REPRINT, "THE SOUTHERN NEGRO: CHANGE AND PARADOX"
NEW SOUTH (two issues)

I have indicated by an asterisk those pieces from the NLS group which have been successfully distributed in the South in my own efforts. But you look over both batches of materials and let me know which of them you feel would be suitable for distribution in New Orleans.

I am sorry to bother you with the selecting of the materials, but I guess there is no ther satisfactory way to have it done.

Best personal wishes.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls
Dictated by Mr. Via; signed in his absence

October 13, 1958

Mr. E. T. Kehrer
S. E. Regional Director
ILGWU
1065 Gordon Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Al:

During the past few months I've been asked if there were things that unions could do to ease community tensions. Occasionally what is wanted is a way to speak out for justice and community order without being identified as "pro-integration." I have felt that Southern unionists have missed a number of opportunities to stand up for things they honestly believe in, to aid in a given situation, and to perhaps do a good public relations job for unions at the same time.

The bombing yesterday is an occasion for concern for all of us and also an incident against which organized labor should and could speak out. Perhaps the executive committees of the city and state AFL-CIO could make a statement. Also, I feel that some local unions and key staff people, who are free to do so, would want to speak out at this time.

I am enclosing a statement which is purely suggestive for whatever use you would like to make of it. You will know how to best make use of it, or preferably a statement of your own, in your organization. I am sending this suggestion to several other union staffers in Atlanta, and it is hoped that Atlanta unionists will make a good showing in this critical issue.

Atlanta is a community which responds to those who stand for decency. If there is any way that I can be of service to you in this effort, don't hesitate to call on me.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV/mf
Enclosure - 1

P. S. Copies of any statements made might be sent to The city editor of The Atlanta Constitution, The Atlanta Journal, and to the Journal of Labor as well as to Rabbi Jacob Rothschild, 1589 Peachtree Street, N. W. I would also like to receive a copy if it is convenient.

EFV

Same ltr. and enclosure sent to:

Mr. Bob Sharpe
Business Agent
ILGWU
187½ Trinity Avenue, S.W.
Atlanta

Mr. Arnold Kennedy
IBEW, #84
250 - 10th Street, N. E.
Atlanta

Mr. George Werner
Georgia Director, CWA
40 Pryor Street, S. W.
Atlanta

Mr. W. A. Rowe
Regional Director
AFSCME, AFL-CIO
Forsyth Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Ray Nixon
United Rubber Workers of America
95 Merritts Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta,

Mr. J. C. McFarlin
Secretary-Treasurer
Atlanta Division
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
117 Chestnut Street, S. W.
Atlanta

Mr. James P. Harden
Education Department
U. A. W.
95 Merritts Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta

Mr. Charles H. Gillman
Director, AFL-CIO
Region 6
1026 Hurt Building
Atlanta

Mr. Arnold Kennedy
IBEW, #84
250 - 10th Street, N. E.
Atlanta

Mr. Edmund Dumas
Director, District #9
United Packinghouse Workers
353½ Luckie Street
Atlanta

Mr. Guy Dickinson
Retail, Wholesale, Dept. Store Workers
95 Merritts Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta

Mr. Ray Brown
ACWA, North Georgia Jt. Bd.
1151 Regent Street
Atlanta

We the members of organized labor deplore the recent bombing of a Jewish synagogue in Atlanta as evidence of hatred in our society, a disrespect for law and order, and a failure to ~~group~~ grasp fundamental democratic principles. We urge that all appropriate law enforcement agencies do all in their power to bring to justice those who have caused this blot on the good name of our community. We pledge our support to these agencies and join with right-minded people everywhere in condemning this bombing and in working for a society in which such incidents will not occur.

Colleck
Clearcopy Onion Skin
MADE IN U.S.A.

-:-

November 21, 1958

Mr. Al Gross
ILGWU
187½ Trinity Avenue, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Gross:

The following names and addresses are being sent to you are you requested.

Mr. John Griffin
Emory University
Atlanta 22, Georgia

Mrs. Luesta Knox
Georgia Council on Human Relations
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. Helen Coulborn
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Edward M. Vinson
1974 Chelsea Circle, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. Margaret MacDougall
4141 Club Drive
Atlanta, Georgia

Miss Josephine Wilkins
Biltmore Hotel
Atlanta, Georgia

or:

387 South Milledge Avenue
Athens, Georgia

Mrs. Rebecca Gershon
1590 Harvard Road, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Edward Foster
210 North Avenue, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

If we may be of further service to you, please let us know.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Mildred Flowers
Secretary

December 10, 1958

Mr. E. T. Kehrer, Director
Southeastern Region, ILGWU
1489 Gordon Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Al:

Mararet and I appreciate the invitation to attend the retirement reception and banquet for members of Local #122. It is with real regret that we will have moved out of the Atlanta area by January 29. Both of us are sorry to miss the opportunity to be with you, staff, members, and with President Dubinsky.

This is a good time, I feel, to tell you how much you and your staff as well as the ILGWU in general has meant to our region and to the labor movement here. It is my hope that your successes will continue, and that with them will come the increased contribution to the achievement of better conditions for all who work, a more significantly constructive role for labor in community affairs, and a healthy approach to the problems of our region which can lead us into a brighter future when all the South's people share in democracy and prosperity.

I will miss the opportunities of working with you. Again, my regrets at not being able to be with you on the night of the banquet.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls

JUSTICE
INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION
OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

~~56~~ file

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

AFL-CIO

DAVID DUBINSKY
PRESIDENT
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LOUIS STULBERG
EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT

LEON STEIN
EDITOR

1710 BROADWAY • NEW YORK 19 • N. Y.
CABLE ADDRESS: ILGWU-NEW YORK • PHONE: COLUMBUS 5-7000

February 2, 1959

Dear Friend:

It has been our pleasure to send you our publication, JUSTICE, on a complimentary basis for some time. We hope you have enjoyed reading it.

At this time, we are going over our complimentary lists to bring them up to date. If you wish to continue receiving JUSTICE, please fill out and return the enclosed card.

Sincerely yours,

Leon Stein

Leon Stein
Editor

RESOLUTION ON ILGWU BY NAACP BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People calls upon the Special Subcommittee of the House Committee on Education and Labor to pursue a vigorous and thoroughgoing investigation of racial discrimination within the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Information regarding the pattern of discriminatory racial practices within the ILGWU clearly indicates the urgent need for a full scale investigation and for remedial action on behalf of non-white workers belonging to the ILGWU.

The decision of the New York State Commission for Human Rights finding "probable cause" against Local 10 of the ILGWU on the complaint of racial bias by NAACP member Ernest Holmes further sustains this view.

The union leaders have as yet made no adequate answer to charges:

That Negro and Puerto Rican workers are concentrated in the lowest paying jobs where there is the highest unemployment rate;

That non-white workers are, for the most part, barred from entry into those ILGWU locals which control the well paid, stable jobs;

That Negroes are not admitted into various informal and formal training programs where entry is controlled by the union;

That although there are well over 100,000 Negro and Puerto Rican dues paying members in the ILGWU - more than a quarter of the total membership - not a single member of either of these minorities holds a significant leadership position as an international officer, vice president, member of the General Executive Board or as the Manager of a local union;

That because only members of long standing who are delegates to the union's convention <u>and</u> have been on the salaried staff from three to five years are eligible for the General Executive Board, the Presidency, or the General Secretaryship, it is virtually impossible for non-white members to be elected to positions of real leadership within the ILGWU

That the union with the willing cooperation of employers, signs contracts providing for just a few pennies above the federal minimum wage in shops where there is the greatest concentration of Negro and Puerto Rican workers in contrast with its practice in other shops.

Our members and the non-white community are shocked by the union leadership's repeated statement, "Negroes and Puerto Ricans are not ready for positions of leadership in the union."

This pious hypocrisy that "Negroes are not ready" is an all too familiar refrain and is no more acceptable coming from the mouth of a "liberal" union leader than from an avowed racist in the Deep South.

We do not forget that nearly forty years ago the ILGWU lent a helping hand - then badly needed - to the struggling Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and to its gallant leader, A. Philip Randolph. We know that some of its top officers have served well on committees and boards of agencies at work in the field of race relations.

In view of that noteworthy past, the current evasiveness of the union leadership when confronted with evidence of discrimination is all the more shocking. The union cannot live on its past glories. It must face the reality of its present practices and move to eradicate inequities.

In the meantime, the NAACP calls upon all its members who are members of the ILGWU to assert their rights within the union. The Association will actively assist all garment workers in pressing for equality of treatment and equality of opportunity within the ILGWU and within the industry.

October 8, 1962

JUSTICE
INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

EDITORIAL PAGE

WHERE IS THE NAACP GOING?

THE ILGWU HAS, FOR MANY YEARS, given its backing to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and to every other bona fide organization in the struggle for equal opportunity. Our support was in line with an historic and traditional policy of the union: the fight for full human rights and equal opportunity. This has been our belief and our practice.

As recently as this very month, the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing wrote that "for more than a decade, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has given wonderful cooperation and unfailing support to the work of the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing . . . it would be presumptuous to say 'thank you' to an organization which has long been in the forefront of the battle for human rights."

This policy of equal opportunity applies not only to the Negro members of the ILGWU but to every member, including the most recent arrivals: the Spanish speaking. America's outstanding authority on this subject. Dr. Clarence Senior, formerly of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Office of Labor in New York, wrote just last year: "The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union probably carries on more activities designed to incorporate the Spanish-speaking workers into its rank than any other international."

At the last convention of the ILGWU, in May 1962, in discussing a resolution to endorse the NAACP, President Dubinsky noted that a staff member of the NAACP, its labor secretary, was trying to use his organizational position to create dissension between the NAACP and the ILGWU, but that, notwithstanding his irresponsible acts, we would back the NAACP because of agreement with its purposes.

Since then, this same individual has intensified his disruptive actions; first through the misuse of a Congressional "inquiry" that the AFL-CIO Executive Council described as "political blackmail;" then, through the widespread distribution of the same individual's testimony that the Congressional Committee had rejected because it was biased, opinionated and unfounded in fact.

In his appearance before the Congressional Committee, Pres. Dubinsky

Why I Resigned from the NAACP

Excerpts from reasons given by Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman for his resignation on October 11 as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Legal Defense Fund of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Members of the board, present at the meeting, deplored the irresponsibility of the labor secretary of the NAACP whom Zimmerman castigated.

CERTAIN RECENT EVENTS HAVE compelled me to reconsider the propriety of my serving on this board.

I have been associated with the cause of civil rights all my life. I helped to organize the first national Negro Labor Committee. I served with A. Philip Randolph on the first national committee for a permanent FEPC. I organized the first Labor Advisory Committee on Puerto Rican Affairs. I have directed the anti-discrimination program of the Jewish Labor Committee since 1941.

Over the years, I have been closely associated with the NAACP, the National Urban League, CORE and other civil rights agencies. I have served as a member of this board for a number of years. The cause of civil rights has always been at the top of my interests. It will continue to be. But, whereas in the past I had always considered the NAACP and the cause of civil rights as one, I can no longer do so.

Let me explain why.

* * *

FOR SOME TIME NOW, THE NAACP labor secretary, Herbert Hill, has been charging the Dressmakers Joint Board of the ILGWU, which I serve as general manager, with discriminating against

It should be further understood that Local 89 has no separate contract. It controls no shops. Its members work alongside members of other Dress Joint Board locals in the same shops and under the same conditions. The Dress Joint Board alone negotiates and enforces contracts in our industry. And all ethnic groups in our union, and we have all of them, can be found, in significant numbers, working in all crafts and on all price ranges, sharing equally in our benefits and opportunities.

* * *

MR. HILL SUGGESTS THAT LOCAL 22, to which Negro and Puerto Rican dressmakers belong, shares with Local 60A an inferior status. I think it only fair to note that these Negro and Puerto Rican dressmakers share Local 22 with our Jewish members and with members of some 32 other racial, religious and national groups.

I, personally, am a member of Local 22. I was its manager for over 25 years. At the risk of seeming immodest, I will say that under my leadership Local 22 became one of the best-known and most respected local unions in this country. It retains a very high standing today. To suggest that Negro and Puerto Rican workers are discriminated against when, as Mr. Hill puts it, they are "limited" to Local 22 is simply nonsense.

As for Local 60A, just about everything Mr. Hill says about it is wrong. Through Local 60A, in a relatively short period, the earnings of shipping clerks in our industry have been more than doubled. Mr. Hill says that they earn in the vicinity of $50 a week. Many of them earn more than twice that much and, thanks to their local, enjoy more stable

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Since then, this same individual has intensified his disruptive actions; first through the misuse of a Congressional "inquiry" that the AFL-CIO Executive Council described as "political blackmail;" then, through the widespread distribution of the same individual's testimony that the Congressional Committee had rejected because it was biased, opinionated and unfounded in fact.

In his appearance before the Congressional Committee, Pres. Dubinsky exploded these false charges with five hours of evidence: with facts and figures.

He spoke of the tens of thousands of Negroes and Puerto Ricans who enjoy membership in the ILGWU, including hundreds with membership in its most skilled crafts; he told of the union-sponsored courses to upgrade the skills of members, attended by thousands in classes where 90 percent are Negroes and Spanish-speaking. He told of the great efforts to find leadership from newer elements within our own ranks, of the great difficulty in finding full-time paid leadership from among these groups that are 90 percent female, and of how the union has even gone outside its own ranks to find such people, train them, and place them in positions of union leadership.

Pres. Dubinsky analyzed the democratic character of the union constitution, explaining the minimal requirements of three years experience for the top offices, and pointing out that this necessary safeguard for the membership applied to all members, regardless of race, creed or color. The pages of Justice carried this evidence: facts piled on facts.

In addition, we carried the statements and resolutions of members who know from their own experience that this union does not negotiate separate agreements, settle separate piece rates, set separate eligibility rules, hold separate shop meetings or in any other way decree unequal treatment for any member, regardless of race, creed or color, whether in the mainland or in Puerto Rico, in the north or the south.

* * *

DESPITE ALL THIS EVIDENCE, the national board of the NAACP recently passed a resolution that is simply a rehash of the charges contained in the unacceptable testimony of the discredited NAACP labor secretary and written in the same intemperate language.

The voice is the voice of Jacob but the hands are the hands of Esau.

In the light of this, we wonder whether the national labor secretary made the testimony of Pres. Dubinsky available to the board of the NAACP, or whether he withheld this crushing evidence so that he might push through his resolution in his own defense.

We have too much regard for the individuals on the NAACP board to believe that they would lend their names to this irresponsible action, if they had all the facts before them.

This resolution of the NAACP can only destroy the natural and historic alliance between the NAACP and the progressive trade union community; a serious blow to the cause of civil rights, to the cause of labor, and to the great liberal coalition in America.

We know that there are responsible elements in the NAACP. Upon them falls a grave responsibility at this hour: to prevent one irresponsible individual from tearing down a constructive relationship that has been built up over many years.

Why I Resigned from the NAACP

Excerpts from reasons given by Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman for his resignation on October 11 as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Legal Defense Fund of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Members of the board, present at the meeting, deplored the irresponsibility of the labor secretary of the NAACP whom Zimmerman castigated.

CERTAIN RECENT EVENTS HAVE compelled me to reconsider the propriety of my serving on this board.

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Let me explain why.

* * *

FOR SOME TIME NOW, THE NAACP labor secretary, Herbert Hill, has been charging the Dressmakers Joint Board of the ILGWU, which I serve as general manager, with discriminating against Negro and Puerto Rican workers. Hill is notoriously an irresponsible person and we had been inclined not to hold the NAACP responsible for his behavior.

But now the NAACP, by a resolution of its board, has formally endorsed Hill's charges which are demonstrably untrue, and not only untrue but also malicious and tinged with anti-Semitism. In effect, the NAACP, in the guise of fighting bigotry, is now officially sponsoring this dreadful evil.

For the benefit of members of this board, and so that you will better understand the action I am taking this evening, I want briefly to examine some of the specific charges Mr. Hill has made and show how drastically they fall short of being true.

* * *

WHAT IS THE TRUTH? THE truth is that there has never been, and there is not now, any "practice or policy" of segregation in our Dress Joint Board locals. Mr. Hill says that there are "virtually no" Negro or Puerto Rican members in Local 10. The fact, easily verified, is that there are hundreds of them. Mr. Hill says that Local 60 is "lily white." The fact is that fully 20 percent of its membership is Negro and Spanish.

It is noteworthy that Locals 10 and 60 have kept their doors open to Negro and Spanish workers, who are relatively new to the industry, despite the fact that there has been a steady and drastic decline in the number of jobs available.

Mr. Hill says that there are no Negro and Spanish workers in Local 89. The fact, widely known, is that Local 89 is an organization of Italian dressmakers. It is one of our two remaining Italian locals in New York, a carry-over from the days when few garment workers spoke English, and when separate language locals were necessary.

Local 89 accepts only Italian members. All other ethnic groups—Jews, Germans, Irish, along with Negroes and Puerto Ricans—join other locals affiliated with our Dress Joint Board. Mr. Dubinsky, the president of our ILGWU is not eligible for membership in Local 89. Nor am I, although I head the organization to which Local 89 is immediately subordinate. To suggest, as Mr. Hill does, that Local 89 is "lily white" is an ugly and deliberate lie.

It should be further understood that Local 89 has no separate contract. It controls no shops. Its members work alongside members of other Dress Joint Board locals in the same shops and under the same conditions. The Dress Joint Board alone negotiates and enforces contracts in our industry. And all ethnic groups in our union, and we have all of them, can be found, in significant numbers, working in all crafts and on all price ranges, sharing equally in our benefits and opportunities.

* * *

MR. HILL SUGGESTS THAT LOCAL 22, to which Negro and Puerto Rican dressmakers belong, shares with Local 60A an inferior status. I think it only fair to note that these Negro and Puerto Rican dressmakers share Local 22 with our Jewish members and with members of some 32 other racial, religious and national groups.

I, personally, am a member of Local 22. I was its manager for over 25 years. At the risk of seeming immodest, I will say that under my leadership Local 22 became one of the best-known and most respected local unions in this country. It retains a very high standing today. To suggest that Negro and Puerto Rican workers are discriminated against when, as Mr. Hill puts it, they are "limited" to Local 22 is simply nonsense.

As for Local 60A, just about everything Mr. Hill says about it is wrong. Through Local 60A, in a relatively short period, the earnings of shipping clerks in our industry have been more than doubled. Mr. Hill says that they earn in the vicinity of $50 a week. Many of them earn more than twice that much and, thanks to their local, enjoy more stable employment. Far from having the inferior status he attributes to them, they enjoy full and equal membership rights in the ILGWU.

Mr. Hill makes much of the fact that Local 60A is a part of Local 60 and has no separate manager. The fact is that the members of 60A have full voting rights in the Local 60 election, which is by secret ballot, and full right to nominate anyone they choose. Mr. Hill is disturbed apparently because, with a Negro and Puerto Rican majority, we do not have a Negro or Puerto Rican manager in this local. But let us face this kind of reasoning for what it is: pure racism.

The fact that Mr. Hill is white and Jewish does not mitigate this in the least. The most shocking thing in his entire statement is its slurring reference to the "ethnic composition" of the ILGWU leadership. The NAACP, through the action of its board, has now endorsed this kind of attack; and, in my judgment, there is no longer any place in it for anyone who believes, as I do, that the struggle for equal opportunity for Negroes is part of the struggle against bigotry and discrimination in all forms and in all places.

* * *

THIS HAS BEEN THE TRADITIONAL position of my own organization. We have never been selective among bigotries. have opposed them all in the belief that, in the final analysis, they are inseparable and that, while one minority is threatened, all are threatened.

Inevitably now, we have had to conclude that, in our association with the NAACP, we are being asked to help subsidize one form of bigotry in the course of fighting another. Such a position is, of course, intolerable to us.

The NAACP must accept the responsibility for its acts. It has driven a wedge between the Negro community and the labor movement which will necessarily impede our struggle to improve the economic conditions of Negro workers, and to widen their economic opportunities. It is now further shattering the forces of civil rights.

For myself, I very much regret that further association with the NAACP and the Legal Defense Fund have become impossible. I therefore submit my resignation effective at once.

—Reprinted from Justice—

CABLE ADDRESS: ILGWU-NEW YORK • PHONE: COLUMBUS 5-7000

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

AFL-CIO

1710 BROADWAY • NEW YORK 19 • N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER

DAVID DUBINSKY
PRESIDENT

LOUIS STULBERG
GENERAL SEC'Y-TREAS.

LUIGI ANTONINI
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

•

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

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JULIUS HOCHMAN
BENJAMIN KAPLAN
NICHOLAS KIRTZMAN
EDWARD KRAMER
PHILIP KRAMER
CHARLES KREINDLER
HENOCH MENDELSUND
E. HOWARD MOLISANI
LOUIS NELSON
SAMUEL OTTO
WILLIAM ROSS
GEORGE RUBIN
BERNARD SHANE
FREDERICK SIEMS
CHARLES S. ZIMMERMAN

Nov. 1, 1962

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 201 - 5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

You may be aware that a special Congressional Sub-committee of the House Education and Labor Committee has been investigating the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union on charges alleging racial discrimination against Negroes and Puerto Ricans. Hearings have been held in both New York and Washington in executive as well as open sessions.

You may not know, however, that after the Committee recessed until further notice, the National Board of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at its meeting on October 8 passed a Resolution calling on the Sub-committee to continue the investigation and accusing the ILGWU of setting "a pattern of discriminatory racial practices within the union."

Because the papers reported only briefly on the NAACP Board action, and because we believe that you might be interested in assessing the merits of the case yourself, we are taking the liberty of enclosing a copy of the NAACP Resolution in its entirety together with a copy of our ILGWU publication "JUSTICE" in which you will find an editorial dealing with this situation and including excerpts from a statement made by ILGWU Vice-President Charles S. Zimmerman on October 11, giving his reasons for resigning as a

member of the Board of Trustees of the Legal Defense Fund of the NAACP because of the NAACP Board action.

If you would like further information on the whole situation, we can provide you with copies of Mr. Dubinsky's testimony before the Special Subcommittee when he appeared both in New York and Washington.

We believe this material will enable you to judge from the facts whether the attack on the ILGWU is justified.

We should be most interested in any comments you might like to forward to us.

Sincerely yours,

Louis Stulberg

Louis Stulberg

LS

November 7, 1962

Mr. Louis Stulberg
International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
AFL-CIO
1710 Broadway
New York 19, New York

Dear Mr. Stulberg:

Thank you for your letter of November 1, 1962 and the enclosures. I have read all of it carefully and with great interest. The community of interest between labor and the civil rights movement is so large that we must all regret any division that may occur, from whatever source it arises.

I have read the newspaper accounts of Mr. Dubinsky's testimony, and would be pleased to have a full copy.

With very best regards,

Sincerely yours,

LWD:A
CC: E. T. Kehrer
Paul Christopher

Attached for zerofed and given to Jack Smith jo.

July 13, 1965

Mr. Raymond L. Bramucci
Administrative Assistant
I. L. G. W. U.
1710 Broadway
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Bramucci:

We are sending you, under separate cover, the requested 10 copies of ENCOUNTER WITH THE FUTURE by Pat Watters. I am delighted that you share our own keen appreciation of his job.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
~~Enclosure - 1. (invoice)~~
Invoice mailed in package - 10 copies @ .20 ea $2.00

EASTERN REGION

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
AFL-CIO

1710 BROADWAY NEW YORK 19, N. Y. COLUMBUS 5-7000

DAVID DUBINSKY
President

EDWARD KRAMER
General Manager

SOL GOLDBERG
Ass't Gen'l Mgr.

PWV
PAV
LD

July 8, 1965

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

I have just finished reading "Encounter With The Future", by Pat Watters.

I think it is an extraordinary piece of writing.

Would it be possible for you to send me ten copies of this booklet, for which we will be most happy to pay?

Sincerely yours,

Raymond L. Bramucci
Administrative Ass't.

RLB:as

Preparing for a Career in Labor Leadership

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
ILGWU TRAINING INSTITUTE
1710 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.